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Many of which have never before been published.

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VOL. X.

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COLLECTION

STATE PAPERS

WAR AGAINST FRANCE



Now printing by the  
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1802

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## P R E F A C E.

**T**HIS Volume, the Tenth of the Collection of State Papers, brings them down to the close of the century. Among the articles of the greatest moment in the contents is the Correspondence, as well French as English, between Lord Grenville and M. Otto relative to the Negotiation with France.

The rights of neutral flags, claimed by the northern powers of Europe, in opposition to the principles maintained by the British government, being also a subject of great interest, all the papers respecting this dispute, and the captures in which it immediately originated, have been carefully collected, and will be found in the present Volume.

The Work was ready for publication before the Armistice of Steyer, and some other important articles, were received. In their insertion, therefore, it became impossible to place them in their respective classes; but, as the Index is very copious, no inconvenience can arise from this departure from the order generally observed in this compilation.

*January 19, 1801.*

# PREFACE

THIS VOLUME, the Third of the Collection of Papers, is  
devoted to the study of the relations of the  
principles of the general treatment in the conduct of the  
dependence, as well as the English, between Lord  
and Mr. Otto relative to the negotiation with Mexico.

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of Europe, in opposition to the principles maintained by the  
British government, is one of the subjects of great interest, all the  
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has been involved, have been carefully collected, and will be  
found in the present Volume.

The Work was ready for publication before the American  
at war, and during this period, many of the papers  
have been added, and it is now complete. It is  
not only a valuable addition to the collection, but also  
a most interesting and important one, and will be  
found in the present Volume.



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# STATE PAPERS.

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## TREATIES, ARMISTICES, &c.

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*Treaty concluded at Pforz, near Donaueschingen, on the 30th of April, between the King of Great Britain and the Elector of Mentz.*

**B**E it known to all whom it may concern, that as his Electoral Highness of Mentz, as a member of the Empire, and agreeably to his attachment to its constitution, participates in the war which the German Empire has been forced to declare against France, for defending and maintaining its constitution, and the integrity of its territory; and as his Highness is convinced of the necessity for gaining this salutary purpose, not only of employing all the forces which the laws of the Empire require of every state under the title of contingents, but also of using still greater means, the sooner to procure an honourable and lasting peace, which the occupation of a considerable part of the Electoral territories on the side of France, and the repeated invasion of the remaining territories of his Electoral Highness by the same power, as well as the exhausted state of his resources, effected by his extraordinary exertions for the good of the armies fighting in Germany for the general cause, did not allow his Electoral Highness to do to the extent he might have wished, his Electoral Highness has applied to his Britannic Majesty (likewise engaged in war with the same enemy, in consequence of the attack made by France), inviting his Majesty to assist his Electoral Highness in the execution of these measures, in a manner that

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might be thought the most effective. As his Britannic Majesty on his part entertains similar sentiments with his Electoral Highness, and wishes to give him a proof of his friendship, and of his desire to promote the just and salutary object he has in view, his Majesty has nominated Mr. Wickham his minister plenipotentiary and commissioner, to adjust the points relating to this important object; and his Electoral Highness, on his part, has nominated Count Spaur his privy counsellor, for the same purpose, who, having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles :

Art. I. His Electoral Highness of Mentz offers to form a corps of 3464 men, infantry as well as cavalry (but so that the latter shall not constitute above one eleventh part of the whole corps), which is to be left at the disposal of his Britannic Majesty, to be employed by him in any part of Europe he should wish it; and that for so long as his Majesty shall take an active share in the war at present carrying on on the continent, and for three years, if after the expiration of that time, or sooner, fortunate events should procure to Europe the enjoyment of a solid and lasting peace. In the latter case, viz. if a continental peace should be effected before the expiration of the three years, his Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty to dispense with the service of that corps, having made known to his Electoral Highness his resolution, three months beforehand, during which period the salary and other wages of the troops shall continue to be paid on the same footing, and in the same manner, as stipulated in the subjoined articles.

II. The whole corps, as well as the general appointed by his Electoral Highness for its command, shall be under the orders of that General in Chief of the united armies whom his Britannic Majesty shall mention for that purpose. They shall, in every particular, be treated upon the same footing as the troops of the power in whose army they shall act. The said corps shall be entirely independent of those troops which his Electoral Highness has besides to furnish to the army of the Empire as a contingent.

III.—XII. To defray the expenses of raising and equipping them, his Britannic Majesty pays for every exercised and equipped horseman 80 dollars banco, and for every equipped and exercised foot soldier 30 dollars banco, the banco dollar at 4s. 9½d. The corps shall march eight days after it shall have been requested.

As from the interrupted communication between England and the continent, the negotiations of the present treaty have been greatly protracted, the pay of the troops shall commence from the 28th of January of the present year. The whole maintenance

nance of the corps shall be on the same footing as that of the Imperial armies. In case his Britannic Majesty should think it advisable to dispense with the service of this corps, he will pay the subsidies for the remaining time of the duration of the treaty, on the basis of the treaty of subsidies with Hesse-Cassel, of the 10th of April 1793, and over and above one month's pay and emoluments. The deserters from the troops of Mentz shall be delivered up, and such of the troops as shall be made prisoners of war are to be exchanged in the same manner as other troops in English pay. His Electoral Highness will always keep the number of the troops complete. The British Commissary may frequently review the troops, and demand reports of their state. His Britannic Majesty pays 30 rix-dollars banco for every recruit, to recomplete the corps, deserters excepted. Artillery, and other warlike stores, that shall be lost before the enemy, are to be replaced at the expense of his Britannic Majesty.

XIII. His Electoral Highness promises not to enter into negotiations with France, as long as the present treaty shall be in force, unknown to his Britannic Majesty, but shall communicate to his Majesty, or to the commissioners authorized by him for that purpose, all communications and proposals made to him on that head.

In case the present article should not be observed, his Britannic Majesty shall no longer consider himself bound to fulfil such other engagements which would still remain to be executed, and will be fully authorized to consider as null and void every thing agreed upon in the present treaty. His Britannic Majesty, on his part, promises, during the term of the present treaty, not to conclude a peace with France, without including in it his Electoral Highness, and regulating his interest by means of it.

XIV. His Britannic Majesty promises to be mindful of the security of the territories and possessions of his Electoral Highness, and as far as depends on him, and the circumstances of the war and the good of the general cause shall allow it, to direct military operations in such a manner that the states of his Electoral Highness, at present occupied by his own troops, or those of the united armies, be covered, and, as much as possible, spared. Should, nevertheless, notwithstanding the measures taken for that purpose, any part of the above-mentioned states of his Electoral Highness be attacked by the enemy, in consequence of the present treaty, his Britannic Majesty, conjointly with his allies, will concert measures to procure his Electoral Highness an indemnification proportionate to the loss which one or other of the provinces may have suffered by such attack.

XV. To give to his Electoral Highness a still greater proof of his friendship and of his sincere participation in the welfare

of the electorate, his Britannic Majesty will proceed in the same manner with respect to the other possessions of his Electoral Highness, so as the same shall be reconquered and wrested from the hands of the enemy; and will, conjointly with his allies, actively intercede, on the conclusion of a general peace, that the Electoral House be restored to the possession of the states which it enjoyed at the commencement of the present war, such as they were at that time.

XVI. The corps stipulated in the present treaty may be increased to 6000 men, by means of an augmentation of the expenses for raising and equipping the troops, as well as the pay and other emoluments, to be calculated on the basis of the present treaty, in proportion to the increase of men which the high contracting powers may agree upon.

XVII. The conditions and articles of the present convention shall be communicated to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Roman Emperor. He shall be at liberty to join in it, as far as the nature of the different articles agreed upon shall permit, as well as in all alterations and additions that might hereafter be made by the high contracting parties.

XVIII. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within four weeks, or sooner, if possible. In testimony thereof, the underwritten have signed, and affixed their seals to the present treaty.

(Signed)

W. WICKHAM.

HENRY COUNT SPAUR.

Done at Pfora, near Donaueschingen, April 30, 1800.

*Capitulation between the Imperial Royal General Count Saint Julien, Commander of the Troops blockading Savona, and the French General of Brigade Buget, Commander of the said Citadel.*

I. **T**HE French garrison shall march out of the citadel of Savona with all honours of war, with arms and baggage, drums beating, and colours flying, and shall march by the shortest way to France, without being made prisoners of war; they shall be escorted by the Imperial Royal troops to the first posts of the French, and during their march they shall be supplied with the necessary subsistence.

Ans<sup>r</sup>. The French garrison is to march to-morrow afternoon, the 16th of May, at three o'clock, out of the citadel, with the usual honours of war, arms, baggage, drums beating, and colours flying; but they shall lay down their arms upon the glacis, and become prisoners of war; they will be conveyed to the



the interior of Italy, till the General in Chief of the Imperial army in Italy takes other measures on this point.

*Addition to the First Article.*

The officers of the garrison are to keep their swords or sabres, as well as their horses and baggage; and the privates their knapsacks: all those who are not amongst the number of combatants shall have permission, the French to return to France, and the Italians to their own country. The surgeons are excepted, and whoever else belong to the service of the sick, who are to remain to take care of the sick and wounded who may be unable to follow the garrison.

II. The officers of the garrison shall be provided with the necessary means to convey their baggage and property with them.

Answ. Agreed.

III. The sick and wounded shall be transported by sea, and those who cannot be removed shall remain in the hospitals of Savona, and shall be entitled to return to France after their recovery.

Answ. The sick and wounded shall be treated with every attention that humanity requires, but after their recovery they shall remain prisoners of war.

IV. The troops of Liguria (Genoa) shall be at liberty to follow the garrison to France, or to return to their own country, without being molested in any way on that account.

Answ. Every one who belongs to the combatants of the garrison is included in the answer given to the first article.

*Additional Article.*

The Austrian officers who might be prisoners of war in the citadel are to be considered as exchanged as soon as the Imperial troops shall have taken possession of the place. Immediately after the capitulation is signed, the hostages shall be exchanged, and the gate of the castle shall be put in possession of the Imperial troops.

All plans and writings which have any relation to the place and its fortifications, as well as all cannon and ammunition, are to be delivered faithfully to those who are sent on the part of the Imperialists for that purpose.

FRA. Count ST. JULIEN, Imperial Royal  
Major-general.

BUGET, French General.

Savona, May 15, 1800.

*Additional*

*Additional Article.*

The garrison shall not be sent to Germany, but be allowed to stay in Italy, and shall be amongst the first offered to be exchanged.

Ans. The garrison of Savona shall only remain in Italy until a farther decision of the Commander in Chief on this head is received: concerning their early exchange, I shall interest myself personally.

(Signed)

Count St. JULIEN.

*On the Walls of Savona, May 15, 1800.*

*Unlimited Armistice, concluded between his Excellency Mustapha Pacha, Dey of Algiers, and Citizen Charles François Dubois Thainville, Commissary General of commercial Relations, furnished with full Powers by the First Consul of the French Republic, in order to treat for a Peace with that Regency.*

I. **FROM** the 19th July, year 8, all hostilities between the two nations shall cease.

II. Orders shall be immediately given by the Dey to the corsairs of that regency to respect the French flag; as Citizen Dubois Thainville engages that his government shall forbid all armed vessels of the republic to molest those of Algiers.

III. All vessels taken by the one or the other after the 19th July shall be given up, together with their cargoes and crews.

IV. Until the conclusion of a definitive peace, all Algerine vessels shall be received in the ports of the republic, as shall all French into the ports of the regency.

V. In case of a rupture of the present armistice, it is agreed, that notice shall be reciprocally given thirty days before the re-commencement of hostilities.

*Algiers, July 30, 8th Year of the French Republic,  
and the 28th of the Moon Sefer, the 1215th  
Year of the Hegira.*

(Signed)

MUSTAPHA PACHA.  
DUBOIS THAINVILLE.

The above armistice has been followed by a definitive treaty of peace, the principal bases of which are the following:

The political and commercial relations of the French republic with the regency of Algiers are re-established on the same footing as before the late rupture; consequently,

1. All former treaties, conventions, and stipulations, shall be ratified anew by the signatures of the Dey, and the agent of the republic.

2. The

2. The regency of Algiers restores to the French republic their rights of trade in Africa, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as France possessed them in virtue of the former treaties, and conformable to that of 1790.

3. The money, effects, and articles of merchandise sequestered in the factories, by the agents of the regency, shall be restored, with the deduction of the sums which may have been applied in payment of the customary duties remaining unpaid.

4. The ground-rents shall not be payable but from the day on which the French shall be put in possession of the factories.

5. The French shall not be retained at Algiers as slaves, on any pretext whatever.

6. The Commissary General of the republic shall continue to have a pre-eminence over the agents of all other nations\*.

*Milan, August 11.*

*Convention agreed upon between the Generals in Chief of the French and Austrian Armies, to regulate the Position of their advanced Posts, to secure the free Navigation of the River Po, the Communication of Upper Lombardy with Tuscany, and of the Ecclesiastical States with the Venetian Territory.*

I. **THE** posts of the French armies shall extend on the river Po, to the mouth of the Panaro in that river. The line shall go up on the left bank of the Panaro, to that part at which commences the canal before Bedano, and which discharges itself into the Pontellà di Ferrara. It shall stretch upon the right to Sainte Maria Madelaine, inclusively, and be prolonged by the canal Angelino d'Alorona di Reno, to the mouth of the Tenaro, and thence to the sea.

II. The line of the Austrian posts shall, in front of Ferrara, pass through Saint Blaise, Ospedale, Senetica, Muzzara, Fasanova, and Coni: it shall extend on the left side of Po-Volano to the sea.

III. The navigation of the Po shall be entirely free.

IV. The line of demarkation between the two armies, on the

\* The peace was proclaimed in a full divan on the 30th of September. On the same day, Citizen Dubois Thainville had an audience of the Day, and presented his credentials.

This prince received him with every mark of friendship. He seemed much pleased with the kind expressions which Citizen Thainville addressed to him in the name of the First Consul, and observed, in reply,

"Let us forget what has passed. I am anxious that we should be better friends than ever."



side of southern Italy, shall begin at the sea between Pesaro and Fano, pass through the territory of the republic of St. Marino, and thence extend to the frontiers of Tuscany, following the frontiers of the duchy of Urbino. The territory of the republic of St. Marino shall remain neutral. Officers of the staff shall be appointed on each side, to determine, on the spot, the demarkation for those points concerning which any doubt may occur. This line shall not, under any pretence, be passed by the troops of the two armies during the time that the armistice shall continue.

V. The couriers and officers of the Imperial army, which shall be dispatched from the army to Ancona, and from Ancona to the army, shall take the route of Ferrara by Ravenna, and afterwards that of Maestra. They may take with them their carriages and baggage, provided they are furnished with passports from the Austrian commandants-general.

The couriers and officers which shall pass from the Imperial army into Tuscany, and from Tuscany to the army, shall take the road of Ferrara by Bologna, and thence that of Maestra. They may, in like manner, take with them their carriages and baggage, provided they are furnished with passports from the Austrian commandants-general.

VI. As often as the General in Chief of the Imperial army shall cause troops to pass into Tuscany, to replace those that are there, the General in Chief of the French army shall grant them passports for a free passage, both in going and returning.

VII. The inhabitants of the countries occupied by one of the two armies who shall wish to pass into the countries occupied by the other, shall go by the four following roads—Ferrara, St. Benedetto, Bozzolo and Golto, Montechiaro and Vallegio. The advanced posts of the two armies shall suffer them to pass at the points determined, provided they are furnished with passports from the General in Chief of the army occupying the country which they leave, or one of his lieutenants.

The communication between the inhabitants of Tuscany and those of the countries occupied by the French armies, shall be established by the road from Florence to Bologna, and from Pisa to Massa; but they must be furnished with passports from the generals commanding in those places. As to the communication between the inhabitants of the countries occupied by the two armies of southern Italy, it shall take place by Fano and Pesaro, provided passengers have passports, as stated above.

*Preliminary Convention between the Courts of Copenhagen and London, signed at Copenhagen, August 29, 1800\*.*

**T**HEIR Danish and Britannic Majesties, animated with an equal desire, by a friendly accommodation, to prevent any disagreeable consequences from following the difference which has arisen between the crowns, from the result of the rencounter between the Danish frigate *La Freya* and some English ships of war, and to re-establish, in all their extent, the ties of friendship and confidence which have long united them, have, for that purpose, named and appointed, as their plenipotentiaries, his Danish Majesty, the Count de Bernstorff, his chamberlain and secretary of state for foreign affairs; and his Britannic Majesty, Lord Whitworth, knight of the order of the Bath; who, after having interchanged their credentials, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. I. The question, with regard to the right of searching neutral ships, sailing under convoy, shall be referred to a future discussion.

II. The Danish frigate *La Freya*, and the vessels which were under her convoy, shall be instantly released, and the said frigate shall find, in the ports of his Britannic Majesty, every thing necessary for her repair, according to the usage followed among friendly and allied powers.

III. To prevent similar rencounters from breeding disputes of a similar nature, his Danish Majesty shall suspend his convoys till the ulterior explanation upon this point shall have given rise to a definitive treaty.

IV. If it should come to pass, however, that any rencounters of the same kind should take place before the instructions to prevent them shall have had their effect, they shall not be productive of any serious consequences; and the arrangement of whatever may result from them shall be considered as comprehended in the object of the present convention.

V. This convention shall be ratified in three weeks, to be counted from the day on which it is signed, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their Danish and Britannic Majesties, have signed, in their

\* This document is extracted from the German papers, in which it was inserted as official.

names, and in virtue of our powers, the present convention, and have affixed to it seals bearing our arms.

Done at Copenhagen, this 29th day of August 1800.

(Signed)

WHITWORTH. (L. S.)

C. BERNSTORFF. (L. S.)

*Armistice concluded between his Excellency Hamonda Pacha, Bey of Tunis, and Citizen Devoise, Chargé d'Affaires, &c. of the French Republic, in order to facilitate the Negotiations which are about to commence.*

I. **A**LL hostilities are to cease from the 27th of August between the two nations.

II. The Bey will immediately give orders to the commanders of his corsairs, and those of his subjects, to respect the French flag; and if they should capture any enemy's ships, on board of which shall be any French property, it shall be immediately restored.

Citizen Devoise engages, on the part of the French republic, to a similar article.

III. All vessels taken after the 27th of August shall be restored, with their crews and cargo.

IV. Until a definitive peace is signed, all the vessels of the two nations shall be reciprocally received into each other's ports.

V. In case of the rupture of the present armistice, there shall be reciprocally given two months notice of the recommencement of hostilities.

At Tunis, 27 Aug. 1800.

(Signed)

HAMONDA PACHA.  
DEVOISE.

*Convention between the French Republic and the United States of America.*

**T**HE Chief Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and the President of the United States of America, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the differences which have arisen between the two states, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, and have given them full powers to negotiate concerning these differences, and to terminate them; that is to say, the Chief Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, has nominated, as plenipotentiaries of the said republic, Citizens Joseph Bonaparte,



parte, late ambassador of the French republic at Rome, and counsellor of state; Charles Peter Claret Fleurieu, member of the national institute, and of the board of longitude, counsellor of state, and president of the section of marine; and Peter Lewis Roederer, member of the national institute, counsellor of state, and president of the section of the interior; and the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, has nominated, as their plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States; William Richardson Davie, late governor of South Carolina, and William Vans Murray, resident minister of the United States at the Hague:

Who, after having exchanged their credentials, and long and maturely discussed the respective interests of the two states, have agreed to the following conditions:

I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French republic and the United States of America, as well as between their countries, territories, cities, and towns, and between their citizens and inhabitants, without exception of persons or places.

II. The minister plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able, for the present, to come to an agreement with regard to the treaty of alliance of the 6th February 1778, the treaty of friendship and commerce of the same date, and the convention under date of the 14th November 1778; nor, likewise, with regard to the indemnities mutually due or reclaimed; the parties will negotiate ulteriorly upon those points at a convenient time; and till they have come to a definitive agreement, the said treaties and conventions shall have no effect, and the relations of the two states shall be regulated as follows:

III. The vessels belonging to government which have been taken on both sides, or which may be taken before the exchange of the ratifications, shall be restored.

IV. The property captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of the ratifications, except contraband merchandise destined for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored, upon the following proofs of property, viz.

On both sides the proofs of property, with regard to merchant-vessels, armed or not armed, shall be a passport in the following form:

"To all those to whom these presents may come, be it known, that freedom and permission have been granted to —, master or commander of the ship called —, of the city of —, of the burden of — tons, or thereabout, at present in the port and harbour of —, and bound for —, laden with —;

that after his ship has been visited, and before his departure, he shall make oath before the officers authorized for that purpose, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of —, whose agreement shall be subjoined at the bottom of the passport; likewise, that he will observe and make be observed by his crew, the maritime ordinances and regulations; and he shall deliver a list signed and attested by witnesses, containing the names and surnames, the births, places, and residences, of the persons composing the crew of his ship, and of all those who shall embark with him, whom he shall not receive on board without the permission of the authorized officers; and in every port or harbour he shall enter with his ship, he shall show the present permission to the officers authorized for this purpose, and shall give them a faithful account of what has happened during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms, and ensign [of the French republic, or of the United States] during his said voyage.—In witness whereof we have signed this paper, have made it be countersigned by —, and have affixed to it seals bearing our arms.

“ Given at —, the year of our Lord —.”

And this passport shall of itself be sufficient, notwithstanding all regulations to the contrary. It shall not be required that this passport be renewed or revoked, whatever number of voyages the vessel may make, at least if she has not touched at her own port during the course of a year.

With regard to the cargo, the proofs shall be certificates containing an account of the place from which the vessel has sailed, and that to which she is bound; so that prohibited and contraband goods may be distinguished by certificates, which certificates shall have been made by the officers of the place from which the vessel shall have sailed, in the usual form of the country; and if these passports, or certificates, or either of them, have been destroyed by accident, or seized by violence, the want of them may be supplied by all the other proofs of property admissible according to the general usage of nations.

For other than merchant-ships the proofs shall be the commission which they bear.

This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present convention; and if, after the date of the said signature, property shall be condemned, contrary to the spirit of the said convention, before this stipulation is known, the property thus condemned shall, without delay, be restored, or paid for.

V. The debts contracted by one of the two nations to individuals of the other, or by individuals of the one to individuals of the other, shall be paid, or their payment shall be sued for, as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states;

but

but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed for captures or condemnations.

VI. The commerce between the two parties shall be free; the vessels of the two nations, and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated, in the respective ports, as those of the most favoured nations; and in general the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in what respects commerce and navigation, all the privileges of the most favoured nations.

VII. The citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be allowed to dispose, by testament, gift, or otherwise, of their property, real and personal, possessed in the European territories of the French republic; and the citizens of the French republic shall have the same power with regard to real and personal property possessed in the territories of the United States, in favour of such persons as to them shall seem good. The citizens and inhabitants of one of the two states who shall be heirs to property, real or personal, situated in the other, shall succeed *ab intestato*, without there being occasion for letters of naturalization, and without it being possible for the effect of this stipulation to be denied or disputed under any pretext whatsoever; and the said heirs, whether by will or *ab intestato*, shall, in both nations, be free from every tax. It is stipulated that this article shall, in no wise, infringe the laws which are now in force in the two nations, or which may hereafter be enacted against emigration; and likewise, that, in case the laws of one of the two states should limit the rights of foreigners to real property, it shall be lawful to sell such property, or to dispose of it otherwise, in favour of the inhabitants or citizens of the country in which it is situated; and the other nation shall be at liberty to establish similar regulations.

VIII. In order mutually to promote the operations of commerce, it is agreed, that if (which the Lord forbid!) war should break out between the two countries, there shall be allowed, mutually, to the merchants and other citizens, or respective inhabitants, six months after the declaration of war, during which period they will have the permission to retire with such goods and effects as they may be able to carry off, or to sell the whole, agreeably to their own option, without the interposition of any restraint. Not only their goods, much less their persons, can be seized on, during the prescribed period of six months. On the contrary, they shall be furnished with passports, to secure their safe return home. These passports shall avail them as guarantees against every insult and seizure on the part of privateers, who may attempt to capture their goods, or their persons; and if, within the term above mentioned, they should sustain from any of the parties, their fellow-citizens, or abettors, any damage or injury,



jury, either in their persons or property, they shall receive complete satisfaction thereof.

IX. The debts due by the individuals of one or the other nation to the individuals of the other, shall not, in any case of hostility or national disagreement, be sequestrated or confiscated, no more than the deposits that are placed in the public funds, or in the houses of public or private bankers.

X. The two contracting parties may appoint, for the protection of commerce, commercial agents, who shall reside in France and in the United States. Each party may point out the spot where they may with their agents to be placed. Before any agent can exercise his functions, he must be received in the usual forms by the party among whom he is to reside; and when he is received, and provided with his *exequatur*, he shall enjoy the rights and privileges that are to be enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

XI. The citizens of the French republic shall not pay, in the ports, harbours, creeks, islands, districts, or in any part of the United States, any higher imposts on entries of whatsoever nature or denomination than those that are or must be paid by the most favoured nations; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions, as far as regards trade, navigation, and commerce, whether in passing from any one of the ports to the other of the said United States, or in going thither or coming from thence, or whether they be destined for any other part of the world, provided the above-mentioned powers are participants, or may participate therein. And, reciprocally, the citizens of the United States shall enjoy within the territory of the French republic in Europe, the same privileges, immunities, &c. &c. not only with regard to their persons and property, but also as to what relates to trade, navigation, and commerce.

XII. The citizens of the two nations may convey their ships and merchandise, excepting always contraband goods, into any port belonging to the enemy of the other country. They may navigate and trade, in full freedom and security, with their merchandise and ships in the country, ports, &c. of the enemies of either party, without encountering any obstacle or control; and not only pass directly from the ports and fortresses of the enemy above mentioned into neutral ports and fortresses; but, moreover, from any place belonging to an enemy into any other appertaining to another enemy, whether it be or be not subjected to the same jurisdiction, unless these ports or fortresses be actually besieged, blockaded, or invested.

And in case, as it often happens, that vessels sail for a fortress or port belonging to an enemy, without knowing that they are besieged,

besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is provided, that every ship that shall be found in such circumstances shall veer off from such harbour or fortress, without being exposed to be detained or confiscated in any part of its cargo (unless it be contraband, or that it be proved that the said ship, after having been apprized of the said blockade, &c. had attempted to enter into such harbour), but it shall be empowered to go into any other port or harbour it may deem convenient. No ship belonging to either nation, that enters into a port or fortress before it be really put in a state of siege or blockade by the other, shall be prevented from sailing out with its cargo.

XIII. In order to regulate what is understood by contraband during war, under that head are to be comprised gunpowder, saltpetre, petards, matches, balls, bullets, bomb-shells, pistols, halberds, cannon, harnesses, artillery of all sorts, and, in general, all kinds of arms and implements for the equipment of troops. All the above-mentioned articles, whenever they shall be found destined for an enemy's port, shall be declared contraband, and justly exposed to confiscation. But the ship with which they were freighted, as well as the rest of the cargo, shall be regarded as free, and in no manner shall be vitiated by the contraband goods, whether they belong to many, or to one and the same proprietor.

XIV. It is stipulated by the present treaty, that free ships shall likewise ensure the freedom of goods, and that all things on board shall be reckoned free belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, although the cargo, or part of it, should belong to the enemies of the two; it being understood, nevertheless, that contraband goods will always be excepted. It is, likewise, agreed, that this freedom shall extend to the persons of those who shall be found on board the free ships, although they should be enemies to one of the two contracting parties; and it shall not be lawful to take them from the said free ships, at least if they are not soldiers, and actually in the service of the enemy.

XV. It is agreed, on the other hand, that all goods found put by the respective citizens on board ships belonging to the enemy of the other party, or to their subjects, shall be confiscated, without distinction of prohibited or non-prohibited, and, likewise, if they belong to the enemy, to the exception always of effects and merchandises which shall have been put on board the said ships before the declaration of war, or even after the above declaration, if it could not be known at the moment of lading; so that the merchandises of the citizens of the two parties, whether they are contraband or otherwise, which, as has been said, shall have been put on board a vessel belonging to an enemy before the war, or even after the declaration of war, when it was not

not known, shall in no wise be subject to confiscation, but shall faithfully and *bonâ fide* be restored, without delay, to their proprietors, who shall claim them; it being, nevertheless, understood that it is unlawful to carry into the enemy's ports any goods which are contraband. The two contracting parties agree that two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their respective citizens, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not be allowed to allege the ignorance in question in the present article.

XVI. Merchant-ships belonging to the citizens of either of the two contracting parties, where they would wish to enter the ports of the enemy of one of the two parties, if voyage or cargo give just cause of suspicion, the said ships shall be obliged to exhibit on the high seas, as well as in harbours or roads, not only their passports but likewise their certificates, proving that these effects are not of the same kind as those contraband articles specified in article XIII. of the present convention.

XVII. And to avoid captures upon frivolous suspicions, and to prevent the mischief which results from them, it is agreed, that when one of the two parties shall be at war, and the other neutral, the vessels of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports similar to those specified in article IV. so that it may thus appear that the vessels belong truly to the neutral party. These passports shall be valid for any number of voyages; but they shall be renewed every year, if the vessel returns home during the course of a year.

If these ships are laden, they shall be furnished, not only with the passports above mentioned, but likewise with the certificates described in the same article, so that it may be known whether any contraband merchandise is on board. There shall not be demanded any other document, notwithstanding all usages to the contrary; and if it does not appear by these certificates that there is any contraband merchandise on board, the vessels shall be allowed to proceed on their voyages. If, on the contrary, it appears by these certificates that the vessels have contraband merchandises on board, and the master offers to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the ship shall be left at liberty to proceed on her voyage, at least if the quantity of contraband merchandise is not too great to be conveniently taken on board a ship of war or privateer; in that case, it shall be lawful to take the ship into a harbour, there to deliver the said merchandise.

If a ship is found without the passport or the certificates thus demanded, the affair shall be examined by the judges, or competent tribunals; and if it appears, by other documents or proofs admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, she shall not be condemned,



demned, but shall be set at liberty with her cargo, the contraband goods excepted, and shall be at liberty to proceed on her voyage.

If the captain, named in the passport of the ship, should die, or cease to command her, from any cause, and another is appointed in his stead, the ship and her cargo shall not be less secure, and the passport shall remain in all its force.

XVIII. If the ships of the citizens of either are met on the coast, or on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the other, to prevent all disorder, the said ships of war or privateers shall keep out of cannon-shot, and shall send their boats to the merchant-vessel they shall meet: it shall not be lawful for more than two or three to go on board, and to ask the master to produce the passport concerning the property of the ship, drawn out according to the formula prescribed in article IV, as well as the certificates above mentioned with regard to the cargo. It is expressly agreed, that the neutral shall not be obliged to go on board the visiting vessel, there to produce his papers, or give any information whatever.

XIX. It is expressly agreed by the parties, that the above stipulations, with regard to the conduct to be held on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party to the traders of the neutral party, shall not apply but to vessels sailing without convoy; and in case the said ships shall be convoyed, the intention of the parties being to pay all respect due to the protection of the flag carried by ships belonging to the nation, it shall not be lawful to visit them. But the verbal declaration of the commandant of the escort, that the vessels under his convoy belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have nothing contraband on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient; the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys any vessels carrying prohibited goods to an enemy's port.

XX. Where vessels shall be taken or stopped under pretence of carrying some contraband article to the enemy, the captors shall give a receipt of the papers of the ship which he shall retain, which receipt shall be joined to a correct invoice of the said papers: it shall not be permitted to force nor to break open drawers, chests, trunks, boxes, bales, or vases, found on board of the said ship, nor to carry off the least article of the effects before the cargo has been disembarked in presence of the competent officers, who shall make an inventory of the said effects: they cannot in any manner be sold, exchanged, or alienated, at least till, after a legal process, the competent judge or judges have passed sentence of confiscation (always excepting, however, the ship and other articles which she contains).

XXI. That the ship and cargo may be watched over with care, and to prevent waste, it is determined, that the master, captain, or supercargo, of the captured vessel shall not be removed from on board, either while the ship shall be at sea, after having been taken, or during the proceedings which take place against her, her cargo, or something relating to her.

Where the ship belonging to the citizens of either of the parties shall be taken, seized, or detained, to be tried, the officers, passengers, and crew, shall be treated with humanity; they shall not be imprisoned, nor stripped of their clothes, nor of money for their private use, which must not exceed, for the captain, supercargo, or mate, 500 dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers 100 dollars each.

XXII. It is further agreed, that in all cases the tribunals established for prize causes in the countries to which the prizes shall be conducted, shall alone be competent to take cognizance of them; and whatever judgment the tribunal of one party pronounces against any ship or merchandises, or property claimed by citizens of the other, the sentence shall make mention of the reasons or motives which have led to this judgment, an authentic copy of which, together with all the proceedings relating to it, shall be delivered upon demand, without delay, to the captain or agent of the said ship, upon his paying the fees.

XXIII. And to provide more effectually, for the safety of the citizens of the two contracting parties, and to prevent the injuries they might have to fear from the ships of war or privateers of each other, all commanders of ships of war, or of privateers, and all other citizens of one of the two parties, shall abstain from doing any damage to the citizens of the other, and from offering any insult to their persons. If they do the contrary, they shall be punished, and held to give, in their persons and property, satisfaction and reparation, with interest, for the injury of whatever kind it may have been.

For this purpose, all captains of privateers, before receiving their commissions, shall enter into an obligation, before a competent judge, to give a guarantee, at least, by two responsible sureties, who shall have no interest in the said privateers, and each of whom, as well as the captain, shall engage particularly and indefeasibly for the sum of 7000 dollars, or 36,820 francs; and if the said vessels carry more than 150 sailors, or soldiers, for the sum of 14,000 dollars, or 73,640 francs, which shall serve to compensate for the injuries or damages which the said privateers, their officers, crews, or any of them, shall have done or committed during their cruise, contrary to the conditions of the present convention, or to the laws and instructions which ought to be the rule of their conduct; in addition to which,

which, the said commissions shall be revoked and annulled, in all cases where there has been any aggression.

XXIV. When the ships of war belonging to the two contracting parties, or those which their citizens may have armed as privateers, shall be admitted to take their prizes into the ports of one of the two parties, the said ships, whether public or private property, as well as their captures, shall not be obliged to pay any duties, either to the officers of the spot or to the judges, or any other authorities whatever. The above-mentioned prizes, when they enter the ports or harbours of one of the two parties, cannot be seized or stopped; and the officers of the place cannot take any cognizance of the validity of such prizes, which shall be at liberty to go out and sail, without any control, to such places as the captains of such ships shall show them to be bound to. It is uniformly to be understood, that the stipulations of this article shall not be extended beyond the privileges of the most favoured nations.

XXV. All privateers, bearing commissions from a state or prince at war with one or the other nation, shall not fit out their ships in the ports of one or the other nation, nor there sell their prizes; neither shall they be permitted to purchase more provisions than what may be necessary to enable them to make the nearest harbour of that state or prince from whom they have received their commission.

XXVI. It is moreover agreed, that none of the contracting parties, nor only shall not admit pirates into their ports, harbours, or towns, nor shall they permit any of the inhabitants to receive, protect, or conceal them in any manner; but, moreover, that a just punishment shall be inflicted on such of the inhabitants who may be guilty of such offences. The ships belonging to such pirates, together with the goods taken by them, and carried into the ports of one or the other nation, shall be seized upon wherever they may be found, and restored to their owners, or their agents or factors, duly by them authorized; provided always they shall have proved, before a competent tribunal, their right of property.

And if the said effects should have passed by sale into other hands, and that the captors were, or might have been, so informed, a suspicion should arise that the said effects had been carried off by pirates, they should, nevertheless, be, in like manner, restored.

XXVII. Neither of the two nations shall participate in the fisheries of the other on its coasts, nor disturb it in the rights which it now enjoys, or may enjoy, on the coasts of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or in any other place whatever on the coast of America, to the north of the United States.



States. But the whale fishery shall be open to both nations in all parts of the globe.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides in full and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the space of six months, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and French languages, and have thereto affixed their seals, declaring, moreover, that their signature in both languages shall not be adduced as a precedent, and shall no wise prove disadvantageous to either party.

Done at Paris, the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year of the French republic, 30th Sept. 1800.

(Signed)

JOSÉPH BONAPARTE, C. P.

FLEURIEU. ROEDERER.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

W. R. DAVIE.

W. V. MURRAY.

(A true copy.)

C. M. TALLEYRAND,

*Substance of a Convention concluded between General Augereau, authorized by the French Government to treat with the States of the Empire, and his Highness the Prince Charles of Issembourg.*

**T**HERE shall be peace, friendship, and good intelligence, between the contracting parties. The territory of Issembourg and its dependencies shall be considered as allied countries, and shall be exempted, as such, from all military contributions and charges. If the military operations should require the passage or the lodgment of the French armies, nothing shall be required but on the payment of ready money. The Prince of Issembourg is to furnish, on these terms, a contribution of 100,000 livres, in three payments, to be paid into the chests of the French paymasters of the army.

This convention, ratified by the First Consul on the 1st October 1800, and the decree, which is signed Bonaparte, states, that the principality and possessions of the Prince and Count of Issembourg shall enjoy the full benefit of neutrality.

*French Convention with several German Princes.*

## LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

9th Vendémiaire, 9th Year of the  
Republic (1st Oct. 1800).

**BONAPARTE**, First Consul of the republic, having seen the convention concluded at Aschaffembourg, between General Augereau, General in Chief of the Batavian army, and the hereditary Prince of Issembourg, the 28th of last Fructidor, approves that the said convention should be executed according to its tenour; in consequence, he decrees,

Art. I. The states and possessions of the Prince and Counts of Issembourg shall enjoy the benefit of the neutrality.

II. The states and possessions of the Counts of Weteravia, and particularly those of the Landgrave of Hesse-Hombourg, of the Prince of Anhalt-Bernbourg-Hesym, of the Prince of Nassau-Usingen, of the Prince of Nassau-Weilbourg, of the Prince of Neuwied, of the Prince of Wiedrunkel, and those of the Princes and Counts of the names of Solms, of Stolberg, of Wittgenstein, and of Westerbourg, shall be alike treated as neutral countries.

III. The Minister of War shall take care of the execution of the present decree\*.

The First Consul.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

\* The Moniteur of the 25th Nov. contains the following observations: "Some persons having seen in the foreign journals copies of treaties concluded by General Augereau with several princes on the right bank of the Rhine, and not having found them in the official journal, have entertained doubts respecting the authenticity of these publications of the German gazettes. We are confidently assured that General Augereau was authorized to treat with those princes; that he has really treated with them; and that his conventions have been fully approved by government. It is, nevertheless, true, that only one of them has received the formal ratification and signature of the First Consul; it is that made with Prince Issembourg, who is also director of the college of the counts of Weteravia. It is perhaps in this his character of prince, perhaps also on the priority of his accommodation, that this distinction is founded. But as all the princes of this country, whose inhostility has been verified by General Augereau, are in the same situation as Prince Issembourg, and as all had the recommendation of the court of Berlin in their favour, which still more determined the benevolence of the government, the First Consul has regarded the neutrality granted to the Prince Director of the college of the counts of Weteravia, as one granted in common to all the members of this college; and we find, that this extended construction has authorized General Augereau to deliver to each of them a diploma of individual ratification, although, in fact, there is only one which is a general one, viz. the above."

*Treaty of Peace concluded by General Augereau with the two reigning Princes of Wied.*

**T**HE First Consul of the French republic, considering that the principalities of Wied-Neuwied and Wiedrunkel have withdrawn their contingents from the army of the Empire, and that they have observed a strict neutrality during the present war; and that, on this account, they ought to enjoy the advantages which the treaty of Basle secures to all states of the Empire fulfilling these conditions; and, lastly, that the said principalities have constantly opposed the armaments in mass, as well as the assemblies of emigrants—Citizen Augereau, General in Chief of the army of Batavia, authorized by the French government to treat with the sovereign states of Germany, on one part, and the Counsellors Hachenberg and Cramer, provided with full powers by the Princes of Wied-Neuwied and Wiedrunkel, on the other part, have concluded the following articles—

I. There shall reign friendship and good understanding between the French republic and the Princes of Wied-Neuwied and Wiedrunkel.

II. The countries of Wied-Neuwied and Wiedrunkel, with all the possessions thereto belonging, shall be treated by the generals commanding the armies of the French republic, and those of her allies, as in friendship with the republic, in the same manner as the territories of Prussia and of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

III. In consequence of the preceding article, the generals commanding the French armies, and those of the allies of the republic, shall exempt the territories of Wied-Neuwied and Wiedrunkel, from all requisitions, contributions, and military burdens. The troops by which they are now occupied shall evacuate them immediately.

IV. Should the military operations make it necessary for the French troops to march through or to make a stay in these countries, the generals commanding the armies of the French republic and those of her allies, shall not demand any article whatever, without having previously made the necessary arrangements with the governments of those countries respecting the wants of the armies. These governments will only have to furnish such articles to the army as a loan to the French government, reserving to themselves the right of demanding payment from the French government, or the commanders of the army.

V. The



V. The French government promises to the Princes of Wied-Neuwied and Wiedrunkel its intercession, on a general peace of the Empire.

VI. In their commercial relations, the inhabitants of the countries of Neuwied and Wiedrunkel shall be treated by the French republic in the most friendly manner, and as far as the laws of the republic allow it.

VII. The said principalities, in return, engage to pay to the French republic the sum of 30,000 francs, in three terms of one month each. The first third shall be paid on the day of the signing of the present treaty. And,

VIII. The present treaty shall immediately be laid before the First Consul, for his ratification.

(Signed)

AUGEREAU,  
General in Chief.

HACHENBERG,  
Counsellor, Plenipotentiary of the  
Prince of Neuwied.

CRAMER,  
Counsellor, Plenipotentiary of the  
Prince of Wiedrunkel.

Done and concluded in the head-quarters at Offenbach, the  
30th Vendemiaire, year 9 (October 22, 1800).

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*Armistice in Italy.*

*Castiglione, Sept. 29.*

M. COUNT de Hohenzollern, Lieutenant-general of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor, on one part, and Citizen Marmont, counsellor of state, and general of division, commander in chief of the army of Italy, on the other part, furnished with full powers by their respective generals in chief, have agreed to the following articles—

I. There shall be between the two armies an armistice of forty-five days, from the 20th of September, including fifteen days notice.

II. The generals in chief not having agreed respecting the possession of the Polesine of Ferrara, a courier shall be immediately sent to Vienna. Should the answer be conformable to the demands of the General in Chief Brune, the new line shall be occupied immediately afterwards. Should the answer be contrary, the French will, from that moment, have the power to denounce the armistice, and in fifteen days afterwards hostilities may recommence.

III. The Austrian army shall occupy by posts, Ponti Menzenbano,

bano, Borghetto, and Coito (on the right side of the Mincio, between Mantua and Peschiera); the French army occupy, on its side, Ponte Saint Marco, Caicinaso, Montichiero, and Azolo, on the left side of the Chiesal. There shall be no intrenched works made upon the different points on either side.

The two armies shall continue to draw their subsistence from the Mantuan and Brescian.

(Signed)

Count Hohenzollern.

General Marmont.

*Treaty of Amity and Commerce between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America.*

**H**IS Majesty the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, desiring to maintain on a stable and permanent footing, the connexions of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and for this purpose to renew the Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded between the two powers, at the Hague, on the 10th of September 1785, for the term of ten years, his Prussian Majesty has nominated and constituted as his plenipotentiaries, the Count Charles William de Finkenstein, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, knight of the orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle, and commander of that of St. John of Jerusalem; the Baron Philip Charles d'Alvensleben, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, knight of the orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle, and that of St. John of Jerusalem; and the Count Christian Henry Curt de Haugwitz, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, knight of the orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle; and the President of the United States has furnished with their full powers, John Quincy Adams, a citizen of the United States, and their minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Prussian Majesty:

Which plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded, settled, and signed the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be in future, as there has been hitherto, a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, a sincere friendship, between his Majesty the King of Prussia, his heirs, successors, and subjects, on the one part, and the United States of America, and their citizens, on the other, without exception of persons or places.

II. The subjects of his Majesty the King of Prussia may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and shall pay there no other or greater duties, charges, or fees whatsoever, than the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay. They shall also enjoy, in navigation and commerce, all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the established laws and usages, to which are submitted the citizens of the United States and the most favoured nations.

III. In like manner the citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coasts and countries of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and shall pay in the domi-



nions of his said Majesty, no other or greater duties, charges, or fees whatever, than the most favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay ; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy ; submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the established laws and usages to which are submitted the subjects of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations.

IV. More especially, each party shall have right to carry their own produce, manufactures, and merchandise, in their own or any other vessels, to any parts of the dominions of the other, where it shall be lawful for all the subjects and citizens of that other freely to purchase them, and thence to take the produce, manufactures, and merchandise of the other, which all the said citizens or subjects shall in like manner be free to sell there, paying, in both cases, such duties, charges, and fees only, as are or shall be paid by the most favoured nation. Nevertheless, his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States, respectively, reserve to themselves the right, where any nation restrains the transportation of merchandise to the vessels of the country of which it is the growth or manufacture, to establish against such nation retaliating regulations ; and also the right to prohibit in their respective countries the importation and exportation of all merchandise whatsoever, when reasons of state shall require it. In this case, the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties shall not import or export the merchandise prohibited by the other. But if one of the contracting parties permits any other nation to import or export the same merchandise, the citizens or subjects of the other shall immediately enjoy the same liberty.

V. The merchants, commanders of vessels, or other subjects or citizens of either party, shall not, within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, be forced to unload any sort of merchandise into any other vessels, nor receive them into their own, nor to wait for their being loaded longer than they please.

VI. That the vessels of either party, loading within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, may not be uselessly harassed, or detained, it is agreed, that all examinations of goods, required by the laws, shall be made before they are laden on board the vessel, and that there shall be no examination after ; nor shall the vessel be searched, at any time, unless articles shall have been laden therein clandestinely and illegally ; in which case the person by whose order they were carried on board, or who carried them without order, shall be liable to the laws of the land in which he is, but no other person shall be molested, nor shall any other goods, nor the vessel, be seized or detained for that cause.

VII. Each party shall endeavour, by all the means in their power, to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to

to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea or by land; and shall use all their efforts to recover, and cause to be restored to the right owners, their vessels and their effects, which shall be taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction.

VIII. The vessels of the subjects or citizens of either party, coming on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or who entering into port are not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart, and to pursue their voyage, without molestation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, charges, or fees whatsoever, except established for vessels entered into port, and appropriated to the maintenance of the port itself, or of other establishments for the safety and convenience of navigators; which duties, charges, and fees shall be the same, and shall be paid on the same footing, as in the case of subjects or citizens of the country where they are established.

IX. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, their respective citizens or subjects shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case; and if the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unloaded, they shall pay no duties, charges, or fees upon the part which they shall reload and carry away. The ancient and barbarous right to wrecks of the sea shall be entirely abolished with respect to the subjects or citizens of the two contracting parties.

X. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if question should arise among several claimants, to which of them the said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person, holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws

laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds, without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states. But this article shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published by his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

XI. The most perfect freedom of conscience and of worship is granted to the citizens or subjects of either party, within the jurisdiction of the other, and no person shall be molested in that respect, for any cause other than an insult on the religion of others. Moreover, when the subjects or citizens of the one party shall die within the jurisdiction of the other, their bodies shall be buried in the usual burying-grounds, or other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

XII. Experience having proved, that the principle adopted in the twelfth article of the treaty of 1785, according to which free ships make free goods, has not been sufficiently respected during the two last wars, and especially in that which still continues, the two contracting parties propose, after the return of a general peace, to agree either separately between themselves, or jointly with other powers alike interested, to concert with the great maritime powers of Europe, such arrangements and such permanent principles as may serve to consolidate the liberty and the safety of the neutral navigation and commerce in future wars.—And if, in the interval, either of the contracting parties should be engaged in a war, in which the other should remain neutral, the ships of war and privateers of the belligerent power shall conduct themselves towards the merchant-vessels of the neutral power as favourably as the course of the war then existing may permit, observing the principles and rules of the law of nations, generally acknowledged.

XIII. And in the same case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition, and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of either party, to the enemies of the other, shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation, and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors; and it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors the



the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of its destination. But in a case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not, in that case, be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

All cannons, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, bullets, balls, muskets, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, cuirasses, pikes, swords, belts, cartouch-boxes, saddles and bridles, beyond the quantity necessary for the use of the ship, or beyond that which every man serving on board the vessel, or passenger, ought to have; and in general whatever is comprised under the denomination of arms and military stores of what description soever, shall be deemed objects of contraband.

XIV. To ensure to the vessels of the two contracting parties, the advantage of being readily and certainly known in time of war, it is agreed, that they shall be provided with the sea-letters and documents hereafter specified:

1. A passport, expressing the name, the property, and the burden of the vessel, as also the name and dwelling of the master; which passport shall be made out in good and due form, shall be renewed as often as the vessel shall return into port, and shall be exhibited whensoever required, as well in the open sea as in port. But if the vessel be under convoy of one or more vessels of war, belonging to the neutral party, the simple declaration of the officer commanding the convoy, that the said vessel belongs to the party of which he is, shall be considered as establishing the fact, and shall relieve both parties from the trouble of further examination.

2. A charter-party, that is to say, the contract passed for the freight of the whole vessel—or the bills of lading given for the cargo in detail.

3. The list of the ship's company, containing an indication by name, and in detail, of the persons composing the crew of the vessel. These documents shall always be authenticated according to the forms established at the place from which the vessel shall have sailed.

As their production ought to be exacted only when one of the contracting parties shall be at war, and as their exhibition ought to have no other object than to prove the neutrality of the vessel, its cargo and company, they shall not be deemed absolutely necessary on board such vessels, belonging to the neutral party, as shall have sailed from its ports before or within three months after the government shall have been informed of the state of war,

in

in which the belligerent party shall be engaged. In the interval, in default of these specific documents, the neutrality of the vessel may be established by such other evidence as the tribunals authorized to judge of the case may deem sufficient.

XV. And to prevent entirely all disorder and violence in such cases, it is stipulated, that when the vessels of the neutral party, sailing without convoy, shall be met by any vessel of war, public or private, of the other party, such vessel of war shall not send more than two or three men in their boat on board the said neutral vessel, to examine her passport and documents. And all persons belonging to any vessel of war, public or private, who shall molest or insult in any manner whatever, the people, vessels, or effects of the other party, shall be responsible in their persons and property for damages and interest, sufficient security for which shall be given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned.

XVI. In times of war, or in cases of urgent necessity, when either of the contracting parties shall be obliged to lay a general embargo, either in all its ports or in certain particular places, the vessels of the other party shall be subject to this measure, upon the same footing as those of the most favoured nations, but without having the right to claim the exemptions in their favour, stipulated in the 16th article of the former treaty of 1785. But on the other hand, the proprietors of the vessels which shall have been detained, whether for some military expedition, or for what other use soever, shall obtain from the government that shall have employed them, an equitable indemnity, as well for the freight as for the loss occasioned by the delay. And furthermore, in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest, for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of that only, and according to the regular course of proceedings used in such cases.

XVII. If any vessel or effects of the neutral power be taken by an enemy of the other, or by a pirate, and retaken by the power at war, they shall be restored to the first proprietor upon the conditions hereafter stipulated in the 21st article for cases of recapture.

XVIII. If the citizens or subjects of either party in danger from tempests, pirates, enemies, or other accident, shall take refuge with their vessels or effects within the harbours or jurisdiction of the other, they shall be received, protected, and treated with humanity and kindness, and shall be permitted to furnish themselves at a reasonable price, with all refreshments, provisions, and other things necessary for their sustenance, health, and accommodation, and for the repair of their vessels.

XIX.

XIX. The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs, or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched, or put under legal process, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show. But conformably to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain, no vessel that shall have made a prize upon British subjects, shall have a right to shelter in the ports of the United States; but if forced therein by tempests, or any other danger, or accident of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible.

XX. No citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties shall take from any power with which the other may be at war, any commission or letter of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other, on pain of being punished as a pirate: nor shall either party hire, send, or give any part of its naval or military force to the enemy of the other to aid them offensively or defensively against the other.

XXI. If the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war against a common enemy, the following points shall be observed between them.

1. If a vessel of one of the parties, taken by the enemy, shall, before being carried into a neutral or enemy's port, be taken by a ship of war or privateer of the other, it shall, with the cargo, be restored to the first owners, for a compensation of one eighth part of the value of the said vessel and cargo, if the recapture be made by a public ship of war, and one sixth part, if made by a privateer.

2. The restitution in such cases shall be after due proof of property, and surety given for the part to which the recaptors are entitled.

3. The vessels of war, public and private, of the two parties, shall reciprocally be admitted with their prizes into the respective ports of each; but the said prizes shall not be discharged or sold there, until their legality shall have been decided according to the laws and regulations of the state to which the captor belongs, but by the judicatories of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted.

4. It shall be free to each party to make such regulations as they shall judge necessary for the conduct of their respective vessels of war, public and private, relative to the vessels which they shall take, and carry into the ports of the two parties.



XXII. When the contracting parties shall have a common enemy, or shall both be neutral, the vessels of war of each shall upon all occasions take under their protection the vessels of the other going the same course, and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course, against all force and violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend vessels belonging to the party of which they are.

XXIII. If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others, whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if any thing is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

XXIV. And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war, by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crowding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to the world and to each other, that they will not adopt any such practice; that neither will send the prisoners whom they may take from the other, into the East Indies, or any other part of Asia or Africa, but they shall be placed in some part of their dominions in Europe or America, in wholesome situations; that they shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, nor prisons, nor be put in irons, nor bound, nor otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs; that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be disposed in cantonments open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for their own troops: that the officers shall also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are with as many rations, and of the same articles and quality, as are allowed by them, either in kind, or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such ration as they shall allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the

the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war ; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balances due on them be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause real or pretended whatever. That each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other ; which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases ; shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends ; and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him ; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article ; but on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations.

XXV. The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, agents, and commissaries of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favoured nations. But if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

XXVI. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favour in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.

XXVII. His Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America agree, that this treaty shall be in force during the term of ten years from the exchange of the ratifications ; and if the expiration of that term should happen during the course of a war between them, then the articles before provided for the regulation of their conduct during such war, shall continue in force until the conclusion of the treaty which shall restore peace.

This treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratification exchanged within one year from the day of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the plenipotentiaries before mentioned have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals. Done at Berlin, the eleventh of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

(L. S.) CHARLES GUILLAUME Compté de FINCKENSTEIN.

(L. S.) PHILIPPE CHARLES D'ALVENSLEBEN.

(L. S.) CHRETIEN HENRI CURTE Compté d'HAUGWITZ.

(L. S.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.



## Proclamations, Manifestoes, Correspondence, &c.

*Substance of a Declaration published by a Committee of the States of Bavaria, 27th January 1800.*

**WE** have no other choice left than to pray your Electoral Highness, as submissively as forcibly, to call together a meeting of the states, which has been wanted so long: for we must frankly own, that this appears to us to be the only constitutional means to put a stop to the unexampled party-spirit; to avert in time the symptoms of anarchical principles; to reanimate the public spirit of the country; radically to remedy the abuses in the political economy; to bring to an effectual harmony the powers of the subjects; to restore to the country a fixed beneficial constitution, and thus to establish on a firm basis that prosperity, greatness, and dignity, of which Bavaria is capable. In this situation of things, it must be understood, of course, that we can neither consent to extraordinary means for the defence of the country, or other purposes; nor that we can enter on definitive reforms and declarations on business of importance, but that all affairs of that kind can only be settled by an assembly of the states.

[After this declaration had been made, the Committee received orders no longer to hold its sittings at Munich, but at Landshut.]

### *Observations on the Dispute with Denmark and the Northern Powers.*

**I**N every war between France and this country the northern powers have necessarily been exposed to some inconvenience and vexation from the conduct of the belligerents. Their trade, in what forms their staple commodity, was necessarily interrupted, because naval stores of every kind, as well as military stores, are contraband of war, and to supply any of the parties with these articles, is an undoubted, undisputed breach of neutrality, subjecting the vessels to seizure and condemnation, and, if justified by the government, is tantamount to a declaration of war.

Besides this inconvenience, which however depends on the exercise of so clear a right, that it is the necessary consequence of every

every maritime war, the neutral northern powers have considered as a great grievance the right of searching and making prize of the enemy's property on board of their ships, by which they are deprived of the benefit which they might obtain, by becoming carriers to the belligerent standing most in need of their assistance.

These considerations produced the armed neutrality in 1780. The principles upon which that system was formed, are so congenial to the particular interests of the northern powers, that they will never be abandoned. They may be suspended from the want of power to enforce them, but they are still fondly cherished. We are convinced that the existing dispute is founded upon an endeavour to get them recognised. It will be of importance, therefore, to state distinctly, what those principles and pretensions were in 1780. There can be no doubt that they are still the same. For this reason our readers will be gratified to see the doctrines held by Denmark in the official declaration\* on the affair of the armed neutrality, in which Denmark and Russia were the original parties. Count Bernstorff, indeed, is supposed to have been the author of that system.

After stating his determination to maintain a strict neutrality, &c. asserting the claims of free trade, and of the respect due to the flag of an independent power, the declaration of his Danish Majesty sums up the pretensions of neutrals in the following six articles:—

Art. 1. That neutrals have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coasts of the powers at war.

2. That the effects of the subjects of the powers at war shall be free in neutral vessels, except such as are deemed contraband.

3. That nothing is to be understood under the denomination of contraband that is not expressly mentioned as such in the third article of his (the King of Denmark's) treaty of commerce with Great Britain in the year 1670, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France in the year 1742; and the King will equally maintain these rules with those powers with whom he has no treaty.

4. That he will look upon that as a port blocked up, into which no vessel can enter without danger, on account of vessels of war stationed there, which form an effectual blockade.

5. That these principles serve for rules in procedure, and that justice shall be expeditiously rendered after the rules of the sea, conformably to treaty and usage received.

6. His Majesty does not hesitate to declare that he will maintain these principles with the honour of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his subjects;

\* Declaration of the King of Denmark and Norway to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid, dated July 8, 1780.

and that it is for this purpose he has armed a part of his navy, although he is desirous to preserve with all the powers at war, not only a good understanding, but all the friendship which the neutrality can admit of. The King will never recede from these principles unless he is forced to it. He knows the duties and the obligations, he respects them as he does his treaties, and desires no other than to maintain them. His Majesty is persuaded that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the justice of his motives, that they will be as averse as himself to doing any thing that may oppress the liberties of mankind, and that they will give orders to their admiralty and to their officers, conformably to the principles above recited, which tend to the general happiness and interest of Europe.

*Case of the Swedish Convoy captured by Commodore Lawford, 30th of June 1798.*

THE convoy consisted of several ships under the protection of a Swedish frigate, were bound for several ports in the Mediterranean, and laden with pitch, tar, iron, deals, &c. ; of these only one was going avowedly to an enemy's port, Ferrol ; several were destined for Portugal, and the Maria for Genoa. After a short detention, the frigates and ships for Portugal were discharged, and the rest detained ; and on the 13th of October following, a suit was instituted in the admiralty court, the event of which must be decisive of the right to the whole capture. The cause came on to be heard on the 20th of December, before Sir William Scott, who directed further proof ; and in compliance with this order, on the part of the captors, among other attestations was produced a copy of the instructions which were given to the commander of the Froye Swedish frigate, which paper is in the French language, and is thus translated :

"In case the lieutenant-colonel should meet with any ships of war of other nations, one or more of any fleet whatever, then the lieutenant-colonel is to treat them with all possible friendship, and not give any occasion of enmity : but if you meet with a foreign armed vessel, which, on speaking, should be desirous of having still further assurance that your frigate belongs to the King of Sweden, then the lieutenant-colonel is, by the Swedish flag and salute, to make known that it is so ; or if they would make any search among the merchant-ships which are under your convoy, which ought to be endeavoured to be prevented as much as possible, then the lieutenant-colonel is, in case such thing should be insisted upon, and that remonstrances could not be amicably made, and that, notwithstanding your amicable comportment, the merchant-ships should nevertheless be violently attacked, then violence must be opposed against violence."



On the 1st of May, the cause came on for further hearing, when Sir William Scott rejected the claim for the ship and cargo, and condemned the same as good and lawful prize, as belonging, at the time of the capture thereof, to the enemies of Great Britain, and as such liable to seizure and confiscation.

To this decree an appeal was lodged, which came to be heard before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the Cockpit, in the month of May 1800. The case was stated as follows:

Immediately that the Swedish convoy came in sight, on the 27th of June 1798, the British ships hoisted their colours, and the ships of the convoy showed theirs; but it is not suggested, by the English commodore, that the Swedish frigate then showed any indication whatever of hostility or forcible resistance.

The Romney, notwithstanding, beat to quarters, and cast off the lower-deck guns, and ran them out; and upon the Romney and the Swedish frigate getting within hail, Commodore Lawford begged leave to send an officer on board, which was answered (as he himself admits) very politely, and a lieutenant was thereupon sent on board the Swedish frigate, to know the destination of the vessels under convoy, with their lading. The answer was given, without hesitation, that they were Swedes, from Marstrand, bound to different ports in the Mediterranean, laden with hemp, iron, pitch, and tar.

No demand is asserted to have been made of the papers of the Swedish ships; but as the detaining of them by force was, in the opinion of Commodore Lawford, a circumstance which required some consideration, since it might involve the two nations in war, he called a council of the captains of the Squadron, and then sent a lieutenant to England, with dispatches to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their instructions.

In the mean time, the Squadron continued in company with the Swedish frigate and the convoy; and, on the 30th of June, the lieutenant, who had been sent with the dispatches of Commodore Lawford, returned with dispatches from the Lords of the Admiralty.

The claimant here takes the liberty of noticing, that, although the captors have exhibited, in the manner before stated, the instructions which his Swedish Majesty gave to his own officer, they have not thought proper to bring forward (as it is presumed that they easily might have done, with consent of his Majesty's government) their own representation, coming from all their commanders, in public council, to their own superiors, nor the instructions which they received in answer from those superiors; documents which are the most material to show the instant and genuine impression made by the demeanour of the Swedish frigate and convoy on all the British commanders, and the grounds on which

which alone the Lords of the Admiralty authorized the seizure and detention.

Having received that authority (on whatever motives, and in whatever terms, it may have been given to him), Commodore Lawford sent two of the captains of the squadron on board the Swedish frigate, to inform the commander that he had orders to detain his convoy, and carry them into the nearest English port.

It does not appear that upon this, any more than on the former occasion, the Swedish commander refused the inspection of the papers of the ships under his convoy, nor indeed that even at this period any such inspection was demanded.

The Swedish commander, however, upon the intimation given by the two captains, said, that he was sorry any difference should arise between the two nations; and, at the same time, showed his instructions (a copy of which he gave), which were, to repel any attempt that might be made to board his convoy by force, although he was first to make use of conciliatory measures, and endeavour to prevent it amicably if possible.

This was communicated to Commodore Lawford, who returned for answer, that he should immediately proceed to take possession of the convoy; and the Plover, Wolverine, and Pilote, part of the squadron, were ordered to board the Swedish vessels, Commodore Lawford, at the same time, making the signal to prepare for battle. The ships appointed to board the convoy began fulfilling their instructions; and both guns and muskets were actually fired at the ships which did not bring to upon being ordered. At the fire of each, Commodore Lawford, as he states, expected that the Swedish commander would make the promised resistance, but nothing was offered; only it is said, that the commander of the Swedish frigate appeared uneasy, by the frequent wearing of his ship during the night, the Romney being, at the same time, close under her lee, with lower-deck guns run out, and every man at his quarters.

By daylight, on the 31st of June, the greatest part of the convoy were secured; but it being observed by Commodore Lawford, that two large ships, which appeared to be hovering round the frigate, had not been boarded, he ordered the Plover and Pilote to board them, judging, as he also states, that this last measure would decide how far the Swedish commander meant to dispute the point. A boat from the Plover was thereupon sent on board one of the said large ships, when the Swedish frigate wore, and stood for the Plover, with an intention, as expected by Commodore Lawford, of opening her fire. The Romney wore also, and made the signal for the Daphne to tack to support the Plover; but still no firing took place.

The petty officer put on board the large Swedish vessel by the Plover was taken out by an armed boat from the Swedish frigate.

This,

This, as Commodore Lawford was afterwards convinced, and has fairly admitted, was only done by the Swedish commander in the way of retaliation, on account, as it should seem, of some of the Swedish crew, whom it was Count Wrangell's duty to protect, having been taken out of their own vessel by the Plover; and the English petty officer was immediately after returned, as Commodore Lawford has also admitted.

At the moment, however, of the transaction, the English commodore being, as he avows, extremely exasperated, directed the boat to be fired at; but at that instant the *Daphne* came in a line with the boat, and prevented the shot being fired at the boat as ordered.

A Swedish officer was then sent on board the *Romney*, with the complaints of the Swedish commander, and with an intimation that he would go into an English port with the convoy; and an agreement thereupon took place, that the Swedish commander should direct the convoy into such port as Commodore Lawford should point out, and that Commodore Lawford would withdraw the English seamen, and return all the Swedes. This was done accordingly; and Commodore Lawford made the signal for all captains, and acquainted them with the termination of the business, and of his intention to go into Margate Roads. The whole of the ships were shortly after brought to anchor just without Margate Roads, when an officer was sent on board the Swedish frigate, to request that the commander would give Commodore Lawford a list of his convoy, with an account of their lading; from what port they came, and whither they were destined: and with this, as with every other amicable request made to him during the whole transaction, he readily complied.

The papers of the ships under convoy were not taken into possession, nor even demanded for inspection, so far as appears, by the captors, until upwards of six weeks after the capture; and in the interval an offer was made to the ships bound to Portugal, that they might proceed on their voyage; one ship (the snow *St. Johannes*, Calstrom master), received, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, a written discharge, dated on the 20th of September; she was, however, soon after ordered, by the guardship at the Nore, to proceed up the river, where she remained nearly three weeks, without any proceedings being had against her, or the papers having ever been inspected, or demanded, by the captors, or any person on their behalf, till the master himself, being desirous, and thinking it his duty, to obtain compensation for this long detention, voluntarily carried his papers to the King's proctor, who, in consequence, brought them before the court on the 13th of October; and then, and not before, commenced proceedings against that vessel and cargo.

The Judge of the Admiralty, under the special facts of that case,



case, restored the *St. Johannes*, together with the cargo; and, as the claimant submits, the distinction which the captors and his Majesty's government made with regard to that vessel (a distinction declared, at the time, to be understood as extending to all the ships bound to Portugal), evinces, in the clearest and most incontrovertible manner, that, down to the 13th of October, neither his Majesty's government, nor the captors, considered the Swedish convoy, generally, to have made any such resistance as would raise the present question; but, from the 27th of June down to that time, a period of nearly four months, were proceeding against particular ships only, on the ground of their avowed or suspected destinations to hostile ports, with cargoes of naval stores.

*Reasons assigned by Appellant.*

1. Because the vessel and cargo, being the undoubted property of Swedes, as claimed, the cargo consisting wholly of Swedish produce, and both documented according to treaty, were engaged in a fair, open, and legal trade.

2. Because, whatever may be the legal consequence, if forcible resistance be made by a merchant-ship to prevent visitation, no such resistance was made, or attempted to be made, by the vessel in question.

3. Because the right of visitation was not carried or attempted to be carried into execution, by the captors, in a manner consistent either with the letter or spirit of the treaties between Great Britain and Sweden, or the duties arising out of that right itself.

4. Because the ship's papers were immediately delivered on the first demand, which, however, did not take place until six weeks after the capture.

5. Because the principles and authorities which subject private merchant-ships to search, do not, by any just analogy in law, apply to the situation of a fleet under convoy of a ship of war, specially appointed by the sovereign, and pledging the public faith of the state to which they belong.

6. Because, although there are many instances of vessels failing under convoy, some even of an enemy, and others which have been taken after considerable resistance, and a formal engagement with the convoying ships, yet no precedent has been adduced, or can be adduced, of any vessel having been condemned on that account; and many have been actually restored.

7. Because, from the date of the treaty of 1656, down to the present time, Sweden has been in the occasional practice of sending convoys, when she has been at peace and Great Britain at war; and neither has any question in consequence been ever raised in any British court of justice, nor any remonstrance, so far as appears, been ever made by the British government; on the other hand, when Sweden has been at war, and Great Britain at peace, public instructions

instructions have been issued to the Swedish cruisers to respect the word of every British officer, having the merchant-ships of this country under his convoy.

8. Because, in this instance, the convoying frigate was not appointed with any original purpose adverse to Great Britain, and did not make any actual resistance, though the commander seems to have been repeatedly provoked so to do.

9. Because, by the agreement of the British and Swedish commanders, the question, whatever it was, between the two countries, was referred entire to the two courts.

10. Because the captors, and his Majesty's government, by their conduct towards the Swedish frigate, and the vessels under her convoy, bound to Portugal, have clearly admitted that the Swedish fleet was not seized and detained on account of any forcible resistance, or any refusal to submit to visitation and search, but solely on grounds arising out of the nature of the cargoes and destination, which grounds have been abandoned in fact, and cannot be maintained in law\*.

#### *Decision of the French Council of Prizes relative to the American Ship Pigou.*

In the Name of the French Republic one and indivisible.

**T**HE Council of Prizes established by the arrêté of the Consuls of the 6th Germinal, year 8, in virtue of the law of the 26th Ventose preceding, has come to the following decision:

*Quality of the Parties.*—Between John Green, of the ship Pigou, acting by the agency of Henry L. Waddell, supercargo and part proprietor of the said ship, on the one part, and the Commissary of the Government acting and being in the said quality, for the captains and crew of the frigates of the French republic Bravoure and Concorde, on the other part.

*Visa* the principal papers on board, consisting of the act of register, the passport signed John Adams, the list of the crew, the permit of the custom-house at Chester, in the district of Philadelphia, and the accounts of piastres and other merchandise consigned to Henry L. Waddell and Thomas Wharton.

*Visa* the *procès verbaux* of the capture, the instruction drawn up upon the arrival of the prize at L'Orient, in which instruction the captain, lieutenants, supercargoes, and crew of the Pigou, unanimously declare, that the said ship was under the American flag bound to China, and navigated entirely by American sailors, and that the *role d'équipage* was drawn up at Philadelphia.

*Visa* the decision of the civil tribunal of the department of

\* This case is extracted from the pleadings in the cause, and the facts stated are all admitted on the part of the captors.

Morbihan, of the Tribunal of Commerce of L'Orient, and of the civil tribunal of the department, declaring the capture a legal capture, and condemning Captain Green to the expenses of the process.—Having seen also the memorial to the tribunal of Capotier presented by Captain Green.

*Instructions drawn up to the Council.*

Having seen the memorial laid before the Council the 19th of last Floreal, by Henry L. Waddell, in which, after having given an account of the facts, and complained that no *proces verbal* of capture was drawn up at sea, that that pretended to have been drawn up on land, stated no pretence for the capture; and that immediately after the capture all the papers were not deposited in a chest or bag in presence of the captain, who ought to have sealed them with his seal, in obedience to the 2d article of the law of the 26 Brumaire (year 4); the said H. L. Waddell endeavours to establish,

1. That the said ship the *Pigou*, though having on board ten cannon mounted, of different calibres, was not armed as a ship of war, because cannon are necessary both for salutes and signals of sailing and arrival, and for signals of distress; because they are also necessary in the Asiatic seas, infested by pirates, who attack persons and property without distinction; that with such a rich cargo as the *Pigou* it was not likely that the crew would run the risk of privateering; that with so small a crew she could not man the prizes she might make: from which it followed that the arms she had on board were only for defence, which is always permitted to ships furnished with passports; and that according to the ordinance of 1681, it is necessary, in order that the carrying of arms on board a ship should lead to confiscation, that she who has them should have them without acknowledging it, or should have fought by attacking; a charge which cannot be brought against the *Pigou*, which had a passport signed by the President of the United States, an act of property and sea letters, all announcing that there were ten cannon on board the *Pigou*, which, so far from attacking, had struck her flag on the first fire from the frigates.

2. That the *role d'équipage* was not obligatory for American ships by the treaty concluded the 6th February 1778, which, by the 25th and 28th articles, requires solely that they should be provided in case of war with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and ship's port, with the name and abode of the commissary of the ship, and the certificates concerning the detail and the cargo; and that by exhibiting these papers, and particularly the passport conformably to the formula annexed to the treaty, the stopping or molesting them is forbidden; that it is fruitless to cite the ordinance of 1744, and the regulation of the 26th July 1778, as well as the *arreté* of the Directory of the



12th Ventose, year 5, which could not render null a solemn treaty between two nations at peace, and obligatory upon both, because it does not belong to one party nor to one people to exchange at their will a stipulation made by common consent.

3. That the *role d'equipage* did exist on board the *Pigou*, though it was not necessary; that in truth it was not invested with all the requisite formalities; that is to say, with the signature so easy to be obtained, of two public officers, in ordinary times; but that the cause of this omission was to be found in the scourge that ravaged America, and, above all, Philadelphia, at the time, and which was such, that it had been forbidden, under pain of death, to have any communication between the land and the crews of ships which might, like the *Pigou*, be seized with the yellow fever.

And, finally, that had the *role d'equipage* been entirely wanting, it was amply supplied by the crowd of documents and authorities which proclaim the neutrality of the said ship, that of all her cargo, her American property, and the American origin of all the crew, all proofs resulting from the passport, the custom-house permit, the manifestoes of the cargo, the declarations of the *piastres*, and the known destination for China.

Wherefore the said H. L. Waddell demands, that the prize of the American ship *Pigou* be declared null and of no effect; that the vessel be restored to the same state she was in at the time of the capture, and placed in a state to go to sea; that the sequestration be taken off from the ship, cargo, and 150,919 *piastres*, which formed part; that the restoration of all the papers be ordered; and that for all the losses experienced in consequence of an illegal capture, and a forced residence in France for eighteen months, there be granted such damages and interest as shall be just, conformably to the 13th article of the regulation of the 26th July 1798.

#### *Conclusion of the Commissary of Government.*

Having seen the conclusion of the Commissary of Government, left this day in writing, and in tenour as follows:

The American ship the *Pigou* having been taken by two frigates of the republic, the proprietors of the ship have no other contradictor than myself, because they have no other party but the government.

Justice is the first debt of sovereignty: in exercising the acts of government, I shall not forget that my first duty in all discussions is to seek the truth, and that by my mandate I ought only to be just.

It results from the facts in the cause, that a judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce of L'Orient given on the 8th Ventose, year 7, gave to Capt. Green *main-levée* of his ship, and a part of the merchandise and articles which composed the cargo, and that

upon the appeal *a minima* proceeding from that decision by the Comptroller of the Marine at the port of L'Orient, the tribunal of Morbihan declared the ship and all her cargo a good prize.

The affair is submitted to the decision of the Council by the recurrence which the captured had to the Tribunal of Cassation.

The tribunal of Morbihan founded its decision upon the idea that the ship was armed for war without any commission or authority from the American government, and that no *role d'équipage* drawn up by the public officers of the place from which the ship set out was found on board.

The captured have published a memorial in their defence, in which they demand the annulling of the capture, her restoration to the condition in which she was at the time of her departure, the *main-levée* of the said ship, all her cargo and piastres, the replacing of all the papers on board, and damages and interest proportioned to the losses they have experienced.

To be able to pronounce upon these facts, we must first fix the validity or invalidity of the prize. If the prize be valid, all demands for damages and interest for restitution or *main-levée* are inadmissible. If the prize be not valid, it will then be necessary to examine these accessory demands.

Excepting the case of a prize actually an enemy's, the whole question upon the validity or invalidity of any prize whatever reduces itself to the examination of a fact of neutrality.

Laws and regulations intervene only to be able to fix in each occurrence the characters by which this neutrality may be known. In the present hypothesis was the Tribunal of Appeal of Morbihan authorized to judge that the *Pigou* was under circumstances which prevented her being recognised and respected as neutral?

She was, say they, armed for war without commission and authority from her government; she had ten cannon of different calibre; and musketry and warlike ammunition were found on board.

The captured reply, that their ship, destined for India, was armed for her own defence, and that the ammunition, musketry, and cannon which formed her armament did not exceed what is usual in similar cases for voyages of any length.

For my part, I think that it is not sufficient to have or to carry arms, to deserve the charge of being armed for war. Armament for war is a disposition purely offensive. It is proved when one has no other object in that armament but the object of attack, or at least when every thing announces that such is the principal object of the enterprise;—then one is considered either as an

enemy or as a pirate, if one is not the bearer of a commission or title capable of doing away all suspicions\*.

But defence is of natural right, and the means of defence are legitimate in sea voyages as in all the other perilous occurrences of life.

A ship having a small crew, and whose cargo of merchandise was of considerable value, was evidently destined for commerce and not for war. The arms found on board in this ship were, not to exercise hostilities and rapine, but to prevent them; not to attack, but to defend. The pretext of her being armed for war cannot then appear to me well founded.

I proceed to the examination of the second charge made against the captors, the want of a *role d'equipage* drawn up by the public officers of the place from which the ship departed.

I do not think it necessary to enter in this case into all the questions agitated. I know that, in general, conventions between nations ought to be faithfully adhered to. But I also know that there being no common tribunal to which different nations can carry their respective complaints, and denounce violations of treaties, each government who thinks itself aggrieved by another government, neighbouring, neutral, or allied, is authorized to remain judge in its own cause, and to take such measures as it may think useful for its safety. It would then be absurd and dangerous to determine what a government can or cannot do when a case of self-preservation occurs.

In order to maintain the validity of the prize, the captors refer to the regulation of the 21st of October 1744, of the 26th July 1778, and the *arreté* of the Directory of the 12th Ventose, year 5, which require a *role d'equipage*.

The captured on their side refer to the treaty of commerce concluded between France and the United States on the 6th of February 1778; they assert that general regulations cannot be derogatory to a particular treaty, and that the Directory could not infringe that treaty by an arbitrary will.

In point of fact, it is certain that the regulations of 1744 and 1788, and the *arreté* of the Directory, do require a *role d'equipage* drawn up by the public officers of the place from which ships depart. It is another fact, that the *role d'equipage* is not mentioned in the treaty of the 6th February 1778, between France and the United States, among the papers necessary to establish neutrality. But I do not think it is necessary to examine whether the treaty ought to have more force than the regulations, or whether the regulations ought to prevail over the treaty.

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\* Art. 4 and 5 of the Title of Prizes of the Ordonnance of the Marine of 1681.



I lay it down as a principle, that all questions of neutrality are questions of good faith, in which we must have regard to the bottom of things, and weigh the facts, without pausing at vain appearances.

The neutrality must be proved ; hence the Ordonnance of the Marine of 1681, article 6, states—" Shall be good prizes all ships with their cargo, in which there shall not be found charter-parties, accounts, and manifestoes." It is in this same point of view that the regulations of 1744 and 1778 oblige masters of neutral ships to prove at sea their neutral property by passports, and other papers on board.

The regulation of 1744, whose dispositions have been restated by the arrêté of the Directory, announces literally among the papers required in proof of the neutral property, a *role d'équipage* in good and due form.

But it would be an error to suppose, that the want of one of these papers, or the slightest irregularity in one of them, ought to lead to a declaration of the validity of a prize.

Sometimes papers are drawn up according to form, to conceal an enemy, which other circumstances disclose. On other occasions, the character of neutrality is seen, even though there be omissions or irregularities of form, which proceed from mere negligence, or which are founded upon motives foreign to every species of fraud.

We must seek for the truth ; and in these matters, as in all others which are regulated not by sacramental formulas, or by law, but by the principles of good faith, we must say with the law, that simple omission or irregularities of form cannot injure truth, if it be manifest by other things.—*Et si aliquid ex solemnibus faciat, cum aequitas poscit subveniendum est.*

Thus the regulation of the 26th of July 1778, art. 2, after having said that masters of neutral ships shall be required to justify at sea their neutral property by passports and other papers, adds—" one of which at least shall ascertain the neutral property, and shall contain a precise enunciation of it."

It is not necessary to justify the neutral property by the perfect concurrence of all the papers enumerated in the regulations. But it is sufficient, according to circumstances, that one of them should prove that property, if that one be not contradicted or contested by circumstances more decisive.

The essential thing is, upon every occasion, for the judge to be reasonably convinced that the property is neutral or is not.

It does not signify that, according to cases, the legislator may have thought it his duty to recommend more particularly the presentation of certain papers, and that he may have appeared to apply the declaration of good prize to every ship whose master cannot exhibit those papers ; that severity of the legislature is not and

and can never be more than comminatory. It remains always subordinate to the whole of the circumstances, which can alone operate conviction.

We have an example of what I established in the sixth article of the regulation of the 21st of October 1744. By that article the legislator wills that every ship taken, of whatever nation, neutral, enemy, or ally, of which it shall be proved that there were papers thrown into the sea, be declared a good prize with her cargo, upon the sole proof of the papers having been thrown into the sea. Nothing more formal.

In latter times difficulties arose upon the manner of executing this rigorous disposition, which had been renewed by the declaration of 1778.

On the 13th November 1799, the King wrote to the Admiral that he committed it entirely to him and the Commissaries of the Council of Prizes to apply the rigour of the ordonnances and the regulation of the 26th July, or to modify the dispositions of it, according as particular circumstances might appear to them to require.

An *arrêté* of the Council of the 27th December in the same year, in the case of Pierre Brandebourg, captain of the Swedish ship *Fortune*, and the *Sieur de la Roque Dourdan*, commander of the *Renard*, released the prize, though papers had been thrown overboard. It decided that, in order for the throwing of papers overboard to produce confiscation, it was necessary that they should be of a nature to afford proofs of being an enemy's property, and that the captain should have an interest in throwing his papers overboard; which was not the case with respect to the Swedish captain\*.

The great principle then is, to decide according to the truth of things.

The neutral property must be proved; but may be proved notwithstanding the omission or irregularity of some forms. On the other hand, we may discover fraud, though it may be concealed under fair appearances. We ought to put aside all the thorns and subtleties of right, according to the energetic expression of an ancient ordinance†; we must proceed by good and mature deliberation, and look to it conscientiously.

Of what service would be declarations, interrogatories, informations, if every thing were confined to the examination of papers, if the duty of the judge were not to dive to the bottom, and if the parties had not the right of explaining by their declarations and their replies, those facts which may be obscure, or to supply,

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\* New Code of Prizes, 2d vol. p. 169, 170, and 171.

† Ordonnance of the 4th Dec. 1400, art. 6, under the head of Admiralty.

by a detailed justification, such papers as could not be brought, or the omission of which may be nothing but the effect of circumstances more or less imperious?

In the present case, without examining whether the American captains are or are not required to exhibit a *role d'equipage*, drawn up by the officers of the place of departure, I observe that that *role* is supplied by the passport, and that the captured prove the physical impossibility in which they were of procuring an inspection of their *role d'equipage* by the public officers of Philadelphia, because it was forbidden, under pain of death, to communicate with that city, in which the most terrible disorder raged, and that no sailor or officer of a ship in which the disorder had manifested itself, could communicate with the land. I add, that the passport, and all the papers on board, ascertain, in an evident manner, the neutral property of the ship and her cargo. None of these papers have ever been attacked.

All that we can conclude from the *role d'equipage* which is produced, not having been drawn up by the officers of the place of departure, is, that that paper is null and of no effect for the proof of the fact of neutrality, in the terms of the regulation of the 26th of July 1778. But if other regular papers prove the same fact, and if those papers are not contradicted by any presumption of fraud; the character of neutrality cannot then fail to be recognised by the judge; and this is proved in the present case, in which it was impossible to procure the *role d'equipage* in the form required, in which consequently no presumption of fraud can arise from this innocent and forced defect, and in which all the other circumstances supply in an efficacious manner that which was wanting.

The invalidity of the prize is then evident; that being ascertained, it follows "that all that has been taken from the captured ought to be restored either in kind or in equivalent.

With respect to the demand of damages and interest, the Commissary contended that the demand was well founded, because the captors could not fairly entertain any suspicions against the Captain of the *Pigou*. The neutrality of the ship was demonstrated by her being American built, by her flag, by her destination, by her crew, all Americans, by the nature of the cargo, which had nothing contraband in it, by the name and character of Capt. Green, known for his services rendered to the French nation, by the act of property of the ship, by the passport, by all the papers on board; in short, by the place where the ship was taken, which excluded all idea of a suspicious destination.

Under these circumstances I conclude that the Council, doing justice to the demand of John Green, captain of the American ship *Pigou*, should decide that full and entire *main-levés* should be given to John Green, or such other person as may be authorized by



by him of the ship Pigou, her whole merchandise and cargo in consequence, that every thing be restored to him, as well as the papers and packets on board. With respect to the demand of the said J. Green for damages and interest, I conclude that the said damages and interest be adjudged to him, and the liquidation made according to law.

Deliberate at Paris, 6 Prairial, year 8.

(Signed)

PORTALIS.

*Decision of the Council.*

Having heard the report of Citizen Barennes, and seen and considered every thing, the Council, admitting the claim of John Green, captain of the American ship Pigou, acting by Henry L. Waddell, supercargo and part owner of the said ship, without allowing the judgment of the 25 Ventose, year 7, by the Tribunal of Appeal of Morbihan, nor that of the Tribunal of Commerce of L'Orient of the 8th of the same month, decide, that the capture of the said ship and her cargo is null and of no effect; in consequence, they direct full and entire restitution to the said John Green and all others proving their rights and title of the said American ship the Pigou, her papers, effects, and merchandise, and order that every thing be given up to him, as well as the papers and packets on board. With respect to the demand of the said John Green of damages and interest for the losses he may have suffered, and which he shall prove, the Council adjudged to him the said damages and interest.

Done the 9th Prairial, 28th May 1800, year 8th of the French republic one and indivisible.

(Present)

Citizen REDON, President,  
NIOU, LACOSTE, MOREAU,  
MONTIGNY-MONPLAISIR.  
BARENNES, DUFANT,  
PARCEVAL, GRANDMAISON,  
and TOURNACHON,

Members of the Council of Prizes.

In the name of the French republic, it is ordered to all huissiers to carry the present decision into execution, to all commanders and officers of the public force to lend their aid when they shall be legally required, and to the commissaries of government in the tribunals to give their assistance. The said decision has been signed by the President of the Council and the Reporter.

(Signed)

REDON, President.  
CALMALLET, Sec. Gen.\*

\* As the rights of neutral ships constitute a question of great interest, the above papers on the subject may be found of considerable utility.

*Edict of the King of Naples respecting the Noblesse.*

**F**ERDINAND IV. by the grace of God King of the Two Sicilies, &c. The noblesse of a well-regulated monarchy is its most solid pillar and its best support, as it is also its glory when it has for the basis of its conduct fidelity and valour—sublime object, to which alone should tend all those institutions, which in monarchies place the nobility as a distinguished and illustrious body amongst the other orders of the state. It is therefore with the most sensible grief that we have lately observed the Sedili and Piazza\* of the city of Naples remain in total indifference to the situation of the state, and trust and abandon their fortunes to a troop of corrupt young men, without any attachment to the cause of God and ourselves, suffering them, as is notoriously known, to attack our supreme authority, without opposing that usurpation made upon the power which our Vicar General holds solely and legitimately from us. And although the persons elected and deputed, after having criminally exceeded the limits of their power (yielding, perhaps, to momentary remorse, and embarrassed by circumstances), gave in their resignation to the Piazza, the latter did not think proper to accept it, thereby confirming the revolt and sedition of the elected and the deputies, when it was in their power to accept their resignation, and to select persons known for their attachment to religion and the throne. The Piazza should have done more, and the moment it perceived the excesses committed by the elected and the deputies, should have revoked the powers with which it intrusted them, and have made choice of more honest and more faithful subjects. Our royal and very merciful mind is far from supposing, in the individuals composing the Piazza, any hostile design or want of attachment to our royal crown: but we could not avoid observing, in those institutions themselves, an intrinsic vice which tended to discourage the good, and afforded to the wicked the means of doing mischief. It has been for a long time known that the wise and honest Cavalieri had little influence, or rather none at all, in the meetings of the Sedili; for the votes being given by numbers, and not by families, inconsiderate young persons, degenerated or perverted by the corruption of the times, composing the majority in the resolutions, the election frequently fell upon unworthy objects: they, by these means, became a cause of scandal to the good, by reason of their cabals, which procured employment for persons who made them an object of lucre or abuse. Thus the accession to the Se-

\* The names of Piazza and Sedili are given to those places where the nobles assemble to deliberate on the admission of candidates, or to elect public officers for the city or the kingdom. These monuments are as ancient as the time of the Hetrurians.

dili, an object so delicate to an illustrious and ancient nobility, had more than once become a shameful traffic ; insomuch that, in latter times, being informed that sums of money had been deposited for that purpose, we opposed this scandalous aggregation, because, when nobility is purchased, and not the reward of fidelity and valour, as well as the result of a long series of generations (which, while they live nobly, distinguished themselves for valour and fidelity), it ceases to be the glory and support of a monarchy. As it is not befitting the Crown to permit amongst the nobles, institutions which degrade them and us, after having reconquered the kingdom of Naples by the assistance of God and the force of our victorious arms, it is our duty to abolish and reform these vicious institutions which have been introduced into the state, and which do not correspond with those principles of inviolable fidelity to which we are entitled. We therefore think it necessary to bring back to their primitive and essential object, those degraded institutions, and for that purpose have resolved to give to the nobility of Naples a new form, which will restore to it at the same time its lustre and its splendour.—What has most contributed to this our determination is, that some persons had the boldness to send forth a publication in defence of the elected and the deputies of the Piazzes, maintaining that when the enemy was at Aversa they had the privilege of presenting him with the keys, and of submitting to the conqueror, whoever he may be, as also of taking a part in the government at the approach of an enemy—absurd privileges, which never existed, and which never could be imagined but by the extreme of baseness. As we cannot support any institution which dares to pretend to such privileges (for that would be to authorize cowardice and indifference to the interests of the state, and anarchy and insubordination in critical conjunctures,) we, by this our sovereign edict, to have effect in perpetuity, by our supreme power and plenitude of right which belongs to us in virtue of the reconquest which we have made of the capital and the kingdom, abolish for ever the Piazzes and Sedili of the city of Naples, and prohibit them from assembling, under the pains of felony to those who shall call or form such meetings, revoking and annulling all laws, capitularies, and concessions heretofore granted to those Piazzes. Consequently we entirely abolish the body of the elected, or of the tribunal of St. Laurent, and all the deputations of the city, reserving to ourselves to provide hereafter by the present edict for the government of the affairs of the university of the city of Naples, in respect to subsistence, and other matters directed by the tribunal of St. Laurent, and the other tribunals and deputations of the city, which are hereby established for ever. We therefore create a new tribunal, to be called the Supreme Conservatory Tribunal of the Nobility of the Kingdom of Naples, which shall be composed of a president and six counsellors,



lors, taken from amongst the upright Cavalieri, distinguished by their attachment to the crown, their maxims, and their elevated sentiments : and we grant this tribunal the honours of excellency. The functions of this most noble supreme tribunal will essentially be, to preserve always inviolate the purity and the distinction of noble families ; to keep alive in the noblesse the principles of honour, fidelity, and valour ; and to prepare and propose all the ordinances which we shall judge fit to issue on these great and important objects. It shall be charged in the first place to preserve an exact register of all the families which were inscribed on the Piazza and Sedili of Naples ; which register shall be called the Golden Book of the Neapolitan Nobility ; reserving to ourselves only, in the plenitude of our power, in consideration of the signal services and acknowledged antiquity of the noblesse, to inscribe in the said Golden Book the most distinguished and meritorious of our subjects, together with their families. The aforesaid tribunal shall also keep a register of all the families not inscribed amongst the Sedili, but which have been in possession of fiefs for at least 200 years. It shall also keep a register of all the families who have received the privileges of the Order of Malta, specifying the time at which they were received, and shall preserve another register of all the nobles inscribed on the Sedili Chiusi, stating, in a separate book, the families and individuals, who, being in the above-mentioned class but not in the Golden Book, are domiciliated in Naples. And as we ardently desire that those sentiments of honour, which are the best appendages of a noble heart, should be inviolably preserved in the nobility, this tribunal shall be careful to institute the severest inquiries into the conduct of those nobles who shall be deficient in it, and erase (after having made a previous report to us) such as are nobles of that class from the Golden Book, as well as the other registers ; and declare such as may be of the other classes deprived of the honours, prerogatives, and pre-eminences of their rank. The supreme tribunal conservative of the noblesse of the kingdom of Naples shall cause every year to be printed a list of the individuals who shall incur such degradation, and the persons so degraded shall never be admitted to the royal presence, nor to the exercise of any public employment. We also ordain, that two general officers of our army, and whom we shall name for that purpose, shall have deliberative voices in any judgments which the said supreme tribunal shall pass upon affairs of honour. The said tribunal shall also keep another register, to be called the Register of Merit, in which shall be related all acts of fidelity, valour, or attachment to the state, performed by the nobles of the different classes ; they shall be printed every year ; and we are firmly resolved to grant honours and prerogatives to those nobles who shall be most distinguished for such conduct. The same tribunal shall form, according to

established usage, an armorial system, to be observed by all classes of nobles, and submit it for our approbation, in order to be published and irrevocably executed. We create and establish for governing the affairs of the university of Naples, a royal senate, consisting of a president and eight senators, who shall exercise for a year the functions attributed to the supreme tribunal of St. Laurent. They shall be nominated by us, and selected from the most upright of our subjects. The president and two of the senators shall be taken from amongst the nobles of the Golden Book—two from those, who, though not in the Golden Book, shall be inscribed on other registers, and domiciliated at Naples—two from the order of the long robe, and the remaining two from the body of traders. And as we are desirous that the said senate should have all requisite authority in every thing that concerns subsistence, even greater than that which the tribunal of St. Laurent possessed, we abolish the place of prefect of provisions, and the appeal to our royal chamber of St. Clare; and will that, after the installation of the senate, all matters relating to subsistence, which were before decided by the tribunal of St. Laurent, by the prefect of provisions, and the royal chamber of St. Clare, shall be decided without appeal, by the aforesaid senate, in the presence, and with the suffrage of two senators of the robe, reserving to ourselves, in extraordinary cases, to revise the decisions of the senate by referring them to ministers. The robes of the senate shall be the same as in the city of Palermo. The royal senate, in the aggregate, shall have the title of Excellency. It shall possess the same prerogatives and honours, shall be admitted to public ceremonies, and the honour of “kissing the King’s hand,” with the same distinction that was before enjoyed by the tribunal of St. Laurent. Every senator shall, in his monthly turn, exercise the office of the King’s justiciary, and propose the subjects of most importance to the senate. The functions of an elect by the people shall be monthly discharged by one of the traders in turn. It will be his duty to propose all matters of grievance to the senate. He shall attentively watch that good order be preserved in the market and other places. The merchants shall, as heretofore, be under his inspection, and he shall proceed according to the ordinary and accustomed forms. We re-create the tribunal of the fortifications, water, and pavement of the city of Naples, and order that it be composed of a superintendent as heretofore, of two deputies taken from the Golden Book, and two nobles resident at Naples, from the other registers of a merchant and a lawyer; all of whom shall be appointed by us, and shall exercise for twelve months the functions heretofore assigned the tribunal of fortifications. We order the general tribunal of health to continue its interesting functions as before, only giving to it the following new form:—It shall consist of a superintendent, who shall have the same powers which he possessed before,

and of twelve deputies, four taken from the nobles of the Golden Book, two from the nobles of the other registers, three from the class of merchants, and three from that of lawyers. They shall remain in office as long as we please, and shall have the same functions as the former tribunal of health. We preserve the office of Portolano in the same state in which it existed before. He shall be nominated by us annually, selecting him in alternate years, from the nobles of the Golden Book, and those of the other registers. We also preserve the deputation of the office of Regio Portolano, to be composed, at our selection, of six deputies; two from the nobles of the Golden Book, two from the nobles of the other registers, and two taken indiscriminately from the class of merchants and lawyers. The chief of the Tavolary of the Royal Council shall henceforth be a person of the faculty, and we reserve to ourselves the right of appointing him, according to the report which the faculty may make of his talents and his services. All the other deputations of the city are abolished: and as to what concerns that of the city revenues to which the Piazzes nominated, we will that our Lieutenant and Captain-general of the kingdom of Naples, as also the junto of the government, shall lay before us a suitable plan of that administration, conformably to the spirit of that establishment, and of the other revenues. The charitable purposes (*œuvres piés*) administered by the Piazzes, shall continue in the hands of some of those individuals whom we shall select from those families which had a right to them. Those families which had the exclusive right of being admitted into the monastery of St. Gregory the Armenian, shall remain in possession of that right. The royal senate of Naples, and the deputations which we have appointed by this edict, shall assemble in the monastery of Mount Olivet, which, as an act of our munificence, we grant them for that purpose. We will that the senate and deputations be installed the first day of every year, and that the persons first appointed to compose them shall be proposed to us after the necessary inquiries, and in the usual forms, by our Lieutenant-general of the kingdom of Naples, and by the junto of the government, and recommend that the junto which is now at the head of the provisional department of the city of Naples, should continue to exercise in the mean time its functions with the same zeal that hitherto distinguished it. Finally, Thomas D'Avalos, Marquis del Vasto and De Pescaire, having obtained every thing in order to follow us into Sicily, at the time of the invasion of the enemy, and having thus repeated the glorious example of fidelity which his illustrious grandfather, Alfonso D'Avalos, Marquis del Vasto, exhibited to King Ferdinand II. our august predecessor, we have determined to confer on him a lasting proof of the gratitude of his sovereign, by creating as first baron of the kingdom of Naples, Thomas D'Avalos, Marquis del Vasto  
and



and Pescaire, with remainder to the eldest born of his male descendants for ever; wishing that the Neapolitan nobility should see a durable monument of the unshaken fidelity of that family, and of the recompense which it has received. And in order that all which we have prescribed in this royal edict, signed with our hand, under our seal, and countersigned by our Minister of State, should be known to all, we order it to be printed and published in the usual form in the city of Naples, and in all the provinces of the kingdom.

FERDINAND.

FRANÇOIS SCRATTI.

*Palermo, April 25, 1800.*

*Published at Naples, May 8.*

*Letter\* from Mr. Merry, Chargé des Affairs of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Denmark, and addressed to Count Bernstorff, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

*Copenhagen, April 10.*

THE importance which the British government must necessarily attach to the event which took place in the month of December last in the vicinity of Gibraltar, between some frigates of the King and the frigate of his Danish Majesty named the *Hauseneu*, commandad by Captain Van Dockum, and the orders which have been in consequence sent me by my Court relative to this affair, impose on me the painful duty of repeating to you in writing the complaint on this subject, which I had the honour of representing to you by word of mouth, in the audience which you were so kind as to grant me for that purpose about three days ago. The facts upon which the question turns in this business are in themselves very simple, and I believe such as we are already agreed upon; that is to say, the English frigates met the Danish frigate upon the high sea escorting a convoy. The English commander, judging it proper to avail himself of the right of visiting this convoy, sent on board the Danish frigate to demand from the captain his destination. The latter having answered that he was then going to Gibraltar; the other replied, that if he was going to stop at Gibraltar he would not visit his convoy; but in case he should not cast anchor in that port, that the visit would certainly take place. Captain Van Dockum then informed the officer who had come on board, that he would in such case make resistance. Upon this the English captain made the signal to examine the con-

\* In the differences which have arisen between Denmark and England on the subject of the right of visitation by sea, the details of the affair of the first Danish frigate taken by the English in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, have never been officially published by the English government. The above letter, in which these details are contained, is extracted from a French paper-voy.

py. The boat of the frigate the Emerald prepared to execute his order ; some musketry was fired down from the Danish frigate ; and one of the English sailors was thereby severely wounded. This frigate also took possession of a boat of the English frigate the Flora, and did not release it until after the English captain had made Captain Van Dockum understand, that, if he did not surrender it immediately, he should commence hostilities. The Danish frigate then repaired with its convoy to the Bay of Gibraltar. There some discussions took place upon this subject between Lord Keith, admiral and commander of the naval forces of his Britannic Majesty in the Mediterranean, and Captain Van Dockum, whom Lord Keith thought proper to consider as personally responsible, and guilty of the injury done to a subject of his King, thinking it impossible that this captain could be authorized to act in such a manner by the instructions of his court. To clear up the business, the English admiral sent an officer to Captain Van Dockum, praying that he would show him these instructions, and explain their nature. The latter refused to let the admiral see the instructions, alleging that he was forbid to do so ; but he told the officer that they imported that he should not permit visitation of his convoy, and that in firing upon the King's boats he only fulfilled his orders. The captain himself afterwards made a like answer, and upon his word of honour, in conversation with Lord Keith, in presence of the Governor of Gibraltar ; but he promised at the same time to surrender himself before a judge, and to give notice of his appearance ; and upon this promise he was told he might return on board. Upon his having entered his boat, he sent a letter to the admiral, in which he refused to give the notice required. These discussions were terminated by a declaration which Lord Keith made to Captain Van Dockum, that, " if he neglected to submit, and should thereby attempt to withdraw himself from justice, the affair should be represented to his court."

This, Count, is the statement of the facts which have occasioned the complaint which I am charged to lay before the Danish government. I flatter myself that you will find it accurate, and conformable to the correspondence between Lord Keith and Captain Van Dockum, in your possession, as you have done me the honour to inform me.

The right of visiting and examining merchant-vessels on the high sea, of whatever nation they may be, and whatever their cargoes or destinations, the British government regards as the incontestable right of every belligerent nation ; a right founded upon the law of nations, and which has been generally admitted and acknowledged. It follows of consequence, that the resistance made to this visitation by the commander of a ship of war belonging to a friendly power, must necessarily be considered an act of hostility, such as he

is,

is persuaded could not be enjoined by the commanders of ships of war of his Danish Majesty by their instructions. His Britannic Majesty has therefore no doubt of the displeasure which his Danish Majesty will feel on learning this violent and indefensible procedure of an officer in his service: and the King is persuaded of the promptitude with which his Danish Majesty will make to his Majesty the formal disavowal and apology which he has so just a right to expect from him in the present case, with a reparation proportioned to the nature of the offence committed.

I am specially charged, Count, to make of you a demand of this disavowal, apology, and reparation.

The confidence which I have in the acknowledged justice of his Danish Majesty, induces me to hope that this simple and friendly representation will suffice to obtain it with the promptitude which so important a case requires; but I ought not at the same time to conceal from you, that however great and sincere may be the desire of the King my master to maintain and cultivate the closest harmony and friendship with the Court of Denmark, nothing will induce his Majesty to depart from this just demand.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ANT. MERRY.

*Proclamation of the provisional Government of Milan.*

THE provisional administration of this city has the satisfaction to manifest to their dear fellow-citizens the generous sentiments of the First Consul of the first nation, the invincible nation. They are authorized to publish the following articles, which are to be inviolably observed:

Art. 1. The Cisalpine republic is reorganized as a free and independent nation.

2. The free and public exercise of the Catholic religion shall be preserved in the same state as at the epoch of the first conquest of Italy. In consequence, all kinds of outrage or insult to the said religion, its ministers, rites, and symbols, is prohibited, as well as every act which might tend to prevent or trouble in any manner whatever the full and free exercise of it. Infractions of the present prohibition shall be punished with the most rigorous penalties, even with capital punishment, upon the decision of the competent authorities.

3. The property of all citizens, without distinction, shall be respected.

4. It is forbidden to make use of any denominations proper to recall party divisions and sentiments.

Under the happy circumstances in which these regulating maxims are proclaimed, the administration could not see without pain



pain that several persons have abandoned their country. In consequence, and by the express order of the First Consul, the absent citizens are invited to return to their houses as speedily as the distance in which they are at the publication of the present decree shall permit them. Those are formally excepted who having taken arms against the Cisalpine republic after the treaty of Campo Formio, ought to be considered as traitors to the country.

5. All laws promulgated since the day of the invasion of the Austrian troops to the return of the French armies, being to be considered as null, and given without legal authority in a state recognised as free and independent by the major part of the powers of Europe, and by the Emperor himself in the said treaty of Campo Formio, all sequestrations are taken off, whether placed upon property possessed either under the title of ancient property, or in virtue of legal acquisition, under whatever pretext, and upon whatever occasion the said sequestrations may have been ordered.

6. The circulation of the cedulae of the bank of Vienna is forbidden. In consequence, they shall neither have currency in private transactions, nor be received in the public treasury.

The provisional administration is persuaded that all the inhabitants of the Cisalpine republic will judge by these preliminary dispositions that the French armies, and the hero who leads them, have no other object than to bring back freedom and independence to their country. Animated with the justest gratitude, they ought to be eager to concur with all their means to the success of the arms of their deliverers, and to the return of a peace, which, after liberty has been reconquered, is the sole good to be desired.

Milan—At the Commune Maïson, 15th Praïrial (June 4, 1800).

(Signed) MARLANI, SACCHI, GOTTREDO,  
the provisional Administration.

*Proclamation of the Chief Consul.*

*Milan, 28th Praïrial, June 17.*

**BONAPARTE**, Chief Consul of the French republic, considering that the Cisalpine republic, having been recognised free by the Emperor, and the greatest part of the powers of Europe, it is consistent with the good faith of the French republic, agreeable to their desire to put an end to the war which desolates the continent, and to proceed to the reorganization of the said republic, decrees as follows:

1. There shall be assembled at Milan a Consuko, charged with preparing the reorganization of the republic, and drawing up the laws and regulations relative to the different branches of the public administration.

2. The Consulto shall be composed of fifty members, over which the minister extraordinary of the French republic shall preside.

3. The Consulto, in its first sitting, shall decree its plan of business, and its division into sections.

4. The Consulto shall be required to occupy itself with all the projects of urgent regulations, which shall be demanded of it by the extraordinary commission of the government.

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*Another Decree, of the same Date.*

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French republic, decrees:

Art. 1. There shall be established at Milan an extraordinary ministry of the French government.

2. The ministry shall be charged with all the relations with the Cisalpine government. No French agent shall communicate with that government except through this medium.

3. The funds arising whether from contributions imposed by the French government, or by the general in chief, or from property belonging to powers at war with France, shall be received under the authority and immediate superintendence of the extraordinary ministry. There shall for this purpose be appointed to it a French treasurer, in whose coffers all the funds shall be deposited.

4. The funds deposited in the extraordinary treasury shall not be expended, except by order of the French ministry, and for the wants of the army.

5. The extraordinary ministry shall alone have power to convene the assembly-general of the Consulto, established for the purpose of preparing the work of the constitution and of the legislature of the Cisalpine republic, and shall preside over it.

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*Another Decree, of the same Date.*

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French republic, decrees:

Art. 1. The government of the Cisalpine republic shall be provisionally exercised by an extraordinary committee of nine, who shall unite all the powers of the republic, except the judicial and legislative.

2. This committee shall present to the Consulto, established by the decree of this date, the laws and regulations which shall appear to it necessary.

3. It shall have power to continue in the present tribunals the judges in office, or to replace them with others of its own choice.

4. It shall establish in every department a commissioner, who shall be charged with all the details of the administration.

5. This commissioner shall have under his command all the municipal

municipal agents, and all the civil functionaries of his district. He shall correspond directly with the extraordinary committee.

6. The present imposts shall be maintained, as already established, for the 8th year. The committee shall, in future, be at liberty to create new ones with the formal consent of the Consulo.

7. All the public functionaries are bound to remain at their post, and to continue their services under the authority of the provisional government, until it shall be otherwise ordered.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

*The Commander in Chief of Lombardy to the Milanese.*

*Milan, 28th Prairial, June 17.*

AT the same time that the battles of Montebello and Marengo gave rise to the convention which was signed yesterday, the castle of Placentia, pressed on all sides, capitulated, and the 1200 men, who formed the garrison, surrendered prisoners of war.

[Here follow the articles of the capitulation, which are in the usual terms. The garrison were to march out with the honours of war, and to be allowed to retain their baggage, &c.]

*Order by Moreau, imposing a Contribution on the States of the Circle of Franconia.*

THE Commander in Chief requires the states of the circle of Franconia, occupied by the French army, to pay to the receiver-general of the army the sum of six millions of livres as war contribution. The payment of the above sum to be made in one month from this day; one third every ten days. The sums already paid during the present campaign, in consequence of requisitions already made by the Commander in Chief, or his lieutenant-general, shall be deducted from the above sum. Accepted bills of exchange upon France, Switzerland, Holland, Frankfort, and Hamburgh, are to be received in payment of this contribution, but only in the proportion of one third. The above-mentioned delay is the utmost that will be granted; and the Commander in Chief declares, that if the inhabitants of Franconia do not pay this contribution regularly every ten days, recourse will be had to military execution, the taking of hostages; and the members of the government shall be personally responsible for any delay that takes place.

The commissary-general is charged with the execution of this order; and the generals are to assist him with their troops if necessary.

*Head-quarters at Augsburgh, the 19th June.*

(Signed)

MOREAU.

*Speech*



*Speech of Benjamin Constant in the Tribunate, 22d June.*

**T**RIBUNES, I join my homage to that which your committee has so justly rendered to the immortal army of Italy. I join my sorrow to that affecting regret which it has expressed on the loss of the intrepid and modest Desaix; but I urge the necessity of manifesting, with still more force, the national gratitude, the universal gratitude of all the friends of humanity, for the deliverance of those Italian patriots, the deplorable remains of the vengeance of royalty, feudal power, and priesthood. After two years of a shameful proscription, crushed by every species of tyranny, the butt of every species of persecution, they come from their dungeons, to prove, as it were, to republicans, that their cause is never desperate, and that miracles arise when miracles are necessary for their deliverance. Happy preface for those prisoners of Ireland, whom a timid senate have given up to England, in violation of the rights of nations, and the French uniform, but whom the Ægis of liberty and the fortune of liberty will no doubt protect\*. Certainly I wish to celebrate this grand act of justice, this duty of fraternity, this republican payment, this debt of the French people, discharged by the first magistrate of the republic at the head of our defenders. Glory then to that magnanimous army which has crossed the mountains, vanquished the elements, and overthrown the last enemies whom an exhausted coalition had at great expense collected against France! Glory to those republican proclamations which have made resound in our ears the language of liberty, equality, of the sovereignty of the people; a language worthy of heroes, but which some impious voices would drown in vain clamour! Health to those honourable victims of the soundest cause, proscribed illustrious, whom the destiny of the republic calls from the depth of dungeons to teach us memorable lessons!

\* *The Note of Benjamin Constant in the Monitor.*

Some have thought that by this phrase I asserted the independence of Ireland, and that I thought France would lavish her blood and treasure to obtain it. They will see, on reading my speech, how unfounded is such an interpretation. Every thing that can weaken England appears to me, no doubt, at this moment, desirable for my country. Every thing that can secure the independence of nations, appears to me to be useful to liberty; but I did not wish to touch upon this important question. I wished only to raise my voice for the life of the two officers in the service of France, delivered up to England contrary to the right of nations, and with respect to the carrying off of whom my censors have forgotten that the First Consul has manifested the most lively indignation. Read the letter of the First Consul to the senate of Hamburgh. I thought that in the midst of songs of liberty, humanity should raise her voice in behalf of unfortunate republicans; and as I feel a profound conviction that in doing so I have only done my duty, I find no difficulty in consoling myself under a censure which I have often braved, and will continue to brave,

My colleagues, the army of Italy has conquered peace, for I cannot suppose new insults will be offered to a nation always invincible. At the approach of this wished-for peace, the clouds which flitted on our horizon are going to vanish. At its approach, this rear-guard of the republican army, the purchasers of national domains are filled with confidence: they begin to feel secure that their properties will be in future sacred and indefeatable. Peace will secure the private rights of citizens: peace will consolidate the representative system, and the rights of the people. Peace, bringing with it the indispensable liberty of the press, will restore to reason its native force, to the enlightened man the hope of being useful to its glorious independence.

Ancient Europe, then regenerated, will be proud of possessing in its bosom the most perfect of free governments, and France will be able to present to her youthful rival beyond the seas, the formidable association of 30,000,000 of citizens; of 600,000 heroes, and of names consecrated to national veneration, like those of Franklin and Washington in America. I move that mention be made in the message of the national satisfaction on the deliverance of the Italian patriots.

[The Tribunate adopted the proposition, and ordered the above speech to be printed.]

*The Commissary of the Austrian Government published the following Notification on the 25th June, at Ancona.*

**HIS** Imperial Majesty, ever animated with those generous sentiments which have induced him to spare no sacrifices to rescue the territories of the Holy See, has resolved to restore the illustrious Pontiff, Pius VII. to the full possession of his authority; he therefore hereby gives notice to all the magistrates and officers, established under the Austrian civil commission, that they are henceforth to act according to the orders they shall receive from his Holiness.

(Signed)

ANTONIO DE CAVALLAN.

*Proclamation at Jaffa, relative to the Assassination of General Kleber, published by the Grand Vizier, 28th June.*

*The Grand Vizier and Generalissimo of the Sublime Porte, to the Officers and Soldiers of the French Army in Egypt.*

Frenchmen,

**A**N assassination has been committed upon the person of your Commander in Chief, and by the most atrocious of impostures it is imputed to the Ottomans, under the pretext that the assassin

assassin was a Mussulman and a Janissary. But what interest have we in such a crime? Of what utility can the death of Kleber be to us? His place is filled by another general, as that general's would be by a third. The existence of one individual more or less cannot influence the lot of Egypt. But Kleber had as many enemies in France as in Egypt. He had given his opinion against the invasion of this province, and the majority of the thinking part of his troops had adopted it. Others saw him with pain at the head of the army: they dreaded his return to France, and the reports he would make there: they found it was useful to destroy him, and convenient to accuse the Sublime Porte.

Frenchmen! suffer not yourselves to be seduced by a calumny as impudent as absurd. It is among your countrymen that you must search for the true authors of the assassination of your general. It is upon them you are to take vengeance for his death, if you lament his loss.

*Article relative to the English Expedition to the French Coast.*

*The Mayor of the Commune of Isle d'Yeu to the Sub-prefect of Des Sables.*

*Isle d'Yeu, July 1.*

ON the 25th of last month there appeared in our road an English Squadron, composed of a ship of the line and two frigates. As soon as they were at anchor, a flag of truce was sent from the Commodore's ship, and landed two officers, who, having been introduced to the commune-house by the commandant of the national guard, delivered to the mayor a letter, which is subjoined. You will see that its object is an injunction to the magistrates to furnish to the squadron the quantity of cattle pointed out, with water and other refreshments. The magistrates acquiesced with this demand. The English General demanded fifty oxen; but upon a representation of the small number of these upon the island for labour, he took only thirty, and 100 sheep. The whole were paid for. This morning the enemy, the number of whom was yesterday evening increased by three ships of the line, under the orders of Admiral Warren, set sail, and they are at this moment out of sight, steering for Belleisle.

*Order sent to the Mayor, &c. by the Flag of Truce.*

You are ordered to furnish to the ships of his Britannic Majesty at this anchorage, water, and such live stock as they require, at a price that shall be agreed on between the parties.

Given under my hand on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Canada, in the road of Isle d'Yeu, June 27.

(Signed)

DE COURCY.

You



You are further ordered to shut up all houses where wine or spirits are sold, to prevent the accidents which may result from drunkenness.

(Signed) DE COURCY,  
Captain of the Canada.

*Letters relative to the Want of a British Agent for Prisoners at Amsterdam.*

Sir,

BEING a passenger in the Dolphin packet, taken some time ago by the French, justice obliges me to return my sincere thanks to Sir Robert Barclay, whose friendly exertions to serve all the passengers must ever leave the warmest impression of gratitude on their minds.

Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter from the French consul at Amsterdam, in reply to one that Sir Robert wrote to him in behalf of the captain and crew of the Dolphin; which letter throws some light on the situation of our countrymen, prisoners there.

The greatest humanity, friendliness, and attention to the unfortunate, was displayed in the conduct of Sir Robert Barclay, to whom I think it but just thus publicly to return my sincere thanks.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN WILSON.

*London, Thursday evening, Aug. 21.*

*Amsterdam, 14 Messidor (July 3).*

I received the letter with which you honoured me yesterday, respecting the Dolphin packet-boat, taken on the 10th Messidor, in the North Sea, by the privateer the Bonaparte of Dieppe, commanded by Captain Pollet, and on board of which you were a passenger.

You request me, if it coincided with my duty, to release the packet-boat and crew, and you pledge your word of honour that an equal number of French prisoners, detained in Britain, shall be set at liberty in exchange.

I must own that such an arrangement would prove equally advantageous to the seamen of both nations, whom the chances of war have deprived of their liberty; and you are well aware that, in the neutral ports, the consuls or commissaries of the belligerent powers are authorized, reciprocally, to deliver up to each other, upon granting their respective receipts for the same, such prisoners as may be brought into their district. There would, therefore, be no difficulty in my acceding to your request of setting your countrymen at liberty, if the British government had in Bavaria any agent appointed to receive the British prisoners carried into

into the ports of that country, and to give a proper receipt for the same, and have them comprised in the exchange.

On my arrival in this city, some months back, I took the earliest opportunity of getting informed whether there was here or at the Hague any person appointed in the capacity alluded to. I learnt there was none; and to that circumstance is to be imputed the protracted detention of fifty or sixty British prisoners, whom it has not hitherto been in my power to get exchanged. I do not pretend, nor am I anxious to know whether the British will think proper to appoint such an agent; or whether, in case such an agent were appointed, he would be received by the Batavian government, as I wish to keep within the limits of my own powers.

As to the packet-boat itself, which you imagine may be ransomed, and for the ransom of which you offer your security, I have the honour to observe to you, that the mode of proceeding which I am obliged to adopt, and which is pointed out to me by the French laws, is to attend to the sentence of our courts in such cases; and, if they declare the present capture a lawful prize, it will immediately be exposed to public sale.

I have done every thing in my power to recover and restore to you the two parcels which you claim as yours; but was last night assured by the captain, that, notwithstanding his most diligent inquiries, he could come to no knowledge of them; nor does there appear to be any doubt of his alacrity to oblige you, when we consider the scrupulous exactness with which he returned you your private property, and, agreeably to your earnest request, that of the other passengers.

I have the honour to salute you most respectfully, and to assure you of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

COQUEBERT MONTBRET.

*Sir Robert Barclay, &c. &c.*

*Army of the East.—Menou, provisional General in Chief, to Citizen Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic.*

*Head-quarters at Cairo, 14th Messidor (July 3).*

**C**ITIZEN Consul, a horrible event, of which there are few examples in history, has provisionally raised me to the command of the army of the East. General Kleber was assassinated on the 25th of last month (June 14). A wretch, sent by the Aga of the Janissaries of the Ottoman army, gave the General in Chief four stabs with a poniard, while he was walking with Citizen Protain, the architect, on the terrace which looks from the garden of the head-quarters into the square of Elbekier. Citizen Protain, in endeavouring to defend the General, received himself

six wounds. The first wound which Kleber received was mortal. He fell—Protain still lives. The General, who was giving orders for repairing the head-quarters and the garden\*, had no aide-de-camp with him, nor any individual of the corps of guides: he had desired to be alone: he was found expiring. The assassin, who was discovered in the midst of a heap of ruins, being brought to the head-quarters, confessed that he was solicited to commit this crime by the Aga of the Janissaries of the Ottoman army, commanded by the Grand Vizier in person. This Vizier, unable to vanquish the French in open warfare, has sought to avenge himself by the dagger, a weapon which belongs only to cowards. The assassin is named Soleyman el Alepi. He came from Aleppo, and had arrived at Cairo, after crossing the Desert on a dromedary. He took up his lodging at the grand mosque Eleaser, whence he proceeded every day to watch a favourable opportunity for committing his crime. He had intrusted his secret to four petty cheiks of the law, who wished to dissuade him from his project; but who, not having denounced him, have been arrested, in consequence of the depositions of the assassin, condemned to death, and executed on the 28th of last month (June 17). I appointed to conduct the trial, a commission *ad hoc*. The commission, after conducting the trial with the utmost solemnity, thought it proper to follow the customs of Egypt in the application of the punishment. They condemned the assassin to be impaled, after having had his right hand burnt; and three of the guilty cheiks to be beheaded, and their bodies burnt. The fourth, not having been arrested, was outlawed. I annex, Citizen Consul, the different papers relative to the trial.

At present, Citizen Consul, it would be proper to make you acquainted with the events, almost incredible, that have occurred in Egypt; but I must first have the honour of informing you, that General Kleber's papers not being yet in order, I can only inform you of those events by a simple reference to the date of the transactions. When circumstances are more favourable, I shall send you the details; but it is so necessary that you should know our situation, that I am determined to address to you the following simple journal:—

*Date of the Events which have occurred in Egypt from the Treaty of El-Arisch, inclusive.*

1. Treaty concluded at El-Arisch, on the 5th Pluviose, and ratified by the General in Chief on the 8th of the same month, at the camp of Salahieh.
2. Conferences of Sebille Hallem, near Matharich. They continued from the 22d of Ventose to the 27th of the same month.

\* The head-quarters had been damaged by cannon-shot during the siege.



3. The letter of Lord Keith printed and announced to the army on the 27th, with the proclamation of the General in Chief Kleber.

4. The rupture officially notified to the Vizier on the 28th of Ventose.

5. The battle of Matharich, or Heliopolis, gained on the 27th Ventose, over the army of the Grand Vizier, 60,000 strong—20 pieces of cannon taken.

6. The Aid-de-Camp Beaudot sent on a parley during the action, was maltreated, and detained a prisoner, contrary to the rights of nations.

7. Insurrection of Cairo on the 29th, six hours after the departure of the army. It was fomented by some Osmanlis, who had introduced themselves into Cairo after the convention of El-Arisch.

8. Arrival of Nasif Pacha in this city on the 30th. He had escaped from the defeated army, and, making a great detour, entered Cairo by the gate Bab-el-Nafs, called the Gate of Victories.

9. Arrival of the French army at Balbys on the 30th. The enemy, constantly pursued, kept flying before it.

10. Surrender of the fort of Balbys on the 1st of Germinal—600 Turks prisoners of war—eight pieces of cannon taken.

11. The affair of Coreid on the 2d Germinal.

12. Arrival of the army at Salahich on the 3d. Taking of 12 pieces of cannon belonging to the Grand Vizier's camp, and an immense quantity of baggage abandoned by the enemy in his precipitate retreat across the Desert, which he strewed with dead bodies. The number of men that perished from Salahich to Gaza is estimated at 18,000—Departure of the General in Chief, Kleber, on the same day for Cairo.

13. His arrival at Cairo on the 6th Germinal.

14. First capitulation of Cairo agreed to on the 14th Germinal.—The Turks refuse to leave the place, and continue to fight.

15. Arrival of Osman Bey el Oscar, and an officer of Nasif Pacha, on the 29th Germinal, on a parley.—A mine dug by the French, blew up a large house, in which there were between 4 and 500 Osmanlis.

16. Definitive capitulation for the evacuation of Cairo by the Turks, agreed to on the 1st Floreal (April 21).

17. On the 2d, Adjutant-general René, and Citizen Tloch, officer of the staff, sent hostages for the execution of the capitulation, and exchanged in the square of Esbekier, against Osman Bey el Oscar and the Kiaya of Nasif Pacha. The Turks and the Osmanlis insult them in the city, and they are obliged to take refuge in a mosque, where Elfy Bey, who was intrusted to guard

guard them, defended them against the attempts of the furious multitude.

18. Departure of the Turks, to the number of 5000, on the 5th Floreal.

19. Assassination of General Kleber on the 25th Prairial (June 14).

20. Execution of the assassin and his accomplices, on the 28th of Prairial (June 17).

Peace was concluded with Mourad Bey during the siege of Cairo. The province of Girge and Assuan were ceded to him. He enjoys them under the title of Prince Governor for the French republic. It should be remarked, that during the battle of Heliopolis, Mourad Bey kept constantly on a height near the field of battle. He had said that he would make no movement, and he kept his word. The tails of several Pachas have been taken at Matharich, Balbys, and Salahich. After the battle of Heliopolis the troops marched to retake Damietta, which had been given up to the Turks in consequence of the convention. Twelve hundred Osmanlis were killed there. The remainder fled by the Lake of Menzale and the Desert.

*Present Situation of the French Army.*

Ten millions have been imposed upon the city of Cairo to punish the revolt; all the arrears due to the army have been paid, and for the future their pay will be secured. The fortifications of Cairo are completing; twelve forts surround the city at present; in fifteen days the whole will be completed; the arches of the grand aqueduct have been stopped, so that it is now impossible to pass from the bank of the river to the citadel; on the other side, the ramparts of the city are raised, and all the space between Fort Camin behind the head-quarters to Boulac is to be enclosed by a wall. The fortifications of Salahich are much increased; they will be finished before three weeks. Lesbe, near Damietta, is finished, and towers are building on the different passes that go from the sea to the Lake Menzale. The fort of Burlos will soon be finished, that of Rosetta is completed; Aboukir is entirely repaired; they are working with diligence at Alexandria. Our artillery is in the best condition, the works in the arsenal of Gizeh are in the greatest activity. I have established a depot of 500 horses at Gizeh, and also a park of reserve of 500 camels; many thousand Greeks have enrolled themselves in our service, and also 500 Cophts and Syrians. Seventy Turkish and Greek vessels have, since the rupture, of which they were ignorant, entered the ports of Alexandria and Damietta; they came after the evacuation; they have been retained as prisoners; the merchandise which they brought has served to pay the troops.

A caravan of 10,000 slaves and 15,000 camels is arrived from Darsürth and the Niger: it is at Syouth, which we have kept in our treaty with Mourad Bey. A caravan from Tor, and another from Yambo; are arrived here by Suez. I have given, and shall continue to give them, every support for the encouragement of commerce, which I wish to re-establish, and to endeavour to supply Arabia by way of Suez. I am organizing there a caravan, which will leave this every fifteen days; another caravan, coming from Tazanna, from Beled and Gezid, in fifty days, is also arrived at Cairo. The Institute is going to resume its sittings. The Grand Vizier is at Jaffa with about 7 or 8000 men; he has 2000 at Gaza, and 1000 at El-Arisch; Catieh is destroyed. If he should be able to recruit his army, and shall again attempt to pass the Desert, we will go to receive him at Salahich; the troops are determined to beat him. The Captain Pacha is with twenty-four sail before Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta; they cruise from one port to the other: we reckon in this Squadron eight Turkish ships of the line and two English; every where we are prepared, the army will combat till they die—happy if we can preserve to the republic a great colony, of which you have been the founder. I cannot send you the names of those who have distinguished themselves, I may say they are the whole army. I shall not enter into these details until the papers of General Kléber are arranged. I shall confine myself to request of you, Citizen Consul, to confirm the promotions that have been made; these are the generals of division, generals of brigade, and all the subordinate ranks. Many brave men have been killed and many wounded; they are all worthy of your attention. You know my respect and devotion: both the one and the other are unbounded.

ABD. J. MENOU.

*Abd. J. Menou, General of Division, Commander in Chief, for the Interim, of the Army of the East, to the Army.*

*Head-quarters at Cairo, 26 Prairial, June 13,  
8th Year of the French Republic.*

**SOLDIERS,** a horrible attack has cut off a General whom you loved and esteemed; an enemy who is entitled only to the contempt and indignation of the whole world; an enemy who was unable to conquer the French commanded by the brave Kleber, has had the cowardice to send an assassin to him. I denounce to you, I denounce to the whole world, the Grand Vizier, the chief of that army which you have routed in the plains of Matharich and Heliopolis; it is he who, in concert with his Aga of Janissaries, has put a poniard into the hand of a man named Soleyman el Alepi, who leaving Gaza thirty-two days ago, has yesterday,

by



by the blackest of assassinations, deprived us of a man whose memory should be dear to all good Frenchmen. Soldiers! Kleber has dispersed, marching at your head, that cloud of barbarians which Europe and Asia has just poured out upon Egypt. Kleber, directing your invincible cohorts, has reconquered all Egypt in the space of ten days; Kleber had restored the finances of the army, that all the arrears were paid up, and the pay put in a regular course of payment: by the wisest regulations, he reformed the greatest part of the abuses, which were almost inevitable in great governments. The best homage you can pay to the memory of the brave Kleber, is to preserve that bold and imposing attitude which makes your enemies tremble wherever you direct your course; it is to constrain yourselves to that strict discipline which constitutes the strength of armies; it is to call to your recollection that you are republicans, and that you ought to show an example of good conduct and of subordination to your chiefs, as you have every where displayed of courage and boldness in battle. Soldiers! the seniority of rank has conferred on me, for the present, the command of the army. I have nothing to offer you but an unbounded attachment to the republic, to liberty, and to the prosperity of France. I invoke the manes of Kleber, I invoke the genius of Bonaparte, and marching in the midst of you, we will labour together for the good of the republic. The army shall be immediately informed of the details of the horrible assassination, as well as the proceedings that have taken place for the punishment of the assassin, and the investigation of his accomplices.

(Signed)

AHD. J. MENOU.

*Sentence passed by the military Commission, held by Order of General Menou, on the Assassin of the Commander in Chief Kleber, and his Accomplices.*

In the name of the French republic.

IN the 8th year of the French republic, and on the 10th of June, in the house occupied by Reynier, General of Division, the following officers, assembled by order of General Menou, Commander in Chief of the army of the East, &c. &c. proceeded to a definitive sentence on the assassination committed the 14th inst. on the person of the General in Chief, Kleber. After reading the order, authorizing the commission to proceed in its inquiries, the reporter read the charge, and the different pieces both for and against the accused Soleyman el Alepi, Seid Abdoul Kadir el Gazi, Mohhammed el Gazi, Abdallah el Gazi, Achmed el Ouali, and Mohhammed Effendi.

The prisoners were then brought before the court, without arms, and accompanied by those who had undertaken their defence.

fence. The doors of the commission were thrown open, and the sitting made public.

The prisoners being interrogated by the President, through the medium of Citizen Brachwich, the interpreter, persisted in the same avowal of their guilt which they had made in the course of preceding examinations. They were then conducted back to prison; and the hall being cleared, the opinions of the members of the commission were taken respectively, beginning with those of an inferior rank. They were all unanimously declared guilty, and the commission unanimously decided on inflicting on them the kind of punishment adopted in the country for the greatest crimes. Soleyman el Alepi was condemned to have his right hand burnt off, to be afterwards impaled, and to suffer his body to remain in that state to be devoured by the birds of prey. Seid Abdoul Kadir el Gazi was sentenced to capital punishment, and his goods to be confiscated to the use of the French republic. The others were condemned to have their heads cut off, and exposed at the place of execution.

[The proceedings of the commission are signed by the members.]

*The General in Chief, Menou, to the French Army of the East.*

*Head-quarters at Cairo, 3 Messidor, June 22.*

GENERALS, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, the whole truth ought to be known to you.---It follows: The French government having learned, in the year 6, that the enemies of the republic formed projects for taking possession of the island of Malta and of Egypt, resolved to anticipate them. The interests of the commerce of the Levant, the profits of which amounted annually to near 50,000,000, imperiously required this measure. The expedition to Malta was ordered. Its direction was intrusted to Bonaparte. It was arranged, that, at the same moment the army sailed, a French ambassador should proceed to Constantinople, to inform the Grand Seignior of the motives for the invasion of Egypt. By a fatality, the cause of which cannot be conjectured, the ambassador was not sent to Constantinople, and the Grand Seignior was not informed of the motives of the government. Our enemies, the Russians and the English, took advantage, with address, of this circumstance, and forced the Grand Seignior to enter into the coalition, which, for several years, has combated against our revolution and our liberty. Turkish armies, directed by the English, landed at Aboukir and Damietta. You drove them into the sea; another army, commanded by the Grand Vizier in person, advanced through Syria. Negotiations were commenced; a capitulation, upon which I do not permit myself to make any reflection, was concluded. You know with what

perfidy it was broken ; you recollect with what indignation you learned that they wished to make you prisoners of war, as if you had lost two or three battles, while, on the contrary, you were every where triumphant. The Ottoman army advanced. You attacked it at Matharich and Heliopolis ; it was dispersed in a moment. Some remains of that horde threw themselves into Cairo ; you were obliged to lay siege to that town, and it capitulated after a month's blockade. You know by what a horrible crime a chief, whose memory you all respect, was torn from you. They could not overcome you in battle ; your enemies, therefore, had recourse to the dagger, believing that by this black transaction they would disorganize the army of the republic. They knew not that the assassination of Kleber would only serve to redouble your enterprise and courage. Should all the hosts of the East be collected against you, you will avenge in their blood that of your general. But what shall henceforth direct our conduct ? What is to dictate to us what we are to do ? That only which has the right to do so, the government of the French republic. It is to it only that belongs the right to ratify or to reject what has already been concluded, and all that can take place between the French army and the powers at war with us. All those (and I am certain that is all of you), all those, I say, that would only hear the voice of honour and attachment to the national interest, are sensible that there can exist no other way, legally and honourably, to conclude a treaty with our enemies. If I only consulted my private interest ; if I forgot for an instant that I am a Frenchman ; if I preferred for an instant my private interest to the good of the public, I would instantly return to my country. But no, brave republicans ! neither you nor I are such persons : the interest only of the republic directs us ; we have only to fight and to conquer. If negotiation should be proposed, we shall hear the propositions that are to be made ; but no treaty can be executed that is not ratified by our government. You all know Bonaparte ; he who so many times conducted you to victory ! It is he, in the quality of the First Consul, who ought to direct your conduct ; he knows all, and placed in the centre, he will inform us of the national will. I speak to you the language of truth ; I never knew any other. In following the examples of Bonaparte and of Kleber, I endeavour to merit your esteem. I do not pass an instant without being occupied about you, without seeking to do something useful for you. Kleber had commenced to re-establish the finances ; I shall endeavour to finish his work. Henceforth the soldier shall be duly provided for ; the arrears shall be paid. I shall endeavour to destroy every abuse ; but recollect, that an instant may occasion an evil which a long time is necessary to repair. Obedience to the chiefs of every rank, exact discipline, and moral conduct, are what I demand of  
the



the army, and what I have a right to require from it. This I shall unceasingly repeat to you: but we are republicans, and we ought to have the virtues of republicans. One day, when we shall have returned to our country, we shall glory in having belonged to an expedition which now possesses so great a weight in the political balance of the universe.

ABBALLAH J. MENDOU.

*Letter sent by the French General to the Senate of Franckfort.*

**L**IEUTENANT-GENERAL Brunneteau St. Suzanne orders Adjutant-general Lacroix to proceed to Franckfort, to demand of the magistrates the sum of 800,000 livres, as an indemnification granted to the troops of Mentz, who effected their retreat through that city. These 800,000 livres must be paid within six hours, viz. 400,000 livres in cash, and 400,000 livres in cloth, linen, leather, shoes, and lead. The city of Franckfort shall likewise be obliged, within the same period, to furnish all the implements necessary for two bridges of boats. These orders shall be carried into execution with the utmost rigour.

Done in the head-quarters under the walls of Franckfort, 18  
Messidor (July 7), the 8th year of the French republic,  
one and indivisible.

July 12.

Our senate has firmly refused to comply with the demands of the French, as also to the proposal for renewing the neutrality. Nothing has been granted them but the necessities wanted immediately by their troops, which already has caused an expense of between 30 and 40,000 florins. In ready money they have not received any thing, not even the present usually given on those occasions.

*The Minister at War to the Prefects and Generals.*

Citizens,

Paris, July 7.

**T**HE First Consul, in the name of peace, requested your utmost solicitude with regard to the departure of the conscripts, who have not obeyed the voice of honour.

When, before the opening of the campaign, the First Consul proposed peace to several powers, those powers, then elated by some advantages they had gained, wished doubtless to make a last effort in order to profit by their momentary success, or at least to try what a new government could effect.

Now that this government has received, in so short an interval, that confirmation which other governments have required ages to obtain;

obtain ; now while Europe beholds the pledges of its force and its wisdom ; while victory and fortune crown its efforts ; while victorious armies defend it, and repeated declarations of assent from the whole nation had consecrated it, these same powers will surely not reject a peace which is offered to them anew, on conditions which their reverses have not rendered more severe. Should, however, the obstinacy of the vanquished disregard the moderation of the victors ; should, notwithstanding the cries of their people, these deluded governments not yet be tired of remaining in the pay of a power which traffics in the blood of men and the miseries of all nations ; for the purpose of her own aggrandizement ; should they venture to prolong hostilities from which she alone profits, a last effort must be made, and we must command that peace which we now offer.

It is necessary that the enemy should know that this blow is about to be struck ; it is necessary that they should choose either peace, or a terrible and decisive irruption. A second army of reserve is organizing at the same place whence the first took its departure. Old corps are assembling there, tried warriors command them, and young conscripts crowd to join them from all parts of France, where honour, a love of national independence, and a desire of peace, are not empty words. They glow with the wish of joining their brethren, whom glorious achievements have already placed on a level with the ancient favourites of victory. They are eager to contribute to the termination of the war, to see service, and to assist in some grand exploit, that they may not one day have occasion to blush in the company of those heroes who will people our communes.

Generals and Prefects ! cite this example to those youths whom a shameful indolence and unpardonable indifference, more than a dread of arms, still retain in their habitations. The French youth is entirely warlike ; to arouse them, it is sufficient merely to talk of dangers and glory. In the army, every conscript soon becomes a veteran. The regret of quitting his family is the sole sentiment which stops him. Inspire a more powerful sentiment, the love of country, and these same young men will no longer think but of returning victorious.

They will return, and peace will accompany their steps ; it is already more than half conquered. One effort more, if it be necessary ; it will be short and easy, if it be but general ; it will be rendered unnecessary, if we are seen in an attitude to make it ; and the hands which still wield the sword will drop it, in order to sign a treaty of friendship. I salute you.

(Signed)

CARNOT.

*Preliminaries of Peace between France and Austria.*

**H**IS Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. and the First Consul of the republic, in the name of the French people, equally animated with the desire of putting a term to the evils of the war, by a prompt, just, and solid peace, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles :

Art. 1. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and the French republic.

2. Until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, the armies, both in Italy and Germany, shall respectively remain in the position in which they are, without extending their positions more to the south of Italy. On his side, his Imperial Majesty engages to concentrate all the forces he may have in the states of the Pope, in the fortress of Ancona ; to put an end to the extraordinary levy which is making in Tuscany ; and to prevent all debarkation of the enemies of the French republic at Leghorn, or any other point of the coasts.

3. The treaty of Campo Formio shall be taken as the basis of the definitive pacification, excepting however the changes become necessary.

4. His Imperial Majesty does not oppose the French republic keeping the limits of the Rhine, such as they were agreed upon at Rastadt, i. e. the left bank of the Rhine, from the spot where the Rhine leaves the territory of Switzerland, to the point where it enters the territory of the Batavian republic ; and engages moreover to cede to the French republic the sovereignty and property of Frickthal, and all that belongs to the House of Austria between Zurzach and Basle.

5. The French republic is not understood to keep Cassel, Kehl, Ehrenbreitstein, and Dusseldorff. These places will be razed, on condition that there shall not be raised on the right bank of the Rhine, and for the distance of three miles, any fortifications, either in stone-work or in earth.

6. The indemnities which his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and King is to have in Germany, in virtue of the secret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, shall be taken in Italy ; and therefore it shall be reserved until the definitive treaty, to agree on the position and the quota of the said indemnities : nevertheless it shall be established as the basis, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess, besides the country which had been granted to him in Italy by the treaty of Campo Formio, an equivalent to the possession of the archbishopric of Salzburg, the river of the Inn and the Sabra, and the Tyrol, comprising the town of Wasserbourg, on the left bank of the Inn, within a circuit of



3000 toises, and the Frickthal, which he cedes to the French republic.

7. The ratifications of the present preliminary articles shall be exchanged at Vienna before August 15.

8. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the negotiations for a definitive peace shall continue; both sides shall agree upon a place for negotiation; the plenipotentiaries shall be there in twenty days at the latest, after the exchange.

9. His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the First Consul of the French republic, reciprocally engage on their word of honour to keep the present articles secret till ratification.

10. The powers of M. de St. Julien being contained in a letter from the Emperor to the First Consul, the full powers, invested with the usual formalities, shall be exchanged with the ratification of the present preliminaries, which shall not bind the respective governments till after the ratification.

We, the undersigned, have agreed upon and signed the present preliminaries at Paris, the 8th of July 1800.

(Signed)

COUNT DE ST. JULIEN.

C. M. TALLEYRAND.

*Proclamation published at Vienna.*

THE conduct of the inhabitants of this Imperial city has been at all times equally firm and generous; nor have they ever in the most disastrous times of the last or present century, ever forfeited this character. All Europe was a witness to the noble resolution of the brave Austrians at the memorable crisis in the year 1797.

The impression which the sudden change in the fortune of war has made on all minds, is the natural consequence of the unchangeable fidelity and affection of the people of Austria towards their beloved sovereign: and is in fact a part of the zeal with which they will make every effort to support the measures which the state shall adopt to procure a safe and honourable peace, which is the heart-felt wish of our most gracious Emperor.

It cannot have escaped the public notice, that certain mean and evil-minded persons, lurking in obscurity, endeavour to exaggerate the misfortunes of the Imperial armies, and to fabricate pretended conditions of peace, in order to shake the resolution of the public, and deprive it of that firmness which it manifested three years ago, equally to the glory and advantage of the Austrian monarchy. The office of the undersigned renders it his duty to warn the public against listening to the artful insinuations of these designing men. Firmness and unanimity can alone conduct us to an eligible pacification. These are virtues which must extort the esteem and

admiration even of the enemy ; while despondency and relaxation of our efforts can only lead him to despise a people who for so many centuries has enjoyed the glory of true heroism.

The unremitted endeavours of the Emperor have been constantly directed to the welfare of his good people. His never-failing courage before the battles of Amberg and Wurtzburg, and before the negotiations at Leoben, has warded off from us still greater dangers. The blood of his subjects he has ever been anxious to spare, and all his actions are a pledge to us that he will never refuse conditions of peace which can be accepted, if they should be (as it is falsely pretended they have been) actually offered him by our enemies.

Ever faithful to his principles and his love for the people entrusted to his care by Providence, he will neglect no favourable opportunity which may open the way to an equitable and honourable peace, in order to heal the wounds of war, and seek his only happiness in the increasing prosperity of his faithful people.

For the absent Minister of Police,

FRANCIS COUNT VON SAURAU.

Vienna, July 10, 1800.

*Order imposing a Contribution on Lucca.*

*Head-quarters, Milan, July 13.*

**M**ASSENA, general in chief, informed by the official reports of the French military authorities that the city and country of Lucca have insulted the republic, its government, and principal citizens, by some public acts ; considering that justice demands punishment of such irregularities, and that the pressing interest of the army requires, that the country, as well as the city of Lucca, should contribute to its wants ; decrees—

1. There is imposed a contribution of a million, French specie, on the country and city of Lucca.

2. Five hundred thousand livres shall be paid within five days after the notification of the present decree to the provisional government of that country. The other 500,000 in the following decade.

3. The commissary in chief is charged with the execution of this decree. He shall nominate, in consequence, a commissary at war, who shall be charged to receive the said contribution.

4. The generals commanding the country and city of Lucca shall grant the assistance of the armed force for the execution of the present order, whenever they shall be required so to do by the commissary at war appointed by the commissary in chief.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

*Massena,*

*Massena, General in Chief, to the Inhabitants of Piedmont.*

Piedmontese People,

Head-quarters, Milan, July 13.

I AM informed that in some provinces of Piedmont there is a manifestation of insurrectional movements; that there even exist some armed collective bodies. What can be the object of such movements? They threaten the public tranquillity and the safety of the army. Is this the price which the French government ought to receive for the generous conduct which it has observed towards Piedmont? And shall agitators deceive themselves with respect to the moderate use which it makes of its strength and its victories? Piedmontese people! animated with the same spirit of peace and justice that actuates my government, I wish only for your happiness and tranquillity, but do not treat as an illusion the painful consequences of the rebellion to which these proceedings lead. You will bring down death upon your heads, desolation among your families, and the devastation of your properties. It is then, in the name of your existence, of that of your wives, of your children, and in the name of your dearest interests, that I summon you to return to order. Do not shut your ears to my voice when it speaks to you the words of peace! Do not compel me to make preparation of force! The moment when you shall oblige me to march the French columns against you will be that of exemplary punishment. Enjoy, inhabitants of the towns and country, enjoy in the bosom of your families the tranquillity which the powerful protection of the French army assures you, and fear to turn against you the arms made for your defence, and to provoke the heroes who bring friendship to the people of all nations, but who have never been insulted or assassinated without signal vengeance. This proclamation shall be addressed to the provisional government of Piedmont, and to the general commanding there, that they may each, in their proper place, give it the greatest publicity. It shall be printed in the two languages, published and posted throughout all Piedmont.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

Articles contained in a Proclamation published by General Guenand the 13th July, and confirmed by the Ordinance of the Duke of Parma.

EVERY individual seized with arms in his hand, at the head of disturbers, shall be shot upon the spot.

2. Dagger-canes are prohibited for ever from this moment. Such persons as shall possess them shall be seized and conducted to the Castle.

3. Every



3. Every person seized in a tumultuary movement, shall be conducted to the fort of the town, to be tried by a military commission.

4. Every person who shall require provisions by force, under the ordinary price, shall be delivered to a military commission.

5. Every person who shall indulge himself in seditious discourses in public places, shall be seized and carried before a military commission.

6. Black and white coloured cockades, being signs of rallying, are forbidden to every one not military, under pain of imprisonment.

7. Finally, every person charged with having contributed by words or actions to an insurrection of the people, shall be regarded as chief of a party, and prosecuted as such.

*Substance of the Address of the First Consul to the provisional Government of Lombardy.*

IT is pretended that the French government has views of aggrandizement in Italy. People do not consider that France contains thirty millions of republicans, and natural frontiers of defence. Any aggrandizement beyond these bounds would be her weakness. She has no need of you, and I wish that you should have no need of France. For the present, the Italian republic will be formed of the states of Liguria, Piedmont, and the Cisalpine.

*Address of the First Consul, on the 14th July, in the Champ de Mars\*.*

THE colours presented to the government, in the view of the inhabitants of this immense capital, evince the genius of the generals in chiefs, Moreau, Massena, and Berthier; the military talents of their lieutenant-generals, and the bravery of the French soldiers.

On returning to camp, tell the soldiers that, by the period of the 1st Vendemiaire (23d Sept.), when we shall have to celebrate the anniversary of the republic, the French people expect either the proclamation of peace, or, should the enemy oppose insurmountable obstacles to it, the presentation of new standards, the fruit of new victories.

\* The Consuls repaired on the above day to the above place, where the concourse of citizens was immense. The Minister of War presented to the Consuls several officers carrying the standards taken from the enemy, who delivered appropriate addresses. The Chief Consul made a short reply, of which the above is an extract.

*Dugua, General of Division, to the Minister of the Interior.*

Citizen Minister,

*Marseilles, 25 Messidor, July 14.*

**D**URING my stay at Malta, and on the 25th of Floreal last, I received some information respecting the situation of C. Dolomieu. The general interest excited by this man of letters, convinces me that you will receive it with pleasure.—I was told by Lord Nelson, Sir William Hamilton and his lady, on board the *Foudroyant*, that the court of Naples had been on the point of complying with the repeated demands of Paul I. who, in quality of Grand Master of Malta, claimed C. Dolomieu, as a *ci-devant* commander of the order, and as having contributed to make the place be given up to the French.—Dolomieu's friends, for he still has some in this court, were sensible, that if he had been delivered up to the Czar, he would at least have been sent to Siberia: they solicited that he might not be given up, and obtained their request; and also that he should be transferred from his dungeon to a prison more commodious and better aired.—Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton have assured me, that when they arrived at Palermo they would pursue every necessary step with the Queen of Naples, to obtain that this man of letters shall, in future, be treated as a prisoner of war. I flatter myself that the letter, of which a copy is here annexed, will be delivered to you.

(Signed)

C. F. DUGUA.

*Deliberation of the Diet of Ratisbon, relative to the recent military Events, contained in a Letter, dated Strasburgh, July 15.*

**W**E have received here details upon the deliberations of the Diet of Ratisbon, relative to the late events of the war.—The directorial minister of Mentz, M. de Steigentesch, had assembled the greater part of the Germanic envoys to consult upon the measures of safety to be taken in the present circumstances. It was decided that the Danish counsellor, M. de Lupen, should be sent to General Kray, to ask what the Diet ought to do to ensure its safety? General Kray replied, "that he would endeavour to protect efficaciously every member of the Empire and the city of Ratisbon, and that he had detached a corps of troops under General Klenau to cover the city; but he could not guarantee events."

As soon as he returned from Ratisbon, the envoys held a fresh conference, in which it was decided to send a letter to General Moreau, and the general of division who was advancing to Ratisbon, to demand protection for the Diet. It was resolved to send these letters as soon as the French entered Abach, two leagues from Ratisbon,

Ratisbon, and to accompany them with a recommendation from M. de Goertz, the Russian minister. The corps of Klenau arrived two days after in the environs of Ratisbon. The French had advanced on both sides of the Danube. Neustadt was occupied by them. On the right bank they had occupied the road from Nuremberg to Ratisbon, and driven back Klenau's advanced posts.

*Decree of the 16th July.*

THE Consuls of the republic, on the report of the Minister of the interior, of foreign affairs, and of the marine, and having heard the Council of State, decree:

1. The permission which has been granted to several commercial houses, to import, under neutral flags, raw materials, colonial articles, and other merchandise, coming directly from England, is revoked.
2. The second article of the law of December 1797, shall continue to be executed until it is otherwise ordered.
3. The 15th article of the law of November 1797, which requires certificates for articles of foreign manufacture, the importation of which is not prohibited, viz. refined sugars, copperas, oil of vitriol, and alum, shall continue to be executed until it is otherwise ordered.

The First Consul, (Signed)

BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of State, (Signed)

H. B. MARET.

*Copy of the Convention between the Generals in Chief of the French and Imperial Armies in Germany, concerning an Armistice between the two Armies.*

VICTOR F. Lahorſe, general of brigade of the army of the Rhine, and Count de Dietrichſtein, major-general of the Imperial army in Germany, charged each with special powers by the generals in chief of the two respective armies, for signing the conventions relative to an armistice between them, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and of his allies, in the German empire, in Germany, Switzerland, Tyrol, and the Grisons, and the army of the French republic in these countries; and the recommencement of hostilities shall be preceded by twelve days notice, computing from the time when the ratification of the convention shall have arrived at the head-quarters of the opposite army.

2. The French army shall occupy the country comprised within a line of demarkation, which, proceeding from the right bank of the



the Rhine at Balzers, runs along by the territory of the Grisons as far as the source of the Ill, the whole valley of which is included in it, reaches to the sources of the Lech, passing the heights of Arlberg, descends to Reuti, following the left bank of the Lech, as well as the right bank in those parts only where the road passes from one bank to the other, includes Reuti, passes the Seepach at Breitenwary, runs along the north side of the latter, which supplies the Seepach with water, rises again on the left of the Engthal as far as the source of the Amnür, comes down to the frontiers of the country of Werdenfels, along which it runs through the Loisack; on the left bank of which it extends as far as Cochnsee, which it passes till it comes to Walkealsee, where it crosses the lake of that name, runs along the northern bank of the Jacknay, as far as its confluence with the Iser, which it crosses, and proceeds through Weisach to Reitin, traverses the Manguald at Gemenid, the left bank of which it pursues as far as Fallay, where it takes the direction of Oblans, passes to Münster, Grais, Glau, Zennenberg, Ostrendorf, Mosach, Alxing, Telling, Kofeo, Graming, Exing, Ebersberg, Malskirk, Hohenlenden, Kramacher, Weting, Zeting, Haidberg, from thence to Isen, Peuzing, Sieptembach, Fustern, thence to Landorf, where it proceeds to the source of the Wils, down the left bank of which it goes as far as Villmbourg, where it crosses that river, passes over Binabiberg, pursues the road to Aina, as far as Burnalch, passes to Semenschauten, reaches the source of the Kelpach, along the left bank of which it goes as far as the confluence with the Wils, and then along the left bank of the Wils, till it falls into the Danube, reascends the right bank of that river as far as Kilhaim, where it crosses it, and goes along the right bank of the Athnuth, as far as Pappenheim, where it takes the road of Weissenburg, and reaches the Reidnitz, the left bank of which it pursues as far as the confluence of that river with the Mein, along the left bank of which it proceeds as far as its mouth.

The line of demarkation on the right of the Mein, between that river and Dusseldorf, shall not be approached nearer to Mayence than the Nidda, and on the supposition that the French troops should have made movements in that place, they shall keep or re-occupy for a line that which they now hold (on the 15th of July 1800).

3. The Imperial army shall occupy the Upper and Lower Engadein, namely, the part of the Grisons whose waters flow into the Inn; and the valley of St. Marie, whose waters flow into the Adige.

The line of demarkation of the French army shall pass from Balzers to the Lake of Come, along the route of Coire, Tufis, Splagen, and Chiavenna. Luciensteig is comprehended in this line.

The part of the territory of the Grisons comprehended between

this line and the Engadein, shall be evacuated, and remain neuter between both armies.

This country shall retain its form of government.

4. The places comprehended within the line of demarkation, which are still occupied by the Imperial troops, shall remain in the same state, which shall be verified by the delegates appointed for that purpose by the generals of the two armies. Nothing shall be added to their means of defence, and they shall not interrupt the free navigation of the rivers and communications, that pass under their command, which is fixed at two thousand fathoms from the radius of the body of the place. Their provisioning can be renewed only every ten days, and in the proportion of the usual consumption; the provisions shall not be drawn from the circle of the countries occupied by the French army, which on its side shall not impede their arrival.

5. The general in chief of the Imperial army may send an officer to each of these places to inform the commanders of the conduct they must observe according to the above article.

[The 6th and 7th articles relate to the bridges, and are referred to the generals.]

8. The portion of territory of the Empire and of the States of his Imperial Majesty, comprised within the line of demarkation of the French army, is put under the safeguard of its loyalty, for the maintenance of property and the forms of government. The inhabitants of the country shall not be called to an account for services rendered to the Imperial army, nor for political opinions, nor for having taken an active part in the war.

9. This convention shall be sent with speed to all the commanders of corps of troops in the two armies, in order that not only hostilities shall be suspended immediately, but that the carrying into execution may be begun immediately, and finish at the period absolutely necessary with respect to distances. Officers of the etat major shall be particularly charged respectively to determine upon the ground the demarkation of the limits for the points where their establishment might leave some doubt.

10. There shall be no communication between the advanced posts of the two armies.

Done at Larisdorf, the 26th Messidor, year 8 of the French republic, one and indivisible (15th July 1800).

(Signed) The General of Brigade, V. F. LAHORIE.

The Major-general, Engineer, in the service of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, The Count de DIETRICHSTEIN.

(A true copy.)

The General of Division, Chief of the Etat Major,

DESOLLES.

*Copy of a Letter relative to the pestilential Dissemper at Cadiz, from Mr. Matra, his Majesty's Consul at Gibraltar, to Lord Grenville, dated the 19th of July.*

THE last accounts which I have seen state the daily mortality in Tangier to be between twenty and thirty, and in Tetuan from 100 to 140. Upwards of 3000 Moors had then died in Tangier, which is a greater number than I estimated the population at. The villages seem full as badly off as the towns; but it appears that the disease did not extend farther south than Arzilla. I had a few lines from my Vice-consul in Mogadore, of the 3d of June, which, as it accompanied several bills of exchange drawn on me on account of the wrecked seamen, was passed through Spain; at the time of his writing, the plague had ceased in the town for forty-three days, but he says not a word of Morocco, or the interior country.

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*Upon the same Subject, General O'Hara, Governor of Gibraltar, has written to the Duke of Portland, under the Date of August 10, as follows :*

My Lord,

IN consequence of an information that some smugglers from this place, who went to land tobacco in Spain, being pursued by the Spanish armed boats, had disembarked in Barbary, where the plague still rages, and on return, denying their communication with that country, were admitted to prattique, and had got into the garrison, I had them seized and put into a lazaretto under rigorous quarantine; also the inhabitants with whom they had communication, to the number of nineteen; likewise by the advice of the faculty, I burned the boat in which they came over, and the tenement they lodged in. Happily no infection appears upon those atrocious villains, who after landing in Barbary, put some Spanish smugglers on shore at Santi Petri, near Cadiz, which might have disseminated the plague both in the garrison and in Spain. The extraordinary expenditure incurred on this occasion by feeding the people in quarantine, with health-guards to watch them, will be inserted in my contingent account, and this number referred to as the authority for passing that article when it comes under the auditor's inspection. We are subject to many evils by smuggling foreign tobacco from the Bay, which is encouraged by many of the trading inhabitants, &c.



*Address to the First Consul after his Return from the Army in Italy.*

ON being presented, the President of the Conservative Senate addressed the Chief Consul as follows :

“ Citizen Chief Consul,

“ We come to express to you how cordially we share the general joy at the new triumphs with which you have astonished Europe. It is particularly natural for those who are invested with the conservation of the constitution, to feel the importance of these great events.

“ Every one of us, Citizen Consul, is proud to be the guardian of that constitution, when you so gloriously secure to the French people the high destinies which they have merited by so much valour, so many efforts and sacrifices.

“ You have fulfilled your promise, to render victory unnecessary by peace, or to command peace by victory.

“ We recollect with pleasure that our country is indebted to you for its safety ; that the republic owes to you its consolidation, and the people that happiness and prosperity which in one day you shall have established, after ten years of the most stormy revolution that ever took place.”

Citizen Jard Pauvilliers, President of the Tribunal, addressed the Chief Consul as follows :—

“ The members of the Tribunal take the earliest opportunity to mingle their expressions of joy with the acclamations of public rejoicing, on the immortal campaign you have performed, and on your happy return.

“ Permit us to join the testimonies of our admiration of the exploits of the brave men who have so gloriously executed what your genius had planned.

“ The first part of the wish of the Tribunal is fulfilled. It is the presage of the accomplishment of the second\*. You are returned conqueror ; you are about to be the pacificator of Europe, and the benefactor of mankind, as you are the glory of the French nation.”

At one the prefect of the department, the secretary-general, the counsel of the prefecture, the twelve mayors of Paris, and their adjunts, repaired in procession, and in grand costume, to the consular palace, where, on being presented by the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect spoke as follows :—

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\* Before the departure of the Chief Consul the Tribunal had expressed the formal wish, “ That the Chief Consul might return a conqueror and pacificator.”

" General Consul,

" In the history of the world we find that the most celebrated victories, splendid calamities for the conquerors, were always attended with protracted misery to the vanquished. The contemporaries of the conqueror turned from him, and the most remote posterity will weep his blood-stained laurels.

" It belongs to you, General Consul, to create a new kind of glory ; to render your triumphs dear to surrounding nations ; to combine their unfading remembrance with the blessings of ages ; to give them as an example to the heroes, who, like you, shall be called to defend the independence and the happiness of their country.

" It is for peace that you have never ceased to fight and to conquer ; it was for peace that you have twice conquered Italy. It was given to you to rally all parties at home ; abroad, to triumph over the greatest captains ; to be at once conqueror and pacificator, and at a period of life when men love glory for its own sake, to support it only for the happiness of your age.

" With what pride does France hear even her enemies, in some measure, taking credit for their defeat, and indulging the hopes of a speedy peace by the interesting expression of their admiration and esteem, and by wishes for the welfare of the conqueror ?

" Enjoy, General Consul, enjoy the adoption of all Europe ; you do not belong only to France. There are men of whom the whole world has a right to be proud.

" Yet, happy beyond all cities, Paris in future is to have the honour of possessing you. Certain of your return, so anxiously desired, her walls re-echo with public joy ; and we, magistrates, witnesses of her happiness, organs of her gratitude, if we are unable to offer you laurels worthy of your glory, can at least present you wishes worthy of your affection.

" Every one of our fellow-citizens blesses with us the chief magistrate of the republic, who, for the accomplishment of its glorious destinies, is about to give peace to Europe, and to restore France to the universe."

*Substance of the alleged Plan of a Royalist Conspiracy at Paris.*

THE counsellors of state, Chaptal, Champagney, and Emery, appointed to inquire into the royalist conspiracy, mention the following circumstances in their report :

The royalist committee which directed the conspiracy resided at Paris, from whence it corresponded with England and the interior of the republic. The persons who composed it were Hids the elder, known in the correspondence under the name of Paul Berri Dubois, a well-known character, who directs every thing,

and has the entire confidence of princes; and Frand, who performed journies from Paris to London. This committee was organized before the 18th Brumaire. At this period Hide and Frand were at London, arranging the plan for an attack against the Directory. The 18th Brumaire suspended these measures: but they were afterwards resumed. Hide organized the conspiracy at Paris, under assurances of assistance from the English minister. He bribed the journalists, he entered into a correspondence with Pichegru and Lan, he deceived the English government with regard to the state of France, and represented the inhabitants as eager for the restoration of monarchy; he pressed the Count d'Artois to put himself at the head of the insurgents of the West; he laid plans for getting possession of Brest, and he organized a small army at Paris, the command of which he intrusted to the Chevalier de Joubert. The correspondence with England became more frequent. Vauxnoir and Dandreville went to the British government to press the adoption and ensure the execution of the plans determined on. The royalists returned in crowds, from the idea that Bonaparte wished to restore royalty.—The committee voted all its attention to the following objects: 1. To push the war of the West with activity. 2. To feed it by disembarkations. 3. To place Pichegru at the head of the royalists of the West. 4. To get possession of Brest according to the preconceived scheme. 5. To bring over the Count d'Artois and the Duke de Berry. 6. To seduce the military; to deceive the people; and to render Bonaparte odious by journals, by proclamations, and by hand-bills. 7. To rob the treasury. 8. To promise peace the moment royalty should be restored, and to assure the purchasers of national domains of their safety. 9. To organize a small army in Paris, under the command of Joubert.

At the moment the prince landed, they were to have disorganized the police, assassinated Bonaparte and his colleagues, and to have dispatched couriers to every part of the republic with the intelligence that royalty was restored, and that the people were intoxicated with joy. The agents of the committee, however, who were at London, experienced delays on the part of the English minister, the army of the West talked of peace, the republican army became stronger and stronger every day, and the chiefs of the insurgents laid down their arms. Thus vanished the hopes of a set of brigands and assassins, ferocious enemies of their country, and base deceivers of foreign nations, as to the state and dispositions of France.

Hide defrayed the expenses of the conspirators, which amounted to 100 louis-d'ors a month. This money was supplied by the English minister, who employed an agent to transact business for him, under the name of *Alexander the Great*! All those concerned in the plot assumed false names in their correspondence: they



they embezzled the public money to a very great amount : they forged passports, and thus facilitated the journies of their agents to foreign countries, and through different parts of the republic.— Duperron was to have raised insurrection in Paris; and the confusion was to have been rendered general by others excited in the country. Twelve thousand men were to have been collected at the distance of ten leagues from Brest. Forged orders were to have been sent to the commander at Brest, to march all the troops from the town, to oppose a threatened invasion of the enemy at a distance; and the royalist army was then to have taken possession of the fortifications. The telegraphs were to have been destroyed, and the port immediately opened to the English fleet. Proclamations would then have issued in the name of the king, and three millions of copies of these distributed among the people. Monsieur at the head of 12,000 Russians was to have landed as soon as possible, and to have consolidated these advantages by concentrating the different commands by sea and by land in his own person.

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*Translation of a circular Letter from the Admiralty to all the Officers commanding Vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty.*

WHEREAS, in consequence of the communication which we have made to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, of a letter which the Board of Transport has received from Citizen Otto, commissioner for the exchange of French prisoners, to inform it, that the minister of the French marine had announced by circular letters, in all the ports of France, that in future the English fishermen should not be taken by any French ship of war, unless they should be armed, or discovered to have made signals of communication; Mr. Dundas has notified to us the intention of the King, that the orders which had been given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships, to take French and Dutch fishermen, and their vessels, should be revoked for the present, and that the said officers should be enjoined to treat the said French and Dutch fishermen in the same manner as before the publication of the said orders. In consequence, we require you to conform to the intentions of his Majesty.

(A true copy.)

The Commissioner of the French Government  
for the Exchange of Prisoners,

(Signed)

OTTO.

*Act of the Consulate.*

*The First Consul to the Minister of Justice.*

**T**HE Consuls have received, Citizen Minister, the last report of the commission of emigrants, with which they are by no means satisfied. The particular office which you had charged with the duty of preparing the report of the commission, has shown an example of partiality. The commission proposes to erase the names of some emigrants, who not long since were in arms against the republic; the government is therefore obliged to order a new report. Dismiss the Citizen Le Page; he has shown himself to be unworthy of your confidence. Present to the government, in the course of the next decade, a new plan for the formation of your offices. Retain there none of those who were members of the first office; they possess not the public confidence. Let your office, in particular, be filled by men who are just, steady, and of tried integrity. Let them understand, that the intentions of the government are, not to shut the door against the applications of such individuals as may have been victims to the incoherency of the laws respecting emigration; but to be ever inexorable with respect to those who have shown themselves to be the enemies of their country. It belongs to you to watch over the execution of the laws. Do not present, for the signature of the First Consul, any act which they condemn.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

*Minister of Police.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Minister of General Police to the Prefect of the Police.*

**I** DIRECT you, Citizen Prefect, to see removed from the walls of Paris the placards of a pretended prospectus of the College of Navarre.

If the fanaticism of an intolerant sect be permitted to corrupt the source of public opinion, and to excite in the hearts of our young citizens dangerous ferments and religious dissensions, in vain would the government endeavour to bring back all parties to concord: time itself could not establish that internal peace which the blessings of our republican institutions should secure to us, and in future generations men would still continue to destroy each other in the name of Heaven.

The police ought to direct the public opinion with more propriety, and constantly lead it back to the maxims avowed by reason and philosophy.

[The

[The same minister orders that all emigrants, permitted to reside in Paris, shall, within three days from the publication of that order, register themselves at the police office.]

*The following Letter \* has been written from Mittau to M. Thauvenay, Minister of Louis XVIII. by Monsieur De St. Priest, in the Name of the King of France, his Sovereign.*

Sir,

IT is with great mortification I learn by your last, that many Frenchmen, whom honour had prompted to emigrate, have proposed returning into France, and that several have already arrived there: this conduct very sensibly affects his Majesty, who finds it difficult to believe that any French gentleman could take the resolution of submitting to the government established in France, by men covered with the blood of their king and their countrymen.

If it be not too late, endeavour, Sir, to make them sensible that, by adopting this measure, they will efface ten years of glory, and that through their adherence to the present government they will forfeit the right of the recovery of their estates upon the return of his Majesty into France. Impress it upon them also, that it is the clergy and the nobility that constitute a monarchy; and that if these parties quit the country, the throne becomes null—and that they can only hope to return to France under honourable leaders, covered with glory, by the numerous sacrifices made for their lawful sovereign.

We presume, Sir, you will prevail upon them to remain in the path of honour, by which they will afford us new proofs of their zeal for the good cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

ST. PRIEST, Secretary of State  
to the King of France.

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*Acts of the Government.*

*Paris, 29th Messidor (July 18).*

*Bonaparte, Chief Consul of the Republic, to the Conservative Senate,  
Senators,*

FOR two years has the garrison of Malta struggled with the greatest privations. In taking an oath to the social compact, the soldiers of the garrison of Malta have sworn to hold out to

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\* The authenticity of this letter has been questioned.



the very last ounce of bread, and to bury themselves in the ruins of that impregnable fortress. The Chief Consul conceives that he cannot give a greater proof of the satisfaction of the French people, and of the interest which they take in the brave garrison of Malta, than that of proposing General Vaubois, who commands there, for a place in the Conservative Senate.

For this reason, and in conformity to the 15th and 16th articles of the Constitutional Act, the Chief Consul presents General Vaubois as a candidate for a place in the Conservative Senate.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the Chief Consul.

(Signed) The Secretary of State, H. B. MARET.

*Position of the French Army in Italy, and political Observations, from the Moniteur of the 20th of July.*

THE Valteline is occupied by the left of the division of General Moncey, who has his head-quarters at Brescia. The right of the army extends by means of a chain of posts to Lucca, Massa di Carara, La Romana, and the shores of the Adriatic. Genoa, and all the territory of that republic; Piedmont, and all its fortresses; the Cisalpine, and all its fortresses, to the Mincio; and La Fosse-Maestra, are occupied by the French army.

The General of Artillery, Lacombe St. Michel, crosses Piedmont with 2000 horses, with all the military and personal baggage of the army.

All the detachments which composed the army of reserve, and who, from the bosom of France, travelled by forced marches into Italy, have rejoined the army.

The army and the republic enjoy in Italy, at this moment, the most auspicious prospects. On the other hand, General Moreau concentrates all his forces in Bavaria, and 30,000 French and Bavarians, under the orders of General Angereau, with a park consisting of 80 pieces of artillery, are defiling through Mayence and Dusseldorf.

The advanced guard of the second army of reserve, which united at Dijon, defiles already through Switzerland. Numerous convoys of artillery and cavalry go daily from Paris to Dijon. Many battalions of volunteers, among whom are several young men of the departments of the West, march to reinforce this army.

The French have four armies, all on foreign territory, all uniting to compel the partisans of the English in the cabinet of Vienna to yield to the wishes of the officers and soldiers both of the French and Austrian armies, who equally desire a termination to

a war without end or object, which causes oceans of blood to flow for the amusement of the ———.

The French government does not wish to make the respective situations of the two countries the basis of peace; for that would be to depress one power; whereas, according to the situation of Europe, the interest of the republic, well understood, would be not too much to depress Austria.

The English cover the sea with their transports. They have at Minorca an army ready to debark at any point, well paid and provided; at Quiberon, on board their ships, an invading army, which must have cost them much; another on the side of England which threatens Batavia, but which does not prevent the French from drawing 30,000 men from thence, and numerous reinforcements from the West for the army of reserve: so little to be dreaded are these invaders. All the attempts of England to rekindle the civil war in France have been on the instant communicated to the French government by those persons who were before partisans against it, but who now rally round their government. They know that all the evils of France spring from the intrigues and ambition of the ———: and all these intrigues, together with the money which foment them, advance the national prosperity.

The result of the immense expenses that England is at in keeping at Minorca a hovering army, has been to put it in the power of the French government to detach against the Emperor 30,000 men from Batavia, and one half of the army of the West. In truth, the Emperor has in England a very useful ally.

There is not a military man in France but wishes that some one wing of this celebrated army of England would debark, whether in the South, the West, or the North.

*Notification sent to the Magistrates of Frankfort upon their Refusal to pay the Contribution imposed by the French on that City.*

Gentlemen,

I HEREBY inform you that, in consequence of the order with which you are well acquainted, I have received it in command to send into your city four battalions of infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, which must remain there until your senate shall judge proper to raise the contribution required. I request you to have in readiness suitable quarters for the troops.

I have the honour to be,

*Under the Walls of Frankfort,*

*22d July, 8th Year.*

SOUHAM.

*General*

General Orders.

Milan, July 22.

THE army is informed that an armistice for all the armies of the republic has been concluded with the Imperial armies. One of the articles established for the armies of the Rhine and of Italy, is a line of communication from the Lake of Constance to the Lake of Como, by the roads of Coire, Tuis, Splughen, and Chiavenna. Hostilities are not to be commenced until twelve days previous notice has been given.

*Copy of the Notice sent by Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton to the Consuls of neutral Nations at Cadiz.*

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Swiftsure, of Cadiz, July 22.*

Gentlemen,

I HAVE this moment received your letter of the 15th instant, and in reply beg leave to refer you to Lord Keith's letter of the 5th of December 1799, in which you will observe that the consuls of all the nations in amity with Great Britain have been duly informed of the blockade of Cadiz, and that any vessel attempting to enter or sail from that port would be detained, and proceeded against according to law. I am directed, as far as possible, to enforce the blockade; and I cannot allow any laden vessel to depart from Cadiz, unless she has a pass from the commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean; but neutral vessels without cargoes will not be molested, the Prosper, American ship, excepted, which entered Cadiz after being warned not to do so, and was cleared out for Algiers. It is very possible several vessels may have escaped our cruisers, and got into Cadiz, but some of his Britannic Majesty's ships have always been off the port. Vessels departing from Cadiz in ballast are to endeavour to speak any British man of war they may fall in with in the neighbourhood.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

R. BICKERTON, Rear-admiral.

*To the respective neutral Consuls  
resident at Cadiz.*



*Letter from the Chief Consul Bonaparte, to the extraordinary Committee of Government of the Ligurian Government.*

*Paris, July 22.*

HAVE received, citizens, your letter of the 7th of July. I have read it with that interest which I feel in the Ligurian nation. The French people will never forget the proofs of attachment they have received from the people of Genoa. Inform them that they may depend on our special protection.

Your minister at Paris, Citizen Bocardi, a man of merit, whom I esteem, will communicate to you what I have mentioned respecting the future destiny of Liguria: but I cannot too often repeat to you to use your influence to prevail with your countrymen to sacrifice their private resentments to the public good. You have just escaped from a dangerous crisis. Such is the effect of misery upon mankind, that it adds a new malignity to every bad passion; it inflames their animosities, and embitters the passions, which produce discord, the greatest of all public calamities.

I willingly employed my influence to place at the head of the government those men in whom the Ligurian people reposed so much confidence after the convention of Montebello. How interesting was the spectacle exhibited by your republic, particularly the capital! The love of equality and the love of religion combined, produced the utmost harmony among the citizens. Your tranquillity was not interrupted, because factions did not exist. Was it not factions that always ruined the republics of Italy? Was it not factions that destroyed the liberty of Florence, of Pisa, and the celebrated republics of Lombardy? Let there be no longer in Genoa either Guelfs or Ghibelines; let there only be good Genoese.

May I hear then that your golden days are again restored, that all your factions are at an end, and blended in the nation: then you will be worthy of your ancestors, and you will enjoy that prosperity which has rendered the Genoese name celebrated in the history of Europe.

Entertain no apprehensions respecting your future liberty and independence, and repose the most unlimited confidence in the Great Nation, of which I am the organ.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

*The Minister at War to the General commanding the fourth military Division.*

*Paris, July 24.*

**I**T is the desire of the Chief Consul, Citizen General, that the Russians, thrown into our hands by the fate of war, should be treated with the attention particularly due to unfortunate bravery. You will, in concert with the Commissaire Ordonnateur, take care that they shall have reason to praise the conduct of the French towards them. The Russian officers are the object of the special consideration of the Chief Consul. Their bravery, their loyalty, the delicacy of their behaviour in the places where they are detained, merit his esteem for them.

He wishes to give them a proof of this distinction, by authorizing them to come to Paris, and to reside there as long as they choose. He is desirous also that they should be informed that he will see them with pleasure. This favour, never before granted to a whole body of officers who have been prisoners of war, is a mark of homage paid to national virtue. I request, Citizen General, you will communicate my letter to the Russian officers detained within your division; and in order to have passports delivered to those who may wish to take advantage of the permission given to them by the Chief Consul, they may apply at the office for prisoners of war.

A true copy.

(Signed)  
(Signed)

CARNOT.  
GILLOT.

*The Consuls of the Republic to the Minister of Marine.*

*July 24.*

**T**HE Consuls cannot perceive without concern, Citizen Minister, that several vessels of the Brest fleet have been disarmed; and that at a moment in which more than ever it was essential to complete the organization of our fleet, we have suffered ourselves to be discouraged by the first difficulties which have presented themselves.

It is at a moment in which the continental war absorbs the principal resource of the nation, and the principal attention of government, that the ministers of the marine, the admirals, and the administrators, ought to redouble their courage, and to surmount every obstacle.

Cause an inquiry to be made into the conduct of those administrators, or officers, who have ordered the disarming of the four vessels which have quitted the road, and gone into the harbour, and of those who would have authorized the dismissal of the sailors. Such operations could not be legal without the special order of government.

Take

Take measures that sailors may be raised at the same time on all our coasts, and that also our ships may be equipped, and stored with every thing necessary for their navigation. The French people wish for a marine. It eagerly wishes for it: it will make all the necessary sacrifices, that its wish may be gratified.

Keep a just but strict eye upon all your officers, and upon the different branches of the administration. It is time that dilapidations should be put an end to. Dismiss those persons who have long been too clearly pointed out by public opinion as participating in fraudulent transactions. Since the law cannot reach them, let us deprive them at least of the power of doing injury. In the course of Fructidor, if circumstances permit it, the First Consul will go to visit the fleet at Brest. Take care that he may have nothing to do but bestow eulogiums on the minister and principal agents of government. The Consuls will make known to the French people, the officers and the administrators who have served with zeal, and will point out to the public opinion those who by a culpable apathy shall have appeared unworthy of it.

Rewards shall be adjudged to the ship which shall be best conducted, and the crew of which shall be best disciplined.

Order the commander of the squadron at Brest, as well as all the other commanders and captains of ships, to remain constantly on board, to sleep in their vessels, and to exercise their crews with increased activity. Establish prizes for the young seamen who shall most distinguish themselves by their exertions, and for the gunners who shall fire most correctly. Let not a day pass without their exercising themselves at firing at marks on the coast, and in the open sea.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE, First Consul.

H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

*Order of the 25th July.*

*The Consuls of the Republic to the Minister of Marine and of Colonies.*

GOVERNMENT had given orders, Citizen Minister, that the frigates should leave the basen of Dunkirk, and should repair to Flushing to finish arming.

There has been no such thing done; all the frigates have remained in the road of Dunkirk, and no measures have been taken for the security of these ships, and particularly not to place them in safety from fire-ships: and yet there were in the port, gunboats and other small armed vessels, which a little vigilance and zeal might have sent into the road.

Government have learnt that petty rivalry between the ordinator, the commandant at arms, and the commandant of the road, has been the cause of a negligence thus prejudicial. They are



are aware how often this rivalry has been in the navy fatal to the service.

Issue immediately orders to arrest at Dunkirk, the chief of the administration, the officer commanding in the port, the captain of *La Desirée*, and all the officers and mates who were on duty at the time this frigate was surprised: you will send them to Paris, to take their trial, and will take care that the service does not suffer by their absence.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

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*The Chief Consul to the Prefect of the Department of La Vendée.*

*Paris, 7th Thermidor (July 26).*

I HAVE been informed, Citizen Prefect, of the orderly conduct observed by the inhabitants of Noirmoutier, Cresniere, Barbatre, and Beauvoir, in the different attempts at invasion made by the English. I have not been left unacquainted, that those very persons who have been most strangely misled by the civil war are those who have evinced the most zealous and intrepid attachment to the present government.

Select twelve from amongst the inhabitants who have most conspicuously distinguished themselves upon these occasions, and send them to Paris, accompanied by the officer of gendarmerie who guards them hither. It is my wish that the inhabitants of the metropolis should behold them, and that on their return they bear with them unequivocal marks of the approbation of the French people.

If there be priests among those who have taken a conspicuous part, send them to me before any others; for I love and esteem the priests who have approved themselves good Frenchmen, and who have zeal to defend their country against those eternal enemies of the French name, those inveterate heretics, the English.

I salute you.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

(Undersigned)

H. B. MARET, Sec.

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*The Chief Consul to General Jourdan.*

*5th Thermidor (26th July).*

THE government thought themselves bound to bestow a mark of distinction on the conqueror of Fleurus. They knew that it was not your fault if you were not among the victors of Marengo. The Consuls entertain no doubt, Citizen General, that you will display, in the mission intrusted to you, that moderate

moderate and conciliatory disposition which alone can render the French nation agreeable to its neighbours. I salute you.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

*The Minister at War to General Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic.*

Citizen Consul;

July 27th.

THE General of Brigade, Grigney, commanding in the department of the Lower Loire, has given me a very satisfactory account of the political situation of that country. He announces, that the government unites the affections of all in that district; that union and internal peace resume, from day to day, a more stable empire; in fine, that the enemies of order in vain attempt to foment new disturbances.

He has given me, at the same time, some details respecting the last appearance of the English upon the coasts of La Vendée. He observes that the inhabitants of Noirmoutier, and those of Barbatre and Beauvois, who formerly distinguished themselves under the standard of revolt, have given on this occasion a striking proof of attachment to the republic, by braving the fire of the enemy's batteries, and by making 91 prisoners, even before the arrival of the troops of the line.

General Grigney thinks that a letter of satisfaction on your part, Citizen Consul, on the courageous conduct of these citizens, would produce a very salutary effect upon the minds of the inhabitants of the West.

I of consequence subjoin the following sketch of a letter for your approbation.

Health and respect.

CARNOT.

*The Prefect of La Vendée to the Minister at War, dated Fontenaye le Peuple, July 3.*

Citizen Minister,

I HAVE this instant received news that 12 English gun-boats have effected a new debarkation on the side of Fromentin.

The inhabitants of Cresniere, Barbatre, and Beauvois, the persons employed in the custom-houses, and the gendarmerie, marched towards the place attacked. Eight gun-boats had not time to get out again to sea: they remained on the Gona, and our troops having attacked them, made 195 men prisoners, of whom 45 are at Beauvois, and 150 at Barbatre.

I have not yet received any full details. When I receive them, I shall have the honour to communicate them.

Health and respect.

LEFAUCHEUX.

*Decree of the 27th July.*

**THE** Consuls of the republic decree:

Art. 1. All the Piedmontese citizens, Cisalpines, and Tuscans, who were conducted to France last year, have liberty to return home.

*Decree of the same Day.*

The Consuls of the republic, on the report of the Minister of Justice, decree:

Art. 1. The commission established by virtue of the decree of the 27th last Ventose, relative to the erasing individuals inscribed on the list of emigrants, is prorogued to the 1st Vendemiaire, 9th year (22d Sept.): the members are to be named by the Minister of State.

*Substance of the Proclamation of Massena published at Milan\*.*

**SCARCELY** has the French army, led by the Chief Consul, delivered you from the presence of your enemies, when attempts are made to alarm you respecting the future. You are told of a new coalition, and of the speedy arrival of the Russians. The perfidious wretches who circulate these rumours only try to abuse the confidence you repose in them. If you but attend to the present posture of things, you must see that peace ought to be looked upon as inevitable. At the restoration of peace, the most ardent wishes of the French government will be accomplished for the tranquillization of Europe, and in particular for your happiness.

*The General of Division Monnier to M. the Baron De Mylius, Lieutenant-general in the Service of his Majesty the Emperor, Commandant of Ancona and Tuscany.*

*Head-quarters at Cesenna,  
July 28.*

Monseigneur Lieutenant-general,

**A** CONSIDERABLE corps of brigands, formed into a regiment, wearing an uniform, and coming out of Tuscany, has penetrated into the Cisalpine territory, and invaded the two communes

\* After the armistice was made public, General Massena set out for Piedmont. He was there to review the troops, and by means of his presence to give fresh force to the proclamation which he had addressed to the Piedmontese. Previous to his departure he caused two new proclamations to be issued at Milan. The first established the free circulation of commodities in Piedmont and the Cisalpine. The object of the second was to repel and refute some anti-republican insinuations which a certain party was anxious to circulate. In the latter proclamation is to be observed the above passage.



of Civitella and Cofercoli. Yesterday they attacked our advanced posts in front of Meldona, and obliged them to fall back upon that commune. Twelve of my people, among whom was an officer, were made prisoners, and inhumanly massacred by that horde of furies.

I have given orders to repel force by force, and that these wretches should be destroyed, in case they are overtaken; but as a faithful observer of treaties, I shall respect the Tuscan territory, after having forced the insurgents to evacuate the soil of the Cisalpine republic.

I will not dissemble, M. Lieutenant-general, that I was much surprised the Austrian general, commanding in Tuscany under your orders, did not prevent those hostilities, which I consider as an open violation of the armistice. He could not be ignorant that a considerable body of troops was forming on the frontiers; he was already long informed of it, and might have dispersed them.

I shall report this event to my General in Chief, persuaded you will give more positive orders to avoid the renewal of hostilities of that nature.

Receive, M. General, the assurances of my perfect esteem and consideration.

(Signed) MONNIER.

*Letter from Colaud, the French General of Division, to the Austrian General Simbschen, dated Head-quarters, Frankfort, July 25.*

IT is unnecessary, General, to propose to me arrangements, while you neglect to comply with the treaty concluded by the commanders in chief; neither you nor I can act contrary to the convention of those generals; they have treated for the Austrian army and the allies, and in these certainly is included the Austrian general who commands the Mentz troops. I have fulfilled the treaty by withdrawing my troops; since you refuse to withdraw yours, you must be answerable for the consequences.

The arrangements you propose to me are entirely contrary to the convention concluded between the commanders in chief of the two armies. The open and sincere manner in which I have spoken, will, I hope, induce you to act with equal candour on your part. I have the honour to be, &c.

COLAUD,

*Proclamation addressed by Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the Army of Saint Domingo, to all the Citizens of the Department of the South of Saint Domingo.*

Citizens,

**T**HE humanity and sensibility which have always been the basis of my conduct and of all my actions, oblige me again to apprize you of the evils which threaten you, although you have been always deaf to my proclamations and addresses, by which I invited you to resume your duty; to range yourselves under the standard of the republic; finally, to abjure your error, and to swear obedience and submission to the laws of the republic, and to your chiefs.

I have received orders from the French government, which prescribe to me to re-establish peace and tranquillity in this unhappy country, to put a stop to the civil war which desolates it, and to employ for that purpose all the powers with which I am invested. In consequence, wishing to prove how desirous I am of being useful to you, in spite of your perseverance in your rebellion, I grant to all of you, even to those of the North and West, who have abandoned your families and property, because you were deceived, the pardon of your errors and an amnesty, if, immediately on the publication of this proclamation, you lay down your arms.

Avail yourselves, citizens, of this last offer held forth to you; it will only be necessary for you to sacrifice a little of that pride which now keeps you back. Have not your friends, your relations, your mothers, and your fathers, influence enough to prevail over the deception which actuates you? Have your possessions, your property, no value in your estimation? Is not your mother-country, outraged as it is, still to be regarded as your benefactress, which stretches out its protecting arms to succour you? Look with horror, my friends, at the mischiefs which you are about to effect. Open, at length, your eyes: behold, I conjure you, the abyss before you, and surrender without delay—rely on my loyalty. As soon as you shall have made this laudable effort, the department of the South shall remain unmolested, and the people who inhabit it shall enjoy perfect tranquillity after so violent a storm.

And you, mad and unnatural chiefs, do you feel no remorse at having armed the father against the son, the son against the father, and both against the republic? Will you continue sanguinary spectators of the annihilation of the department of the South? Will not conscience suggest to you, Let us take advantage of the indulgence offered to us, abjure our aggressions, and think only of causing them to rest in oblivion, by adopting a conduct worthy of the

the great nation to which we belong? May I open my heart to the hope—have you the courage to submit? I promise you security and protection: until the government shall have decided respecting you, I am certain it will approve of every thing I shall do for you, from the confidence it reposes in me. Reflect, citizens, your fate is in your hands; if you still continue deaf to the voice of your friend, you will fall, and I shall have nothing to reproach myself with.

The General of Division Michel, Citizen Raymond, ex-commissioner, and Citizen Vincent, director of the fortifications of St. Domingo, are arrived from France; I have made them the witnesses of all my operations; they shall know, be assured, that I have done all in my power to bring you back to order, and re-establish the tranquillity of the South, and your obstinacy, should you still refuse to submit.

The present proclamation shall be printed, and sent to the generals of the army of the republic, to be dispersed through the department of the South; that the citizens whom it concerns may immediately decide either for or against France. I order, for that purpose, the said generals to treat as brothers all those citizens who surrender, even those among them who shall be taken with arms in their hands.

Issued at head-quarters at Petit-Goave, the 1st Messidor (June 20), the 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) The General in Chief,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

*Outline of the first Propositions alleged to have been made by Bonaparte to the Emperor, in the Beginning of July\*.*

THE Emperor shall abandon all pretensions to the Netherlands and to the Milanese, according to the articles of the treaty of Campo Formio. France shall take upon itself all the debts contracted by Belgium. The Emperor shall agree to acknowledge three Italian republics, viz. the Cisalpine, the Cispadine, and the Piedmontese republics. The Cisalpine republic shall begin at Caffrano, extend to Idro, Salo, the Lake of Garda above Serenone and Rivalteta, follow the course of the Mincio to Monbano and Goita, and from thence behind the Seriola to the

\* Before the Count St. Julien set out for Paris, the Chief Consul had dispatched a courier to Vienna, with his proposals for a peace. It was in consequence of this dispatch that the Count was sent to Paris. On the 29th of July preliminaries were signed, and the Count left Paris, as well as Citizen Buroc. We are unacquainted with the articles of these preliminaries; but the first propositions made by Bonaparte, in the beginning of July, are said to have been as above.



confluence of the Mincio and the Po, from thence above Chiasso, Porgo, to Cambellona, the river Tosa and Switzerland, and include the Valteline.

The Cispadine republic shall begin at Rimini, extend from thence to Forli, Imola, Lucca, Pisa, to Leghorn, and comprehend the Genoese territory to the Bobbio, as far as Pomundung, and to Ravenna and Rimini.

The Piedmontese republic shall comprehend the former states of Piedmont.

The fortresses in each of these republics shall be demolished.

All ships which the Ligurian republic has taken from the Austrians shall be restored. The Emperor shall acknowledge that Nice and Savoy belong to France, according to the constitutional act. The Emperor shall demolish the fortresses of Peschiera and Lugano. The King of Sardinia shall receive a yearly compensation from the Cisalpine, Cispadine, and Piedmontese republics. The Duke of Modena shall enjoy the country of the Brisga until the extinction of his family. Should circumstances, or the wish of the inhabitants, render the consolidation of the three Italian republics hereafter desirable, the Emperor shall neither interfere nor object to it; and the three republics shall be considered as a state of the first rank. The French shall not remain in these republics beyond one year. The Swiss shall choose their own form of constitution.

The Batavian republic shall be included in the treaty.

The peace of the German Empire shall be settled at Augsburg. His Imperial Majesty, as chief, shall consent to yield the left bank of the Rhine and the city of Basse to France. Should peace with the German Empire not be concluded, the Imperial contingent shall be withdrawn, and a line of observation shall be drawn behind the Inn. His Imperial Majesty shall consent to the system of indemnity by secularizations. In the event that peace between the French republic and the Pope and King of Sardinia should meet with difficulties, the Emperor shall not give them any assistance. Both shall, however, be assured of their independence of the French republic. Each party contracts to guarantee each other's possessions against attack.

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*Note delivered by Lord Grenville to Count Wedel Jarlsberg, Danish Majesty's Minister, respecting the Capture of the French Frigate.*

**T**HE undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has had the honour to lay before the King the note which he received yesterday from Count Wedel Jarlsberg, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark.

It was with the greatest surprise and concern that his Majesty received the first accounts of the transaction to which that note relates. Studiously desiring to maintain always with the court of Copenhagen those relations of friendship and alliance which had so long subsisted between Great Britain and Denmark, his Majesty has, during the whole course of his reign, given repeated proofs of these dispositions, which he had flattered himself were reciprocally entertained by the government of his Danish Majesty. And notwithstanding the expressions made use of in Count Wedel's note, his Majesty cannot even yet persuade himself that it is really by the orders of the King of Denmark, that this state of harmony and peace has been thus suddenly disturbed, or that a Danish officer can have acted conformably to his instructions, in actually commencing hostilities against this country, by a wanton and unprovoked attack upon a British ship of war, bearing his Majesty's flag, and navigating the British seas.

The impressions which such an event has naturally excited in his Majesty's breast have received additional force from the perusal of a note, in which satisfaction and reparation are claimed as due to the aggressors from those who have sustained this insult and injury.

His Majesty, allowing for the difficulty in which all neutral nations were placed by the unprecedented conduct and peculiar character of his enemy, has on many occasions, during the present war, forbore to assert his rights, and to claim from the Danish government the impartial discharge of the duties of that neutrality which it professed a disposition to maintain. But the deliberate and open aggression which he has now sustained cannot be passed over in a similar manner. The lives of his brave seamen have been sacrificed, the honour of his flag has been insulted, almost in sight of his own coasts; and these proceedings are supported by calling in question those indisputable rights founded on the clearest principles of the law of nations, from which his Majesty never can depart, and the temperate exercise of which is indispensably necessary to the maintenance of the dearest interests of his empire.

The undersigned has, in all his reports to his Majesty, rendered full justice to the personal dispositions which he has uniformly found on the part of Count Wedel, to remove all grounds of misunderstanding between the two countries. He cannot, therefore, now forbear to urge him to represent this matter to his court in its true light, to do away those false impressions, under which (if at all) a conduct so injurious to his Majesty can have been authorized; and to consult the interests of both countries, but especially those of Denmark, by bearing his testimony to the dispositions with which his Majesty's government is animated; and by recommending to his court, with all that earnestness which the importance of the occasion both justifies and requires, that these

dispo-

dispositions may, in so critical a conjuncture, find an adequate return; and that a speedy and satisfactory answer may be given to the demand which his Majesty has directed to be made in his name at Copenhagen, both of reparation for what is past, and of security against the repetition of these outrages.

In order to give the greater weight to his Majesty's representations on this subject, and to afford at the same time the means of such explanations respecting it, as may avert the necessity of those extremities to which his Majesty looks with the greatest reluctance, his Majesty has charged Lord Whitworth with a special mission to the court of Denmark, and that minister will immediately sail for his destination.

That court cannot but see in this determination a new proof of the King's desire to conciliate the preservation of peace with the maintenance of the fundamental rights and interests of his empire.

July 30, 1800.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

*Message from the Executive Committee of the Helvetic Republic to the Councils at Berne, on the 7th of August.*

*The Executive Committee to the Legislative Body*

Citizens Representatives,

IF ever deliberation deserved the most impartial attention, the most entire, the absolute silence of all passion, and of all private interest, it is that of the present moment, in which the Executive Committee, pressed by the imperious sentiment of duty, proceeds to lay before you the real state of our country, and to propose to you, at the same time, the only measure that can save it from total destruction. A transient glance at the interior of our social organization would suffice to convince us that it is advancing with rapid strides to approaching dissolution. We have a constitution which is neither calculated for our wants nor our resources, destitute of security for its own existence, full of contradictions and imperfections; no organic law to designate the means by which that constitution should be kept in motion, in place, or the sphere of action; all the old relations dissolved, and the new left vague and indefinite; the security of persons and property exposed to the attacks of arbitrary power, from the defect of the protecting forms of civil liberty; an innumerable crowd of public functionaries, the immature produce of the choice of a people not sufficiently prepared for the exercise of their sovereignty. These functionaries, sinking under the weight of the sacrifices which they have been obliged to make for these two years past to the public weal; tired out even by the effect of the constraint which binds them to their places, and most of them

without



without a knowledge of their rights and duties; the most abundant resources of the state converted into real burdens; a system of finance, vicious in its foundation, and without means of execution; the capital of the public fortune mortgaged for the support of the current expenses; the national credit annihilated in every quarter; a crowd of pressing wants, for which even triple the present receipts would be far from sufficient; the asylums opened for indigence and sickness deprived of their most indispensable necessities; the numerous class of the ministers of religion struggling with want and misery; in the place of public patriotism and public spirit, every where the most complete indifference, or the most frantic animosity; the public authority fallen into discredit; an open contempt for the laws; a contempt which must long ago have produced all the horrors of anarchy, and the complete overthrow of all social order, if the character of our people, and the compression of two years of misfortunes, in aid of this inert force, had not resisted the progress of disorganization. Such, citizens representatives, are the principal features of the dreadful picture, the colours of which it would be in vain to attempt to soften, or to question their reality.

Some of the causes which have led to this state of things present themselves in the manner in which our revolution was effected, and may therefore pass for the result of circumstances. However, it is certain, that the greater part of them must be attributed to the men whose hands received and have had the protection of the depot of public affairs.

The Executive Committee, citizens representatives, will not here anticipate the impartiality of your own individual reflections. It leaves you the care of reconsidering in your own minds, and appreciating yourselves, the career which you have followed these two years; to inquire what the Helvetic nation had a right to expect from its representatives; and to declare, in the presence of the nation which judges you, and of Europe, whose eyes are fixed on you, how far this expectation has been fulfilled. Your judgment will be the more impartial, as more than once already the acknowledgment of your insufficiency has been heard in your bosom without contradiction. The Committee admits, on its part, with the same candour, that it has not filled the extent of public confidence. But, the simple instrument of execution, it has thought right to follow the line marked out for it, from which it would be forced in vain to change its direction: for how could it undertake any essential amelioration, while its least equivocal measures were misconstrued and perverted, and the means of public safety rejected, merely because it proposed them? How could it be able to set bounds to the progress of the spirit of party and demagogues, when both one and the other found an asylum, or, rather, altar, in your assemblies? How could it be

able to re-establish an equilibrium between the wants and the revenues of the state, while the former were continually receiving new wounds, and the latter multiplying and augmenting every day? How could it be able to secure respect and obedience to the law, while too often passion and personal hatred presided at its enactment; while the overthrow of the law was preached with impunity in the midst of you; while the bad citizen, he who wished to withdraw himself from the civic obligation, from a charge imposed upon all by the manifest will of the legitimate authority, was sure of finding defenders, even in the sanctuary of the laws? Where could the Executive Committee find power to act, while it was a system with part of the legislature to degrade it in the eyes of the nation, to deprive it of confidence, and, consequently, of all salutary influence? In vain has it endeavoured to draw your attention to the pernicious consequences of this conduct. In vain has it attempted ways of reconciliation. Instead of acceding to them, you have been seen, led away by distrust, and blinded by passion, to trespass, even further than before, beyond the bounds of the authority confided to your care; openly to attack the independence of the judicial order, the sole shield of civil liberty, and even to compromise, in an essential degree, its diplomatic relations of the highest importance.

This conduct of the legislature, these perpetual dissensions, whether between the representatives of the people themselves, or between them and the executive power, have been the fruitful source of all the calamities which now force us to despair of an amelioration of our lot under the present forms, and to see in a change of the authorities the sole means of public safety. But there is another point of view in which this change becomes still more urgent. The moment does not appear to be far off, citizens representatives, when the question will be agitated for preparing the passage for a better order of things, and when a new constitution, adapted to the character of the nation, will be established on the basis of civil liberty, of equality, of political rights, of the proper distribution of authority, and of the representative system. That such a constitution could never be the work of a numerous assembly, fluctuating at the will of ruling passions, is an opinion which the useless efforts hitherto made to effect it sufficiently prove. This constitution, destined to rally not only the present generation, but to constitute the happiness of those which are to follow, requires to be pondered in the calm of reflection, and is the only mean of giving to the edifice solidity and symmetry; it must be the work of an assembly in which there shall be found at once concord of parties and limitation of numbers.

The immediate advantage from this reduction of the legislative council

councils is a very considerable saving in the public expenses; a saving which our situation imperiously demands.

In truth, it ought to be expected from the first functionaries of the nation, that in their eagerness on every question of sacrifices to give an example, they would, from their ardent zeal, avoid injuring the principles of justice and equality in those points where, above all others, a wound would be most felt. On the contrary, the Executive Committee must declare, that the payments ordered from time to time by the decree in favour of the first authorities, have been the principal cause of the absolute want in which the functionaries of the cantons have been left these two years; and that if the most urgent expenses have been suffered to run in arrear, it is to be attributed to that unjust procedure, against which the executive power struggled in vain.

Such, citizens representatives, are the motives which oblige the Executive Committee to propose to you, by the project of the decree subjoined to this message, a change of the legislative and executive authorities. Their developement will convince you that this change, to effect its purpose, cannot be accomplished except in the forms proposed. All modification that might be attempted to be introduced into these forms, every delay in the decision, which is susceptible of no delay whatever, would evince nothing but a firm resolution to reject the last, the only mean of public safety still left in your hands.

Republican health.

The President of the Executive Committee,

(A true copy.)

Secretary General,

(Signed)

(Signed)

FINLER.

MOUSSON.

Upon this message of the Executive Commission, of the 7th of August, considering that the present state of the public resources, as well as the necessity of preparing the establishment of a new constitution, imperiously demand a reduction of the legislative body, the Grand Council, after having declared urgency, has resolved,

Art. 1. From the date of the present decree, the legislative councils are adjourned.

2. In their place is established a legislative council of 43 members.

3. To form this council, the Executive Commission shall, in the space of 24 hours after the receipt of the present decree, proceed to make choice of 35 members from the *ci-devant* legislature.

4. Immediately after having convoked them, the Executive Commission shall resign their powers into their hands, and the members who compose it shall take their places in the legislative council.



5. To the council, thus constituted, shall be added eight members, who shall be taken from the generality of the citizens, and shall proceed to the filling up the places that may become vacant by refusal or dismissal.

6. The Legislative Council shall choose seven members, from its own body, who shall form a new executive council.

7. The Legislative Council shall reunite the authority and the functions which the fifth chapter of the Constitution gives to the two sections of the legislature. It shall exercise those functions with the same rights, and under the same obligations.

8. The Legislative Council shall exercise the same power which the sixth chapter of the Constitution gives to the Directory, with the same rights, and under the same obligations.

9. The Legislative Council, as soon as a project of the law shall have been adopted by a majority of its members, shall communicate it to the Executive Council, that it may give its advice on such project.

10. The Executive Council is bound to communicate its advice in the space of two days, if the project of the decree be accompanied with a declaration of urgency; and in the space of six days, without such declaration.

11. After having heard the advice of the Executive Council, the Legislative Council shall have power, according to circumstances, to open a new discussion on the subject; but in all cases the project must be put to the vote again, and not pass into a law till after the second vote.

12. The two authorities established by the present law shall continue their functions until the new constitution shall be projected, then accepted by the Helvetic nation, and put in execution.

After the reading of these pieces in the Grand Council, a discussion took place, in which all the speakers appeared convinced of the necessity of adopting the proposed measure. A member went so far as to say that he would not adopt it, but on the full conviction that it would equally take place, though it should be rejected. It passed the Grand Council without the least opposition. A miller of Zurich, named Rellap, was the only opposer.

It was not so in the Senate, where a strong repugnance has been shown to accept the proposition of the Government, and it has referred it to the examination of a committee, charged to make a report this morning. But the Executive Committee, little satisfied with this delay, which would be of the most serious consequence to the public tranquillity, summoned the president to convoke the Senate yesterday, that he might proceed immediately to accept or reject the resolution of the Grand Council. The

Senate,

Senate, not agreeing to this summons, passed to the order of the day, refusing to occupy itself on it till to-day.

In the mean time 21 members of the Senate retired, and declared to the Government that they gave their consent to the law, such as it was.

According to the constitution, the Senate did not consist of a sufficient number to deliberate; in the mean time, a number, nearly equal to those who opposed it, joined on the 20th Thermidor, in the morning; and, after a very animated discussion, in a secret committee, declared they could not adopt it, and separated peaceably.

The Executive Committee, supported by all the Grand Council, a great part of the Senate, and the whole nation, did not stop at this partial opposition. It chose 35 legislators, who are to remain, among whom are some who opposed the measure.

They proceeded in the evening of the 20th (August 8) to the nomination of eight members, who are to be taken from every part of Helvetia: they are the Citizens Schmid, national prefect of the canton of Basle; Ruttiman, national prefect of the canton of Lucerne; Füssli, ancient magistrate of the canton of Zurich; Schuler, ancient magistrate of the canton of Schwitz; Wittenbach, a man of letters of Berne, and ancient magistrate; Lang (du Valais), of the administrative chamber; Sacei (de Bellinzona), *ci-devant* chancellor; Berrenschwand, president of the administrative chamber of Fribourg.

To-morrow it will be occupied in the nomination of a new executive council.

The public tranquillity has not been disturbed for a moment. Not a single act of violence has taken place. Some patrols have been ordered, by way of precaution; but there are no disorders to repress; and the ordinary course of affairs has experienced no interruption.

August 9.

All the troops in garrison in this commune are on foot. Numerous detachments passed through this place yesterday and last night. Good order has constantly prevailed. We observed that the strongest of the detachments kept themselves, during the whole sitting, near the Councils. The hall of the Council was shut yesterday afternoon: we are assured it was by order of the Executive Committee.

The seven members of the new Executive Council have been named; they are the Citizens Frisching, Savary, and Dolder, ex-members of the Executive Committee, and Zimmerman, of the Grand Council; Glayre, of the Executive Commission; Schmid, national prefect of the canton of Basle; and Ruttiman, prefect of Lucerne.

Order

*Order imposing a Contribution on the Circle of Franconia*

**T**HE General in Chief requires the states of the circle of Franconia, occupied by the French army, to pay into the office of the paymaster-general of the army the sum of six millions, as a war contribution.

The payment to be made within a month of this time by instalments every six days.

The sums already paid during the campaign, in virtue of requisitions formerly made by the General in Chief or his lieutenant-generals, shall be deducted from the amount of the said contribution.

Bills of exchange upon France, Helvetia, Holland, Frankfurt, and Hamburgh, shall be received in payment of this contribution, but only in the proportion of one third.

This order will be rigorously executed; and the General in Chief declares, that in default of payment by the states of the circle of Franconia, every six days, he will have recourse to distraining and hostages. The members of the government shall be responsible for any delays that may occur in the payments.

The Commissary General is charged with the execution of this order, and the generals of the army shall assist him by force of arms.

Done at the head-quarters, Augsbourg, July 19.

The General in Chief,

(Signed)

MOREAU.

*Official Communication made by the Batavian Directory to the Legislative Body on the 4th of August.*

Citizens Representatives,

**A**S it has long been the first wish of suffering humanity to see the deep wounds inflicted by war healed by a peace, which has been obtained by the glorious successes of the French arms in the plains of Marengo, aided by the no less fortunate events which have happened on the banks of the Danube, which, in the first instance, produced an armistice between the two armies, we have now the satisfaction of announcing to you the important news, that on the evening of the 29th the basis of the preliminaries of peace between the French republic and the House of Austria was signed at Paris. This peace will at least put an end to the horrors of war on the continent. We hasten to communicate this happy intelligence to you, and doubt not, like every friend to humanity, you will participate in our joy, as it holds out the well-grounded expectation that Europe will at length be freed from the scourge of war, and the people restored to their



former enjoyments. If our own country does not by this means cover all its losses, they will henceforward be greatly mitigated; Health and respect.

(Signed)

VAN HAARSOETE.

*General Augereau to the Magistrates of Frankfort.*

*Head-quarters, Hæchst, Aug. 7.*

AM informed that attempts are made to spread alarms among the merchants of Frankfort, on account of the presence of the French army in the environs of your city. Please to assure them that order, tranquillity, and the most sacred regard to property, shall be scrupulously observed; and that I pledge my honour they may attend to their business with the most perfect security.

I salute you, &c.

(Signed)

AUGEREAU.

*Article published by the Danish Consul at Hamburg.*

*Copenhagen, Aug. 16.*

AS the public opinion and judgment might be too easily misled by premature rumours respecting the occurrence with His Majesty's frigate the Freya, which now engrosses every body's attention, we may this day announce, with pleasure, that the said occurrence has hitherto occasioned no hostile act or measure on any part, but that it is only the subject of ministerial discussions; and there is reason to hope that it will have no farther prejudicial consequences, either to our trade or the security of our navigation.

*Answer of the Senate of the City of Frankfort to General Augereau.*

Monsieur the General in Chief,

*Frankfort, Aug. 19.*

THE letter with which you honoured us on the 20th Thermidor (Aug. 17), in order to silence the alarm which began to be noised abroad respecting the presence of the French army, affords a new proof of the vigilance with which you watch over the security and freedom of commerce, which your answer fully and unequivocally confirms.

We make no doubt but that foreigners, in reading your declaration (which we have taken the liberty to make public), will replace the distrust they appeared disposed to harbour by the most

most thorough confidence; and we entreat you kindly to accept the assurances of gratitude which the inhabitants of our city have for you, and of which they have charged us to be the interpreters.

We have the honour to be, with profound respect,  
Your very humble and very obedient servants,  
The Burgomaster and Magistrates of the  
Free Imperial City of Frankfort.

*Arrest of the Editors of the Censeur at Hamburgh.*

**T**HERE have been various accounts of the arrest of the editors of the *Censeur*; but the following, which has been directly received from Hamburgh, contains details that are altogether new:

“ For a long time past, the editors of the *Censeur*, a journal which enjoyed a considerable circulation in the north of Germany, were unrestrained in their attacks on the French government. They generally censured with the utmost severity the existing abuses in the republican system; they misrepresented with the grossest partiality the most justifiable actions, and set no bounds to virulence and calumny. But the moment of explanation at length arrived, and Citizen Bourgoing demanded, in the name of his government, the apprehension of the editors.

“ On the evening of the 21st of July, the magistrate presiding over the police of the city, sent for Messrs. Bertin d’Antilly and de Mesmont, both suspected of being the editors, and asked them repeatedly if they acted in that capacity. M. Bertin made no answer, but M. Mesmont candidly avowed that he had a share in the conduct of the print. In consequence of this avowal, the magistrate ordered them to be taken into custody, and seals to be put upon their papers.

“ In the mean time, M. Moravieff, the Russian minister, was informed of the transaction, and having sent for the magistrates and inquired into the cause of their apprehension, was answered that they had been arrested in pursuance of the requisition of the French minister.

“ M. de Moravieff replied—1st, That M. Bourgoing not residing at Hamburgh in any public character, the police should not have admitted his requisition.—2d, That the prisoners not being any longer Frenchmen, in consequence of the decree which banished the emigrants for ever, M. Bourgoing, even if he were credited as a public character, had no right to demand their apprehension.—3d, That his master, the Emperor, having declared himself the protector of the virtuous and unfortunate, among whom

the prisoners were ranked, he, M. de Moravieff, demanded that they should be released ; and, should his demand be refused, that he and the whole of the Russian legation would retire to Altona, and immediately acquaint his court with what had passed.

" The editors are, however, still in custody ; and this diplomatic affair will, probably, be productive of much embarrassment to our little republic."

*The Government Commission have ordered to be published the following Letter from General Massena, Commander in Chief of the French Army of Italy.*

*Genoa, August 4.*

SHOULD have been anxious, Citizens Governors, that the circumstances in which I am now placed would permit me to go to Genoa. I should have reviewed, with the most lively interest, that city, for ever memorable for the heroic constancy with which its inhabitants have endured the privations of every kind, during the time of the blockade, when the enemy directed their efforts almost as pointedly against that city, as against the army.

Never shall I forget, Citizens Governors, the generous efforts exerted by the Genoese people, as well for the assertion of their own independence, as for a cordial co-operation with the French troops. While I signify to them my grateful acknowledgments for their services, give them also to understand how warmly I wish for the internal tranquillity and welfare of the country. In order to maintain that tranquillity, and the public liberty, I will devote those arms which I have so often wielded for their defence.

Accept, Citizens Governors, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

*Minister of the Marine.*

*Extract of a circular Letter from the Minister of the Marine and the Colonies, to the maritime Prefects.*

PRELIMINARIES of peace, Citizen Prefect, are concluded between the French republic and the Dey of Algiers. They were signed at Algiers on the 21st of July, by Citizen Thionville, trusted by government with the proper powers. The Dey has issued orders to the vessels navigating under his flag, to respect that of the French republic.

The First Consul directs me, in pursuance of this act, to cause the Algerine flag to be respected by the French navy. You will signify, in all the ports under your superintendence, the formal intentions.



intentions of Government, and take every measure for their prompt execution.

*Propositions made by Lord Minto, the English Ambassador, to the Emperor of Germany\*.*

1. **T**HE English ambassador proposes, should the Emperor continue the war, to maintain in Italy an army of 35,000 fighting men of English chosen troops, under the command of General Abercrombie, and which shall remain there till a general peace.
2. To attack the islands of Zealand with a numerous body of troops, and to proclaim the Stadtholder there. After making the conquest of it, to keep an army there, which shall continually menace Holland and Belgium, and thus force the French government to keep a considerable force constantly in that country.
3. To pay the House of Austria a new and very considerable subsidy, under the title of a loan, on the most advantageous conditions; besides which, England would pay an army of 50,000 Austrians for twelve months.

*Decree of the Consuls, 16th August.*

**T**HE Consuls of the republic, in pursuance of the report of the Minister of General Police, and after hearing the reasons assigned by the Council of State, decree:—

Art. 1. The passports or letters of safe conduct granted by the ministers and other diplomatic agents of the allied and neutral powers, whether granted to individuals not belonging to their nation, or to Frenchmen naturalized in the dominions of those powers since the 14th of July 1789, shall not be admitted into France.

2. The persons described in the preceding article are prohibited from entering the territory of the republic, under the penalty of being treated as contumacious, or as emigrants.

3. All foreigners actually in France, by virtue of passports delivered to them by a minister or agent of an allied or neutral power, and who are placed in the case described in the first article of the present decree, are bound to prove between this time and the 1st of September, by the certificates of the minister or agent

\* These details rest upon the authority of letters from Vienna. They were published in several Paris journals in the beginning of August; but the Editor does not pledge himself for their authenticity.

of their nation resident in France, that they are of the nation in the name of which such passports have been granted.

4. Every foreigner who is placed in the case described in the first article, and who may not conform to the above-mentioned regulations, shall be arrested, and conducted out of the territory of the republic.

5. Every individual, a native of France, and actually in France, by virtue of a foreign passport, shall be bound, for the purpose of enabling him to continue his residence, to provide himself within the space of three days for Paris, and of two decades for the departments, with the express license of the Minister of General Police, under the penalty of being arraigned as an emigrant.

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*Official Report of Captain Krabbe, of the Danish Frigate Freya, relative to the late Engagement of that Ship with an English Frigate, and the Detention of the Vessels under Convoy; published at Copenhagen, under the Date of August 19.*

CAPTAIN Krabbe, who commands the frigate Freya, has informed the Board of Admiralty, by two reports, dated from the Downs the 26th and 28th ult. that on the 25th of the said month, at two o'clock in the afternoon, he fell in, at the mouth of the Channel, with four English frigates, a brig, and a lugger. At four o'clock, the foremost English frigate, whose arrival he awaited, came up with him. Having taken her station alongside his ship, she sent an officer on board, who, after the usual questions respecting the destination of the Danish frigate, and the number of ships she had under convoy, left the former, and returned on board the English frigate which kept rather astern of the rest. She returned, however, very soon, and sent an officer on board the Freya, who desired to search the convoy. Captain Krabbe replied, that, without acting contrary to his instructions, he could not allow the convoy to be searched, but offered to lay all the ships' papers before the commander of the British ships. But the English officer persisted in the name of the commodore, in his demand of searching the convoy, which was peremptorily refused. The English officer left the Danish frigate, and the English frigate stood for the convoy, which received the signal from the Freya to close up as well as they could. In the mean while another English frigate made up to the Freya, and fired with ball on a ship of the convoy. This shot was returned, but in such a direction that the ball went over the English frigate.

About eight o'clock in the evening the commodore of the English Squadron laid his ship alongside of the Freya, and repeated his demand that the convoy should be searched without opposition; and he was going to execute this measure, and to send boats for

that purpose on board the merchantmen ; but Captain Krabbe assured him, as he did before, that this proceeding was diametrically opposite to his instructions, and that the boats would be fired at.

The English commodore, persisting in his demand, ordered his boat to proceed to the ship of the convoy which lay nearest. Captain Krabbe ordered accordingly the boat to be fired at ; but the gun flashed, and the shot had no effect.

The English commodore, whose ship lay nearly abreast of the Freya, at the distance of about the fourth part of a cable's length, gave her a full broadside, which was instantaneously returned ; three of the other English frigates lay at the time rather ahead of the Freya, on her larboard quarter, about two cables length distant, and one was astern of the Danish frigate, which was now engaged with them. Captain Krabbe having sustained the unequal combat for an hour, and being deprived of all hopes to come off victorious, on account of the decided superiority of his opponents, struck his colours. The English commodore made thereupon for the Downs, with the frigate as well as the convoy ; but Captain Krabbe was brought on board the English commodore's ship, where he remained until the 26th, when, by order of the English admiral who commands in the Downs, he was sent back on board the Freya, to draw up the reports of what had happened. The Freya is lying in the Downs, alongside of the English admiral's ship, and has, by order of the English admiral, the Danish flag and pendant hoisted. She has on board two English officers and 13 men, who are not armed.

Captain Krabbe has demanded, that either these Englishmen should be withdrawn from on board the Freya, or his frigate taken possession of by the English ; but on the 28th he had not received any answer. Captain Krabbe has been constantly allowed a free intercourse with the shore, but the ships of the convoy do not experience the same indulgence.

The Freya has two men killed, and five wounded, two of them badly, and thirty shots in the hull. The foremast and mizenmast are much damaged, and great part of the rigging is destroyed.

By the account of the English officers, the above English frigates are the Nemesis, of 28 guns ; Prevoyante, of 36 guns ; Terpsichore, of 32 guns ; and Arrow, of 20 guns, including carronades, with which the English at the beginning of the engagement did considerable damage to the rigging of the Freya, and prevented her from making any rapid manœuvres.

The damage received by the English frigates is, in the opinion of Captain Krabbe, as considerable as that sustained by the Freya. They are said to have five men killed and several wounded, among whom is an officer of marines.



*Observations on France and Austria.*

IT was under circumstances nearly similar, and by the same personages, that the preliminaries of Leoben were regulated in 1797. At that period all the journals of the continent proclaimed Bonaparte the pacificator of Europe, the friend of humanity. Their misguided blessings were applied even to those who meditated the greatest divisions or the newest conquests. Philanthropists, who so easily chase from your memory the image of so many cruel proscriptions, in order to shudder at the idea of a soldier, do you expect a more just, more moral, more solid peace, than that of Campo Formio? With regard to Austria, would it abandon to confusion the fine countries in the south of Italy to indemnify itself elsewhere? Do you not see jealousies arise, and prepare serious and long quarrels? Do you not see in the proclamations of that Consul, described in his own journals as so moderate, those revolutionary lights which throw a terrifying radiance round his real intentions? Do you not see that all the treaties he negotiates are filled with nought but clauses productive of future wars? In vain will you trust to the tranquillity which Europe seems on the point of enjoying. It cannot be called repose. It is the fortuitous equilibrium of a moment. The war will soon be revived. We have often said it would be fatal. We can only repeat what we have so often said—What! have we every thing to fear, and nothing but fatal truths to predict?—As the state of peace appears near, we will in the first place direct our considerations to that object, and will develope them in our next number.

The greatest obstacle that opposes itself to the good understanding between the powers of Europe and France, proceeds from the spirit of proselytism which characterizes its republican government: its First Consul and its ministers incessantly proclaim that the revolution is finished; that France, wearied of her convulsions, desires only to live in peace under her new laws, without troubling her neighbours. Some believe it, others pretend to believe it; it is generally repeated, and that dangerous error has made great progress. In fact, since Bonaparte has governed, his conduct in many respects has afforded the hope of his political conversion. It is supposed that what he has hitherto done is but a prelude to a better order of things. But we must correct this opinion now that we see him pursuing the vulgar route of his predecessors. We cannot say whether Bonaparte will throw himself into the arms of revolutionists, or whether he has genius sufficient to subdue them. In order to judge, we must consider the characters of the two men who direct them, the most prominent of whom is Carnot; his pamphlet against Bailleul has obtained him the confidence of the public. It is remembered that Carnot, fructidORIZED by his colleagues, has neither abjured his directorial maxims,

maxims, nor even the grand principle of the Committee of Public Safety : a Director of the French-republic was, in his eye, the first man in the world, and he could not console himself for having failed, on one occasion, of revolutionizing all America. The intimate connexion of Bonaparte with men of that stamp is not all. If we refer to his speeches, we trace the man who kissed the foot of the Pope while he was despoiling him, and who professed the religion of Mahomet, and wrote to his friend that it was necessary to lull fanaticism in order more easily to extirpate it ; who proposed to the Grand Vizier a treaty for the evacuation of Egypt, while he was giving instructions to Kleber to maintain himself. It was only to deliver the people of Italy from the Austrian yoke, to establish the dethroned princes, and to bruit abroad French justice, that he descended the Alps at the head of the army of reserve. When the victory of Marengo had put the fate of Italy in his hands, he declared in a solemn speech pronounced at Milan, that Lombardy, Liguria, and Piedmont should form only one republic, preparing thus the melting down of these ridiculous governments, which he had modelled under directorial France, and taking from the King of Sardinia his states to aggrandize the republic which he wishes to place between the Emperor and the sovereigns of Italy. His views on Egypt are not abandoned. The famous convention of El-Arish has been more censured at Paris than in London\*.

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*Note from the Ministers of several neutral Powers, at Ratisbon, to General Moreau, respecting the Contributions imposed upon that City.*

**T**HE undersigned ministers of their Majesties the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, their plenipotentiaries to the Diet, have the honour, at the request of the deputies from the free Imperial city of Ratisbon, of addressing the General in Chief of the French army by the present letter, to attest and corroborate all that the deputies of that city, conjointly with the deputation from the clergy, will have the honour of representing to him, respecting the inability of paying the contribution which has been imposed upon the city. They can attest, that the city of Ratisbon contains only from 18 to 19,000 inhabitants, a third part of whom only pay contributions, and are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. Among these there are only 800 burghers with their families, and about 1000 inhabitants without any

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\* The above observations are extracted from the *Courier de Londres* of August the 5th.

trade, who pay from three to five florins annual taxes." The territory of the city is very confined, its commerce is almost entirely annihilated by the war, and the ecclesiastical corporations (of themselves mostly not very rich) forming a considerable part of the city, and whose possessions are in the Electorate of Bavaria, must on that account pay contributions to that state. Since the year 1795 this city has been under the dire necessity (to save itself from the prosecution of its creditors) of requesting to postpone payment, which has been granted by the Aulic Court of the Empire; and the long duration of the present war, together with other calamities, have entirely exhausted its resources.

All these circumstances (which are certainly known to the French government) are as many claims for the city of Ratisbon to the humanity, equity, and justice of the French republic; and we think ourselves the more authorized to reclaim their operations, since the kings, our masters, take the most lively share in the preservation of a city, which for a long time has been the seat of the Diet, which ought to flatter itself particularly to be spared, as the French only entered it after the conclusion of the armistice between the two belligerent powers. With confidence we rely on the equity, moderation, and justice, which characterize you, and flatter ourselves that you will give us a fresh proof of it. In this persuasion, we have the honour, General in Chief, to assure you of the high esteem with which we are,

(Signed)

COUNT DE GOERTZ.  
BARON DE DICK.  
BARON DE BILDT.

Ratisbon, July 27, 1800.

*Answer of the General in Chief Moreau to their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of their Majesties the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden.*

Head-quarters, at Augsburgh,  
20th Thermidor, Aug. 8.

Gentlemen Ministers,

I HAVE received the letter with which your Excellencies have honoured me, under the 27th of July. I acquaint you, Gentlemen, that I have lessened the contribution of the city of Ratisbon 250,000 francs, at the same time requesting you, Gentlemen Ministers, to receive the assurance of my distinguished esteem.

(Signed)

MOREAU, General in Chief.

*Proclamation*



*Proclamation\* of Massena, General in Chief of the Army of Italy,*

*Head-quarters at Milan, 4 Fruklidor,  
22d Aug. 8th Year.*

Brave Soldiers,

**T**HE General in Chief Brune has just taken the command of the army of Italy, pursuant to the orders of Government. If I feel, in surrendering the command to him, some alleviation from the load I had to support, yet it is with very sincere regret that I part with comrades whose labours, whose pains, whose sufferings and dangers I have constantly shared. Nor is any one better able than I am to do justice to your resignation and perseverance; I, who, by a concurrence of singular circumstances, have been called upon to command you at critical periods; I, who have known, seen, and shared your privations, without having always been able to relieve them. Comrades, while I separate from you, I will carry with me the interesting recollection of the many circumstances that have united us, and I never shall forget, that, faithful to my call, you have uniformly followed the path of victory, of honour, and of glory; and on your part, no doubt, you will preserve the remembrance of a general who has been brought up among you, and who was always your friend and your intimate companion. This day General Brune takes the command of the army. From him you will experience that paternal solicitude to which you have every possible claim, as I experience from you those sentiments of confidence and esteem which must ever unite brave men together—sentiments which are the essential and characteristic distinction of the honourable and perilous profession to which we devote ourselves.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

*Political Observations.*

*Nuremberg, August 31.*

**I**T may be recollected that on the 9th of August 1796, the government of Anspach took possession, in the name of his Majesty the King of Prussia, of the surrounding villages, and even of the suburbs of our city, founding its title upon ancient documents discovered in the archives of the margravate; and that a short time after our city voted its submission to the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, but which that monarch refused to accept in consequence either of the very heavy debt with which it was loaded, or the retreat of Jourdan. In the month of December

\* This proclamation was published by General Massena on his delivering up the command to General Brune.

following,

following a decree of the Aulic Council of the Empire was published, which declared, that the taking possession of the part of the territory of Nuremberg which the Prussian troops had occupied with an armed force, was unjust, and contrary to the constitutional laws ; but they have since kept possession, notwithstanding several subsequent decrees of the Aulic Council.

When the congress at Rastadt took place, it was resolved, at least it was so said, to open negotiations on this subject between the courts of Vienna and Berlin ; but nothing was determined upon between the respective ministers, and things remained *in statu quo*. It will be seen by the following paper, which has just been published by order in the Austro Catholic Gazette of Bamberg, that the line of demarkation on the Bednitz has produced some contests between the Prussian and Austrian posts. The government of Anspach having refused to allow the villages between the Bednitz and the city of Nuremberg to be occupied by the hussars of Blankenstein, published as the motive of their refusal, about three weeks ago, an article, half official, importing that the said villages were Prussian : it appears that the article now published in answer has had the sanction of the court of Vienna. It is a very remarkable paper under the present circumstances, particularly after the conferences of Carlsbad, and the capture of the armistice.

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*Nuremberg, 28th August 1800.*

IN the 88th number of the Gazette of the Post, as well as in the 207th of the Gazette of Bamberg, there is a passage in which it is contradicted that the Imperial hussars who had been stationed in that city to occupy the line of demarkation, will take possession of the villages adjacent to the city, whether they are Prussians or neutrals, and consequently that such an occupation could not have taken place.

To rectify and contradict this assertion, as injurious to the interests of his Imperial Majesty as to the rights of this city, we are compelled to observe, that in fact the Imperial hussars arrived here with the intention of occupying, in conformity to the line of demarkation, the villages of Nuremberg nearest the city—that the Prussians had hitherto opposed this—that nevertheless these villages, as all the world knows, are not Prussian ; but that they belong to the Imperial city of Nuremberg, and that this city ought rather to desire that the Imperial hussars should extend to these villages, as their lodging and support would be too heavy a burden upon the city alone—that it is true the Prussians occupied these villages in the year 1780 by force, but that the Aulic Council at Vienna has declared that this occupation was null, and contrary to the laws of the Empire, and ordered the restitution of all the ter-

ritory of Nuremberg, and, consequently, of the villages ; that although this restitution has not hitherto taken place, it is however intended to be done ; and we may reckon upon it with the greater certainty, as the approaching peace will provide for this important object ; that all the Prussian occupations in Franconia which have taken place in the midst of war, principally after the invasion of the French in this circle, are in violation of the peace of Westphalia ; and that for a long time they have become an interesting object throughout the Empire and other powers, and among the rest to the French republic, as well by the complaints made on the part of the circle of Franconia before the Emperor and the Empire, as by the correspondence on the part of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire with the Electors of the Empire, by which the inadmissibility and the dangerous tendency of the proceedings in Franconia are fully exposed : that in the present instance, the editor of the Gazette of the Post of Nuremberg acted in conformity with his duty, when he refused the insertion of the news mentioned above, which did not proceed from himself, but from a Prussian chargé d'affaires ; that therefore this insertion has not been voluntary, but that it has been rendered necessary by the interference of the chargé d'affaires.

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*Narrative of the Attempts made by the British upon the Port of Ferrol in Spain ; given by the Commandant of a French Corvette which put into Ferrol.*

*State of the Place at the Moment of Debarkation.*

THE garrison was composed of part of a battalion of the regiment of Africa, and of another of Zamara, 200 soldiers of the marine, and a battalion of the militia of Ornese. If we join to this small number of troops, those composing the flying camp of Suria, amounting to 1000 men, and that of Arès, composed of a battalion of the regiment *Immemorial del Rey*, and another of Guadálaxara (these two camps are situated a league and a half from Ferrol), we shall see that the total of the troops which could be collected, amounted to 4000 or 4500 men. If we take away what were necessary to guard the forts and the town, there will remain about 1800 disposable men.

The British landed at six in the evening, and the natives were then buying paper to make cartridges. At nine o'clock flints were sought for ; the place was in want of these two articles, and had not a cannon mounted. The forts had not even all their artillery.

*Events of the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August.*

On the 25th, in the morning, a squadron was descried, and an enemy's convoy steering towards the port. At four in the evening



ing, a ship of the line and a frigate were already anchored in the bay of Domnos, about two leagues N. N. W. of Ferrol; they had a French flag, which was hoisted also by eight sail of the line, fourteen frigates, two brigs, thirteen cutters, two bombs, and sixty-three transports, which had 15,000 troops on board.

Ten thousand men effected a landing without the least opposition, for the fire from the ships forced the men to abandon the small fort which defends the entrance of the bay. As soon as this event was known at Ferrol, the General of Marine, Don Juan Moreno, proceeded to Monte Ventoso, to observe the movements of the enemy; he returned immediately, and went on board his squadron, from which he landed the rest of the soldiers of the marine, and the regiment of Asturias, which having been joined by 200 soldiers of the marine, 600 militia, part of the king's battalion, and of a battalion of Guadalaxara, formed a corps of 1800 men, who marched immediately against the enemy, already masters of the heights. This handful of men attacked the British, who were 10,000 in number, with the greatest intrepidity. After a very warm contest, in which the ground was disputed foot to foot for an hour, the Spaniards succeeded in making them beat a retreat, and took post in their place; an action which will render the names of those who took part in it eternal, for it saved the place, by affording time to make some preparations for defence. The British asked some prisoners whom they took, whether there were not some Frenchmen among them.

On the 26th, at daybreak, the enemy, finding the small force they had to encounter, attacked with ardour; but their audacity was checked by the bravery of the company of grenadiers of Asturias, and the King's, who bore for a long time the terrible fire of the British, who had two howitzers; in the end, the Spaniards, overwhelmed with fatigue, after the most vigorous resistance, fell back upon the town in good order.

Not meeting with any more opposition, the British took Grana, where the magazines of provisions for the navy are; they kept them till two P. M. and did no injury to them, because they rested upon taking possession of Ferrol. The arrival at Cqvas of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the flying camp of Juia, who, forming upon two of the heights, seemed to be triple in number to their real amount, made the enemy alter their intention. They regained the heights, and endeavoured to get Fort St. Philip, which defends the entrance of Goutel; thrice they attacked it with impetuosity, thrice they were driven back by the forts Palmo and St. Martin, situated on the opposite bank, which, seconded by four gun-boats, kept up so warm and well-directed a fire, that they forced the enemy to retreat to their intrenched camp of Briom. It was three o'clock when they began their re-embarkation; and the 27th, at one in the morning, it was entirely completed.

The Squadron and the convoy sailed the same day at three in the afternoon, and steered to the N. N. W.

The loss of the British is estimated at 1200 men killed and wounded. Among the former is a general. The Spaniards lost 240.

The Spaniards, both officers and soldiers, have covered themselves with glory, and the British with shame.

Among the traits of bravery which distinguish this day, the following is remarked :—

Sixteen of enemy's soldiers had taken post behind a rock, from whence the Spaniards, inferior in number, could not dislodge them ; a soldier of the regiment of Asturias advanced alone, twenty paces from the enemy, seized his musket with both hands, and using the butt end, forced them to quit their post.

General Moreno has made known this action to the King, who, without doubt, will recompense the gallant soldier.

If the King of Spain has yet the department of Ferrol, he owes it to the brave Generals Moreno and Donadieu, as well as to the intrepidity of the soldiers who fought under their orders. He owes them that gratitude which they have so well deserved.

(Signed) PANART, Lieutenant.  
Conformable to the original, J. CAFFARELLI,  
Maritime Prefect of Brest.

*Head-quarters at Soden, near Frankfort, 10 Fruetidur (Aug. 28).*

*Order of the Day in the Batavian Army.*

**T**HE army is informed, that the Emperor having refused to subscribe to the conditions of the preliminaries of peace which had been signed by his plenipotentiary at Paris, the government is under the necessity of continuing the war. The armistice is in consequence broken off, and it will cease to have effect the 20th instant (September 7), at one in the afternoon.

The general officers and chiefs of corps will profit by this interval to pass the troops in review, and to dispose every thing in such a manner that they may be able to march and fight as soon as they shall receive orders.

*Proclamation of the Prince Bishop of Wurtzburg, published on the 30th August, previous to his quitting his Residence on the 4th of Sept.*

**T**HE approach of a French army forces us for some time to quit our residence, to prevent our faithful subjects, in case we should be taken prisoner, from being obliged to purchase our liberty with heavy expenses. By publishing this resolution, oppressive

oppressive to our fatherly heart, we add, for their consolation, that our vicegerent, the government of the country, and the magistrates of our residence, will watch over their welfare. As for the rest, we trust to the loyal citizens of our residence, that they will behave as faithful, noble, and good, as they did on a similar occasion in 1796, and that they will equally deserve the general applause of their own and other countries, and gain the approbation of their sovereign.

(Signed)

GEORGE CHARLES.

*Proclamation of General Brune on his succeeding General Massena in the Command of the Army of Italy.*

BRETHREN in arms, government gives me a fresh proof of its confidence by placing me at the head of an undaunted army, whose heroic bravery has decided the splendid fate of France. In taking the place of the invincible Massena, it gives me pleasure to predict to you either a speedy peace, or fresh triumphs. The example of those who preceded me, your undaunted perseverance, which the whole world admires, your late victories, the remembrance of the glorious deeds of the hero who directs our powers, and so many other pledges of a happy futurity, will, I doubt not, seal the welfare of our country, whether we merely show ourselves prepared for fresh victories, or whether we discharge once more the cannon of victory, if forced to it by our brave but imprudent enemies.—Live the republic!

(Signed)

BRUNE.

*Head-quarters at Milan, August 7.*

*Brune, Counsellor of State, General in Chief, to the Army of Italy.*

COMRADES, our enemies still wish for war. The national generosity had suspended your triumphs. You have rested on your arms in expectation of peace; this expectation is frustrated; the country, indignant at the treatment which it has received, calls for new battles. I call upon your glory and your courage to make your enemies speedily repent of not having accepted the moderate propositions of our government. In vain would we grant them peace; it is their wish to destroy the republic and its army. The providence of Bonaparte has been rapid and just; he discovered the object of the procrastinations, and that peace must be conquered by new victories.

At these ideas of new triumphs I see your arms lifted up, and brandished in your generous hands: I hear the cry of battle resound in all your ranks: in a short time the enemy will learn that

humanity.



humanity alone could have suspended your efforts ; but this very humanity imposes upon us new sacrifices, and glory will cover them with immortal trophies.

Brave warriors, it is useless for me to recommend to you to consider what is due to the people among whom you are going to penetrate. You will not forget that liberty is their hope, and that a conduct regulated by discipline can alone induce them to favour our arms.

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*To the People of the Cisalpine Republic.*

Cisalpine People,

HOSTILITIES are going to recommence ; the enemy can only be induced by new victories to consent to your independence and liberty. Your children are among the French troops.

Convinced of your fidelity and zeal, the Great Nation has associated your fate to its own. It will defend your rights, and will not suffer them to be violated. A lasting prosperity will be the recompense of your perseverance and of your sacrifices.

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*To the Ligurian People.*

YOUR enemies and ours have calculated upon the procrastination of their measures. Is it possible that they can have calculated upon our unwillingness to act ? They reject peace. Well, let the issue be tried in the field of battle. Unhappy those who provoke these new calamities !

Genoese,

LONG covered by a buckler of glory, and recently confirmed in constancy by the most terrible of scourges, I repose, with security, on your constancy, and on your attachment. I know the snares which are laid in your territory, and the seeds of discord which it is wished to plant in your councils ; but you will keep yourselves strongly united, and you will teach the inhabitants of your vallies that religion condemns every thing which is done in its name to stir up strife.

The re-establishment of your commerce and of your greatness depends on peace. We shall consecrate our new battles to conquer a solid and honourable peace ; that is to say, to the most just and most generous of all ends.

*To the People of Piedmont.*

Piedmontese,

THOSE who lately have invaded our territory, wished to transform your country into a province of their dominions. The pride of your hearts, and the independence of your arms, already felt indignant at the idea of new humiliations. The memorable day of Marengo changed at once your destiny. The government of your country is restored into your hands; peace would finally establish your liberty, but your enemies reject it at this price.

Thus then the theatre of battles is re-opened for the liberty of the people of Italy. Your first battalions are ready; hasten to raise new ones. I am persuaded, that they will be worthy of you, and of the French army, whose glory they are about to partake.

Piedmontese, extinguish, I conjure you, that spirit of intestine commotion which would end in the degradation of a brave and generous people. Let those misled mountaineers, who think that they are doing service to religion and their country, by destroying both, be set right by good citizens. If they persist in disorder, abandon them to all the rigour of the laws.

Let harmony, firmness, and justice, direct all your thoughts and all your resolutions, and soon victory will enable you to reap all the blessings of peace.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

*Extract from the official Note transmitted by Lord Whitworth to the Count de Bernstorff.*

August 21, 1800.

THE English Minister supports the principles which he had established in his first note, and says, that if the principle once admitted, that a Danish frigate may legally guarantee from all search six merchant-ships, it follows naturally that that same power, or any other power whatever, may, by means of the smallest ship of war, extend the same protection to all the commerce of the enemy in all parts of the world; it will only be necessary to find in the whole circle of the universe a single neutral state, however inconsiderable it may be, well disposed enough towards our enemies to lend them its flag, and to cover all their commerce, without running the least risk; for when examination can no longer take place, fraud fears no discovery. In the note which the Count de Bernstorff has just transmitted, the undersigned perceives with pain, that, far from wishing to satisfy

tisfy the just demand of the King his master, the Danish government still persists in supporting, not only the principle upon which it founds its aggression, but also the right of defending it by means of arms. In this state of things, the undersigned has no other alternative than to perform strictly his duty, by insisting anew on the satisfaction which the King his master requires, and by declaring to M. de Bernstorff, that, in spite of his sincere desire to be the instrument of the reconciliation of the two courts, he shall be obliged to leave Copenhagen with all the English mission in the space of a week, reckoning from the day of the signing of this note, unless, in the interval, the Danish government shall adopt counsels more conformable to the interests of the two countries; and, above all, to those of Denmark, with whom his Majesty has constantly desired, and still desires, to live in terms of friendship and alliance. The undersigned, therefore, has the honour to repeat to the Count de Bernstorff, that he is enjoined to quit Copenhagen with the King's mission in a week, unless a satisfactory reply be given before the expiration of that term.

He requests the Count de Bernstorff to accept the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

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*Extract from the Reply of M. de Bernstorff.*

*August 26.*

IF Lord Whitworth thinks to destroy the force of the arguments developed in that note (note to Mr. Merry of the 19th April) by the reflection, that, by the right of guaranteeing from French merchantmen under the convoy of a ship of war, the least powerful neutral state would acquire the faculty of covering with impunity, with its flag, an illicit commerce—the undersigned entreats him to observe, that the government which should degrade itself to the point of lending its flag to such a fraud, would by that conduct pass the bounds of neutrality, and would in consequence authorize the belligerent power, to the prejudice of which the fraud had been committed, to adopt measures which ordinary circumstances would not admit. The state which neglects its duties exposes itself, without doubt, to the risk of losing its rights; but the suspicion of degrading conduct would be as injurious to the government which should not deserve it, as it would be little honourable to the government which should advance it without foundation; but this cause cannot exist between Denmark and Great Britain. The English government is not ignorant, without doubt, that the Danish officers who command convoys are personally responsible that the cargoes of the ships belonging to those convoys do not contain any



icles prohibited by the laws of nations, or by the treaties subsisting between Denmark and the belligerent powers; and it is easy to feel that there must be incomparably more difficulty in eluding the vigilance of the officers than the researches of those who pretend to exercise on these ships a right, as odious in its principle, as delusive in its effect. The essential difference between the principles of the two courts introducing into this discussion particular difficulties, there does not appear to be a more proper mean of removing them than by having recourse to the mediation of a third power; and the King hesitates the less in proposing to his Britannic Majesty the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, as that monarch, the friend and ally of both sovereigns, will certainly have nothing more at heart than to conciliate them, and to prevent a fatal misunderstanding. The undersigned does not doubt that Lord Whitworth will see in the proposition a new proof of the moderation of the King, and of his desire to preserve the friendship of his Britannic Majesty. The King would the more regret seeing him quit Copenhagen, because his Majesty had considered his mission as a pledge of the conciliatory intentions of the Court of London, and because he had flattered himself that his personal dispositions would contribute to the accelerating an accommodation for which he has offered him, and still offers him, the greatest facility.

BERNSTORFF.

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*Reply of Lord Whitworth.*

*August 27.*

LORD Whitworth requests the Count de Bernstorff to observe, that if he does not animadvert upon the arguments he has made use of upon this occasion, it is because he thinks he shall render a much more essential service to his court, as well as to that of Copenhagen, by abstaining from all that might remove them from the object which both ought to have equally at heart. With respect to the mediation which the Count de Bernstorff proposes as the most proper means of doing away the difficulties of this discussion, the undersigned thinks he can reply with certainty, that, in spite of the apparent misunderstanding which may have existed between the two courts, there is no sovereign in Europe to whom the King would refer himself, with respect to his dearest interests, with more confidence, than the Emperor of Russia; no one is more ready than the undersigned to do justice to the loyalty and zeal of that sovereign for the good cause. But he believes that, in a similar case, it would be useless to recur even to that intervention, however respectable it may be; and that the Court of Denmark, introducing

ducing into the discussion the same frankness as the Court of London, and the same desire of preventing speedily all objects of fatal misunderstanding, will find out the means of effecting this object without difficulty.

WHITWORTH.

[The next day the convention was signed.]

*Order of General Moreau for the Destruction of the Fortifications of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburgh.*

1. **T**HE destruction of the fortifications of Philippsburgh, Ingolstadt, and Ulm, with the forts dependant on them, shall be immediately proceeded upon.

2. The fortifications of the above places, particularly Philippsburgh, shall be rendered as soon as possible incapable of being reconstructed, unless at a great expense, either by the effect of mines or water, care being taken that private habitations be not damaged.

3. At Ulm and Ingolstadt the mines need only be prepared till further orders.

4. The commander of the artillery shall furnish the necessary quantity of powder, &c.

*Letter from the General of Division Monnier, commanding the Division of the right Wing of the Army of Italy, to the central Administration of the Department of the Rubicon (Romagna), dated Head-quarters at Rimini, 3d August.*

**T**HE robbers from the Florentine territory, who invaded the communes of Civitella and Cofescoli, committed all kinds of excesses. Their horde, considerably numerous, has been dispersed by the troops of the 97th half-brigade, and General Calvey, with two battalions and some artillery, has already advanced as far as Meldona. The robbers had, at the same time, interrupted the public tranquillity at Guardana and Tomba, to the right of Pesaro. Though the military conducted thither by General Solignac have restored tranquillity, yet it is necessary, for preventing similar scenes, that you keep a watchful eye on the enemies of the republic in the interior of your department.

(Signed)

MONNIER.

*Proclamation*

*Proclamation to the Inhabitants of the Countries occupied by the left Wing of the Army of the Rhine, August.*

**M**ULTIPLIED assassinations are daily committed in your country. Several French inhabitants and soldiers have fallen under the blows of some wretches who ramble in the forests. The authors of these crimes are a set of vagabonds, joined by some ill-disposed inhabitants, who are every day guilty of fresh offences. Inhabitants of the countries, you are chiefly interested in purging your country of the ruffians that infest it. Your own existence, that of the persons most dear to you, and the preservation of your property, ought all to induce you to second effectually the energetic measures which the general officers and military commanders will take for their utter extermination. Let every one of you denounce them to the commanders of cantonments—point out their retreats, guide the troops that are to seize them, so that they may find no where an asylum, and that, every where pursued, they may be taken and punished to the utmost rigour of the laws.

Lieutenant-general Grenier, wishing to prevent new crimes, and desirous of taking the necessary measures, orders:—

Art. 1. Immediately after the receipt of the present order the general officers of the left wing shall give the necessary orders, that in their respective cantonments there shall be made a general survey of all the portable arms to be found in them. The commandant of each cantonment shall appoint an officer, who shall accompany the butgomaister to all the houses, and make out a statement of the quantity of arms, their kind, their quality, and the persons to whom they belong. That statement shall be sent to the general of brigade commanding the district.

2. Every inhabitant who shall not, within twenty-four hours after the publication of this decree, make known to the commandant of the cantonment, the prisoners of war, deserters, or persons unacknowledged, whom he should have residing with him, or continue to afford them an asylum, shall be considered an accomplice in the assassination, and prosecuted as such.

3. Every inhabitant is expressly forbid to carry any kind of arms, unless he should be authorized to do so in writing by the general officer commanding the district. The forest guards and bailiffs shall be allowed to carry theirs, but they must be provided with a permission which will be given them by the nearest general officer. Every inhabitant, acting in violation of the present decree, shall be arrested, carried before a military commission, and punished as an accomplice of an assassin.

4. The communes, on the territory of which an assassination shall have been committed, shall be placed under military execution.



tion. Troops shall be sent to them, who shall live there at their discretion.

5. Every person who shall favour an assassin in any manner whatsoever, or endeavour to withdraw him from the vengeance of the laws, shall suffer the same punishment as should have been inflicted upon the assassin.

(Signed)                      GRENIER, Lieut. Gen.

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*Notification from the Chancery of the Directorial Legation of Austria, dated Ratisbon, 23d July 1800.*

**H**IS Imperial and Royal Majesty, on the 18th of last month, decreed a supreme ordinance, by virtue of which, in consequence of the singular concurrence of foreigners who repair to Vienna and into the hereditary states, no passport shall be admitted upon the frontiers except such as shall be directly granted by the private Chancery of Court and State. The greatest expedition is therefore used to make known this ordinance to all travellers, in order that they may provide themselves with the necessary passports from the private Chancery of Court and State, without which they cannot be admitted into the hereditary states.

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*Proclamation issued by the Electoral Government of Bavaria, dated Munich, 2d August.*

**T**HE French General in Chief, Moreau, demanded from the country of the circle of Bavaria the payment of a contribution of eight millions of livres, or 3,666,666 florins 40 kreutzers, to be paid in the space of one month. The steps which have been taken to obtain a remission, or, at least, a diminution of this burden of war, have, through the friendly intercession of the court of Prussia, been attended with the result that the sum demanded has been reduced to six millions of livres, or 2,750,000 florins, to be paid at four instalments, the first three at the distance of ten days from each other, and the last of twenty days. Every person must be convinced of the necessity of using every effort to satisfy this demand, and thus avoid much greater evils.

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*Substance of the Address of General Dupont, on introducing General Jourdan in Quality of new Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic at Turin, to the Consulta assembled at Turin on the 16th of August.*

**O**N ceasing to participate in your labours, I must be allowed to do homage to the principles with which I have seen you animated, and to the wisdom of your deliberations. You have hap-

fully fulfilled the intentions of the First Consul: you have faithfully accomplished the intent of his decrees, by replacing, with good laws, those disastrous ones which emanated from the power which the Austro-Russians had instituted. Your decrees upon the finances, upon the proceedings and mode of payment, upon the administration of justice, and upon the establishment of the public force, are irrefragable titles to the gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

*General Jourdan, the new Minister, then delivered the following Speeches.*

*To the Members of the Consulta.*

Citizens,

SENT by the government of the French republic, in the capacity of Minister Extraordinary to the Piedmontese government, I am happy to preside over the assembly which is appointed to organize it. Happy shall I be, if, in the discharge of these functions, I should contribute to the happiness of the nation. I shall proceed upon it with zeal and devotion. One of the most essential qualities of a legislature is to be divested of all party; the laws should be the result of cool reflection. Enthusiasm seldom makes good ones, the spirit of party always makes bad: they are intended to render men happy; they ought, therefore, to be dictated by wisdom. The multiplicity of laws is almost always attended with incoherence, and that incoherence soon brings them into public neglect. It is the duty of a wise legislator to shun with care these inconveniences, and to have always in view the happiness of the nation for which he makes laws. Your first step in your legislative career, citizens, must inspire all the friends of liberty with courage, and ought to secure to you the confidence of the Piedmontese nation. It ought to await with calmness the result of your labours. You will continue to occupy yourselves with its happiness, and, following the example of my predecessor, I shall second you with all my power and all my efforts.

*To the Members of the Piedmontese Government.*

The government of the French republic sends me to you in quality of its Minister Extraordinary.

Penetrated with the importance of my functions, which can so essentially influence the happiness of the Piedmontese nation, I shall fill them with zeal and devotion, imitating, as far as is in my power, the man of genius at the head of the government of the French republic. I shall carry among you that spirit of conciliation which calms the passions, those principles of justice which

which make the laws and the government beloved; finally, that character of strength which makes them respected.

The Piedmontese nation, profiting by the terrible lessons of experience, ought to guard itself against those evils which produce revolutions in all nations. These evils are generally the result of the unrestrained action of all the passions artfully disguised under the appearance of public good; the different collisions of these passions always bring with them disorders, revenge, and proscriptions. Liberty, presented under such hideous shapes, becomes odious to all parties.

The Piedmontese nation, more fortunate than the French nation, is guided in its first steps to liberty by Bonaparte, who has so happily restored tranquillity in France, and who labours with such great success in the reconciliation of all parties. It will, consequently, enjoy all the advantages of the revolution without supporting all its calamities, without running all its dangers.

You, citizens, charged to govern this nation provisionally, use every effort to restore union and confidence among all the citizens. Abate with wisdom the ardour of those boiling spirits who will allow no bounds to liberty: watch with vigilance those who, pretending to be initiated in the secrets of government, announce with complacency the re-establishment of the old order of things, because they desire it. Restrain with force those still more dangerous men who, by exaggeration in all parties, spread every where disorder, fuel and nourishment for divisions.

Organ of the French government to you, I shall assist you with all the authority with which I am invested, and shall respect yours. I shall pursue with confidence the road already traced by my predecessor (General Dupont): may I one day, like him, carry away your esteem and regret!

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*Speech of Citizen Botta.*

CITIZEN Botta, interpreter of the sentiments of the *Consulta*, said, that the French government could not give to the Piedmontese people a greater proof of the interest which it feels in its happiness, than by appointing for minister a general as praiseworthy for his pacific virtues, as renowned for his military exploits.

"You appear in the midst of us," said he, "in a moment of difficulty; but if you meet every where the traces of misery and of an odious *regime*, you will find nevertheless a good disposition and a happy union among all the constituted authorities. You will finish the work which the wise and modest Dupont has so well begun. The moderation and friendly services of the vanquishers of the Rhine, the Danube, the Nile, and the Po, will never



never be effaced from our memory. We shall ever remember, that if the virtuous Catinat had formally disobeyed the orders of his king to desolate this unhappy country, you have faithfully followed those of the first magistrate of the republic to carry to it liberty, peace, happiness, and plenty."

The *Consulta* charged three of its members, Botta, Piossasco, and Ricatti, to wait upon General Dupont, and express to him its gratitude for the lively interest which he showed during his administration for the general welfare of the Piedmontese nation, and for securing its independence and tranquillity.

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*Letter from General Launay, commanding the Country of Lucca, to the Austrian General Sommariva.*

*Lucca, August 17.*

I THOUGHT, Mr. General, that it would have been sufficient to apprise you that the conduct of the national troops of Tuscany towards travellers and the inhabitants of countries occupied by our armies, was contrary to the convention that exists between us, to honour, and to military loyalty, to be satisfied that you would restore every thing relating thereto to perfect order. It is therefore with pain that I find myself obliged to inform you that these troops every day conduct themselves worse and worse. The subjoined report proves that they have not only violated the territory of Lucca, but that they have there been guilty of an assassination which appears to me to have been commanded by one of the chiefs. These are horrible proceedings, General. I should not have thought that it would be necessary to establish posts upon the line to make it respected. When shall there be a treaty between two belligerent powers which a man of honour may rely upon? I have too good an opinion of you to think you capable of tolerating such disorders; but at all events I invite you to communicate to me your intentions respecting this subject, in order that I may be able to give an account of them to my chiefs. Be persuaded, Mr. General, that I shall never suffer such outrages to be committed with impunity in a country where I command. I wait your answer.

LAUNAY.

P. S. Read, if you please, Mr. General, in the convention signed at Verona, the 12th Thermidor (Aug. 2), the article relative to travellers; you will there see that they ought to be protected and respected.

*Journal*

*Journal of the Proceedings of Vice-admiral Dickson's Squadron in support of Lord Whitworth's Demands from the Danish Government, extracted from a private Letter, dated September 14.*

THE return of the Squadron under the command of Vice-admiral Dickson to Yarmouth Roads, enables me to furnish you, for the information of the public, with an account of its operations, from the time it quitted England to this period. Such a detail will doubtless gratify a discerning people, and will not fail to call forth their gratitude, so eminently due to its commander, to whose efforts and vigorous co-operation with Lord Whitworth may be ascribed the happy and honourable result of the negotiation, which has relieved the country from the great additional expense of blood and treasure, that must necessarily have been the consequence of a war with the northern powers: his firmness, and the decisive movements of the Squadron, have been the cause of Denmark's yielding satisfaction for the last, and security for her future conduct: in a word, the vigorous measures taken by Lord Whitworth as negotiator, and by Vice-admiral Dickson as possessing the *ultima ratio regum*, have nipped in the bud the nearly-consolidated power of an armed neutrality, which, if it had ripened to maturity, would have stripped England of every advantage arising from her superior navy.

I shall begin by informing you, that we sailed from Yarmouth with the ships and vessels, viz. Monarch, Glatton, Polyphemus, Ardent, Veteran, Romney, Isis, Waakzaamheid, and Martie; Volcano, Hecla, Sulphur, and Zebra, bombs; Boxer, Furious, Griper, Swinger, and Haugtry, gun-vessels, on the 9th day of August, at seven in the morning. We had a fair wind, though but little of it, during our passage; nevertheless, by ordering the fast-sailing ships to tow the slow-sailing ones, we reached the Skaw on the 15th following, having previously dispatched Sir Home Popham, in the Romney, to advance as high as to the entrance of the Sound, for the purpose of procuring intelligence of the strength and position of the Danes, and for forwarding such dispatches as he might meet with from Lord Whitworth.

On the 14th we had received information, that three sail Danish 74-gun ships were moored, with springs on their cables across the narrowest part of the Sound, extending from Cronborg castle to the Swedish shore; and that the guard-ship (a frigate of 40 guns) was moored so as to defend that flank of their line near the castle.

On the 16th, at four o'clock in the morning, the whole of the Squadron had advanced as high as the Knolt; it blew hard at N. W. which wind is directly through the Sound, and it would appear that Admiral's orders were not to enter it.

On Saturday the 17th, a Danish 74-gun ship passed through the Squadron.

squadron, and proceeded to Elsinour, where she took her station in the line: for two days, during a hard gale of wind at N. W. did the Squadron continue to beat against it, and by great exertions nearly held its ground; but it continuing to blow with equal violence on the third day, and the Ardent and Glatton (two bad sailing ships) being in a very dangerous and critical situation, and the masters, pilots, and others in the fleet, having already declared that the Sound afforded no anchorage for the Squadron, the Admiral dispatched a letter to Sir Home Popham in the Romney (who on account of the gale had entered the Sound), desiring him to apprise Lord Whitworth and the Danish Commodore, of his intentions to proceed to Elsinour; a situation the Admiral chose for three reasons (I apprehend); First, to afford security and protection to the British trade in the Baltic;—Secondly, for safety to the Squadron; and, lastly, by his actual presence, to give weight to the negotiation. Lord Whitworth was charged with. With these views, the Admiral caused the Squadron to bear up on the 19th for Elsinour: it proceeded accordingly to the Sound, in which it anchored at three P. M. and rode in safety, notwithstanding the pilots had asserted it to be impossible. The Admiral stopped here for the purpose of making his arrangements for passing the castle and the Danish Squadron, in the event of hostile proceedings on their part; but he had scarcely anchored before he had received a very polite letter from Commodore Leikin, commanding the Danish ships, inviting him, in the name of his King, to come to Elsinour Roads.

I shall not take upon me to decide, whether this measure was dictated by sincerity, or whether it was an act arising from necessity on the part of the Danish court; but I fancy it did away a difficulty in the Admiral's orders. Here Sir Home Popham went on board the flag-ship; the Admiral also received dispatches from Lord Whitworth, requesting him to come to Elsinour. He now determined to put his plan into execution; directions were therefore given this evening, accompanied by an order of anchorage, for the ships to weigh separately on the succeeding morning, and passing the fort and the Danish line, to anchor above them, agreeably to the prescribed order. In the morning the Admiral went on board the Romney, and passing very near the castle, proceeded about twelve miles up, and anchored off Sophienberg, in expectation of seeing Lord Whitworth; but his Lordship being engaged with the Danish ministers this day, could not meet him. He went the next, when he met his Lordship, and a plan of co-operation was agreed upon, in consequence of which the Romney advanced to Copenhagen, and four bomb and two gun vessels occupied the intermediate space between that ship and the Squadron, for the purpose of communication, which, by means of a telegraph established by Sir Home Popham, was both rapid



and correct. Matters being carried thus far by way of demonstration, the Danish court, which at first treated with ridicule our pretensions, began to see things in a serious point of view; it had inquired, and found that our vessels chosen for communication were composed of bombs, placed also in a situation to bombard the city of Copenhagen, and the squadron advanced, so as to be able to protect and cover them in the execution of such service.

On the 22d, the Danish men of war seeing themselves cut off, made a movement, anchored above the British squadron, and moored up and down the channel leading to Copenhagen: they gave as a reason for this movement, that they had anchored on bad holding ground; the Admiral therefore pleaded the same excuse, and made a counter-movement, and placed the squadron in its relative position to that of the Danish ships: but from our numbers we were much advanced above them, and in a situation to cut them off as effectually as at first, without the fear of being annoyed by the fort.

On the 24th, the Danish ships made another movement, which the Admiral intended in the evening to counteract, and weighed for that purpose, but they again got under sail, and ran higher up. As enough had been done (I apprehend) by way of demonstration, I conclude the Admiral intended to let them rest here; but their movements, and the several positions they had taken, were merely feints to disguise their real intentions, for the next day they ran up to Copenhagen, passed the Romney, and moored across the harbour. The Danish court now held a different language; it came into terms, and matters were amicably adjusted.

It is common in Denmark, during the harvest, to permit the freemen belonging to the army to assist in getting in the corn; the whole of them on this occasion were called in to join their several regiments; and all the country round was employed in repairing and strengthening the fortrefs of Cronberg, and the works around Copenhagen. A great expense has been incurred by Denmark, which they have levied a tax of 2½ per cent. on all trade to defray.

#### *Russian Edit.*

IN consequence of the order of his Excellency Chevalier Papov, Major-general commandant at Riga, of the 28th instant (August), it is hereby made known to your honourable Senate, that his Imperial Majesty, after having received the account of the violent behaviour of the English, against Denmark, and also that one of their fleets had passed the Sound, by which, the passage being blocked up, may have great influence on the whole trade of the Baltic seas, he has been pleased to order, that, for security against any disadvantage that may arise to the Russian commerce

commerce, so long as the real intention of the English court shall be unknown, there shall be laid a sequestration upon all property belonging to the English; and that it be observed, in the strictest manner, that none thereof be transported out of Russia without permission of his Majesty; that, however, no part of the property be taken away from them, nor themselves be disturbed in their business; according to all which, every one is to govern himself in the most particular manner.

(Signed)

SCHWART, Secretary.

Given at Riga Senate-house,  
the 29th August 1800.

*Decree of the 1st September.*

THE Consuls of the republic, on the report of the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, having heard the Council of State, decree,

Art. 1. All foreign seafaring men, resident in the territory of the republic, who have married French women, and sailed on board merchant-vessels, are liable to serve in the vessels belonging to the state.

2. The said seafaring men are bound to present themselves to the Committee of Maritime Inscription, of the quarter where they reside, and to inscribe themselves there.

3. After their inscription, they shall be considered as French sailors, and shall enjoy as such, promotions, increase of pay, share of prizes, and pensions, granted by the laws to the sailors of the republic.

4. The prefects shall make known, by the sub-prefects, mayors, and all other depositaries of the registers of the civil estate, the account of marriages contracted with French women since 1792, by foreign sailors, actually resident in the territory of the republic. They shall send these statements, in the month subsequent to the publication of the present arrêté, to the officers of the administration, and cause them to be placed on the maritime inscription of each quarter.

5. In future the aforesaid mayors, and their colleagues, shall cause to be transmitted, at the commencement of each month, to the administrators charged with the maritime inscription, a like statement of marriages contracted in the preceding month.

6. The said administrators shall produce, on the registers of the maritime inscription of their quarter, the names of the aforesaid foreign sailors, whose establishment in France shall be verified by the conditions above expressed, and they shall likewise contain the number of months service fixed by the law of the 20th of October, year 4, concerning maritime inscription.

7. The Minister of the Marine and the Colonies is charged with the execution of the present arrêté, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

The First Consul, BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of State, H. B. MARET.

*Orders issued by the Emperor of Russia, Sept. 1.*

**T**HERE shall be two armies formed; one under the command of Count Pahlen, in Lithuania; the other under the General of infantry, Golenischtschew Kukulow, in Volhynia:—the first to consist of thirteen regiments of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, five of chasseurs, thirteen battalions of grenadiers, two regiments of artillery, two companies of flying artillery, three companies of pioneers, with sappers and miners, and fifteen regiments of Cossacks. The army in Volhynia is to consist of fourteen regiments of cavalry, twenty-four of infantry, six of chasseurs, eleven battalions of grenadiers, one regiment and one battalion of artillery, with two companies of flying artillery, three companies of pioneers, with miners and sappers, and sixteen regiments of Cossacks. With the army under Count Pahlen are the Generals Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, Prince Charles of Mecklenberg, De Gervais, Baron Gerdsdorf, Baron Drechsel, &c. and with the army under General Kukulow, the Generals Bower, Essen, Count Wilgenstein, Sprengporten, Count Longeron, Forster, Count Rosen, Manntheufel, &c.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine is appointed inspector of the cavalry of St. Petersburg; Lieutenant-general Swetschin to be general of infantry and military governor of St. Petersburg; and Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg to be a general of cavalry.

*Extract of a Dispatch from C. Alquer, Ambassador of the French Republic at Madrid.*

Citizen Minister, *St. Ildephonso, 14 Fructidor, Sept. 1.*

**I** TAKE the earliest opportunity of transmitting to you official dispatches respecting the splendid victory gained by the Spanish troops over 15,000 British, who landed between Coruna and Ferrol. This affair is exceedingly brilliant, for it is certain that the Spaniards opposed to the enemy only 4000 men, consisting of soldiers and sailors who were at hand, and of a few of the militia of that part of the country. The gun-boats performed wonders. A floating battery of eight twenty-four pounders was begun and finished in five hours. The British, notwithstanding the



the great superiority of their force, were obliged to re-embark in disorder, after having had a great number killed and wounded, besides sustaining a considerable loss in prisoners. They intended to surprise and burn Ferrol, to seize on six ships armed and equipped, which are ready to sail from that port, and to destroy those which are not yet in a state to put to sea. The bravery of the Spaniards has proved to them, that even with superior forces such an enterprise was an act of temerity.

*Madrid Gazette Extraordinary.*

By extraordinary couriers dispatched by Don Francisco Melgarejo, commandant-general, *per interim*, of the marine department at Ferrol, dated the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month (August), the King has been informed of the following details respecting the descent made by the British at a place called Doninos, in the environs of the said department.

In the morning of the 25th, the Vigie of Monte Ventoso descried, at the distance of four or five leagues, a squadron and a convoy steering along the coast, in order to double Cape de Prieto. Soon after they were descried, the people on guard could count sixty-seven vessels, but it was not possible to determine with certainty what were their metal and force, on account of the calm and fog which covered the horizon. The squadron and the convoy proceeded towards the south with a light north wind, until one in the afternoon, when being at the distance of two or three miles to the north-west they took an eastern direction, tacking from north to south between Doninos and Los Rios, indicating by their manœuvres that their intention was to make a landing on the coast at Doninos.

The enemy's squadron was then seen to consist of ten ships, four of which were three-deckers, seven frigates, seven sloops, and the rest transports.

At four in the afternoon the enemy's squadron and convoy cast anchor in the bay: their first disposition was to detach ten boats with troops to effect a landing, in which they succeeded without opposition, being protected by two sloops and a frigate, the fire of which reached the battery situated in that place, while the small detachment posted there had no other resource than to retire with all speed. The enemy then carried on shore two field-pieces, as well as the rest of the troops, who immediately marched forwards to get possession of the heights.

The Commandant-general of the department being informed of these circumstances by different messages, which he received the same day from the Vigie of Monte Ventoso, and it being impossible for him to doubt of the enemy's intention, he immediately transmitted a report to the Commandant-general of the kingdom of Galicia, Count de Donadio, commander of the flying campe,

and to the governor of the place, in order that they might concert with efficacy in its defence, and in that of the arsenal, which was evidently the object against which the enemy's enterprise was directed.

The commandant, in consequence of this intelligence, made every exertion to furnish all the assistance which he had at his disposal, after having secured the marine posts, and made those dispositions which such a critical situation required, and which were determined in the plan of defence adopted by the ministry, agreeably to the opinion of a council of war, held in 1797, the president of which was Don Felix de Tejada, captain-general of the said department.

The squadron commanded by Lieutenant-general Don Joachim Moreno, first landed 500 men, endeavouring at the same time to take as favourable a position as possible.

After having pursued all these measures to check the enemy, and having given orders that all the workmen and labourers should assemble at the arsenal to be armed, and hold themselves in readiness to advance wherever their assistance might be necessary, and after having taken other proper measures, in concert with the commandant-general of the squadron, Don Francisco Melgarejo, commandant, *per interim*, of the department, he dispatched, at nine in the evening, a courier extraordinary to inform his Majesty of every thing which had taken place till that moment.

The first movement of the enemy was to take possession of the heights of Brion and Balon, which command the port and the town, but the detachment of 500 men from the squadron arrived in sufficient time to dispute their passage. They combated with fury and success, so as to check the march of the British, notwithstanding their small number, and the considerable force of the enemy. While engaged, they effected a junction with the other corps of the army and marine, which had taken a position on the heights of Brion, under the command of Marshal Count de Donadio, that point being the most advantageous for repulsing the enemy.

In the night of the 25th, the workmen and labourers were employed in equipping sloops and other vessels furnished by the squadron, and which conveyed to all the forts the most necessary articles taken from the naval magazines and the squadron, in order that all the posts on shore, as well as the gun-boats, might be supplied with provisions. The commandant-general ordered also that as great a quantity of provisions, as circumstances would admit, should be taken from La Grana, and dispatched to the arsenal. The quantity taken thence was sufficient for the subsistence of the naval and land forces, and every thing necessary was at the same time sent to the governor of the place, and the commandant of the flying camps.

The night of the 25th passed without any remarkable event till the morning of the following day, when the heights of Brion, occupied by our troops, were attacked by the enemy, very superior in number. We could not hope to retain that post, but it was of importance that we should disgust the enemy with their enterprise, by rendering it necessary for them to dispute every inch of ground. The engagement was conducted with as much spirit as obstinacy. The enemy accumulated their forces in that point, where they had already 8000 men. We fought foot to foot, and gave time to General Melgarejo to prepare at the arsenal a floating battery of eight 24-pounders, the unexpected fire of which did the most hurt to the enemy.

Don Antonio de Pilos, captain of a frigate, commanded this battery, as well as the brigantine Vivo. The gun-boats played with the greatest success. While the commandant of the marine was giving these orders, so proper for defeating the object of the enemy, he was at the same time taking other measures to procure to Government different succours of artillery, taken from the ship St. Ferdinand, and to cause to be transported on the opposite side all the gunpowder, after distributing such a quantity of it as was necessary for the service of the moment. The Commandant-General, *per interim*, of the kingdom of Galicia, Don Francis de Negrete, reinforced the garrison of the place with a battalion of the regiment of Africa, and another of the volunteers of Arragon, by which means the garrison was augmented to 3000 men, supplied with provisions and cartouches.

The same day another considerable corps of the enemy began its march to attack St. Philip, but this attempt was also unsuccessful. The enemy, fatigued with so much resistance, renounced their projects, and about four in the afternoon we saw them retire towards the place of disembarkation. Count de Donatío passed the whole night before the gate of Canido, a point where it was presumed an attack might be made, though it was confirmed by the intelligence received, that all the enemy's troops reembarked about one o'clock in the morning. They set fire to the wood, and the houses on the coast, comprehending the Vigie of Monte Tentoso, and carried with them all the cattle they could; confining all their success to this disorder, the squadron and the convoy did not fail.

By the declaration of a French sailor who was a prisoner on board the enemy's fleet, and who found means to make his escape, we learned that the expedition consisted of six ships of war, three of them three-deckers, five frigates, and seventy transports, having on board 15,000 troops.

The same prisoner adds, that the cause of the unexpected retreat of the enemy, notwithstanding their great superiority, was the vigorous resistance they had experienced contrary to their expectation:



cession; that they had lost 1000 men killed, among whom a lieutenant-general and colonel, together with 800 wounded; that their object was to take the castle of St. Philip, in order to attack the place, and enter immediately with their Squadron, and capture the Spanish Squadron in the port. But that considering the defence made by the fort, and the warm and well-directed fire of the gun-boats defending it, they resolved upon retreat, which they immediately commenced about two o'clock in the afternoon in the greatest disorder, always fearing to be attacked. The same man likewise gives out, that he had heard the enemy expected another convoy more considerable, which was sitting out in the ports of Britain for this object.

In the action which took place on the evening of the 25th and the morning of the 26th, we had seventy-five wounded of various corps, and of the navy, Don Aug. Maturo, lieutenant; and Don Miguel Godoi, midshipman, killed. The General commandant of the department praises very highly the activity, intelligence, and bravery with which the Marechal de Camp, Count de Donadio, conducted every part of the defence intrusted to him. He has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct and measures adopted by the governor of that place, the promptitude and zeal with which the Commandant-general of the kingdom of Galicia repaired to the assistance of the department with the troops which he detached from Comuna. In a word, he praises the intrepidity with which the troops and officers, both of the army and navy, as well as the workmen, &c. of the arsenal concerned in repulsing the enemy, behaved, without being intimidated by their superiority.

His Majesty has learnt these transactions with the liveliest satisfaction, and has been pleased to testify to Don Francisco Margarejo how much he was satisfied with his conduct, and the wise dispositions he had adopted. His Majesty is no less satisfied with the conduct of the Commandant-general of the kingdom, Don Juan Moreno, and other general officers of the troops, and others of the navy, who contributed to repulse the enemy in spite of every danger.

The King tenders the same justice to the officers and troops under the command of the Marechal de Camp, Count de Donadio, reserving the recompense due to them till he receives more circumstantial accounts. Meanwhile, his Majesty has given orders that two months' pay, or appointments to every individual of the corps or troops of the army and navy who assisted in repulsing the enemy, shall be allowed them as a mark of his approbation.

*Answer of Count Bernstorff to Mr. Merry's Memorial.—Extracted from the Moniteur.*

HAVING before alluded to the official note communicated to Count Bernstorff by Mr. Merry \*, the English chargé-d'affaires in Denmark, relative to the Danish frigate attacked by the English in the Straits of Gibraltar, we now find that the Danish Minister made no delay in signifying his answer. Count Bernstorff reasserts the facts that had been inaccurately represented, and overturns, by the triumphant arms of reason, and of the imprescriptible right of nations, the strange doctrine which England is now anxious to support, without being actuated by any other motive than her own convenience, and a groundless hope and confidence in her own strength and resources. The following are the leading points of the Danish reply :—

“ Both custom and treaties have, no doubt, conferred on the belligerent powers the right of searching neutral vessels not under convoy by their ships of war, &c. ; but as this right is not a natural one, but merely constitutional, its effects cannot be arbitrarily extended beyond what is agreed to and conceded, without violence and injustice.—But none of the maritime and independent powers of Europe, as far as the undersigned has observed, have ever acknowledged the right of permitting neutral ships to be searched when escorted by one or several ships of war ; and it is evident they could not do so without exposing their flag to degradation, and without forfeiting a certain essential proportion of their own rights. Far from acquiescing in these pretensions, which at present are no longer acknowledged, most of those powers have been of opinion, since this question has been stirred, that they ought to hold out an opposite principle in all their conventions respecting objects of this nature, in conformity with a number of treaties concluded between the most respectable courts of Europe, which contain proofs of the propriety of adhering to that principle.—The distinction attempted to be established between ships with and without convoy, is, moreover, equally just and natural—for the former cannot be supposed to be in the same predicament as the latter. The search insisted upon by the privateers, or state ships of the belligerent powers, with respect to neutral bottoms not accompanied by convoy, is founded on the right of acknowledging their flag, and of examining their papers. The only question is to ascertain their partiality, and the regularity of their instructions. When the papers of these ships are found in strict order, no further examination can be legally enforced ; and it is consequently the authority of the government, in whose name these documents

\* See Mr. Merry's letter, page 22.

have been drawn up and issued, that procures for the belligerent power the required security. But a neutral government, by escorting by the armed ships of the state the commercial ships of the subject, thereby alone holds out to the belligerent powers a more authentic and positive pledge than that which is furnished by the documents with which these ships are furnished. Nor can a neutral government, without incurring dishonour and disgrace, admit in this respect the least doubt or suspicion, which must be as injurious to that government as they would be unjust on the part of those who should entertain or manifest them; and if it were to be admitted as a principle, that the convoy granted by a sovereign does not secure ships of his subjects from being visited by the state ships or privateers of foreigners, it would follow that the most formidable squadron should not have the right of relieving from a search the ships intrusted to its protection, if that search was exacted by the most pitiful privateer. But it cannot be reasonably supposed that the English government, which has uniformly, and on the most just grounds, shown a marked jealousy for the honour of its flag, and who in the maritime wars, in which it has taken no part, has, nevertheless, asserted with vigour the rights of neutrality, would ever consent, should such circumstances occur, to an humiliating vexation of that nature; and the King of Denmark reposes too much confidence in the equity and loyalty of his Britannic Majesty, to harbour a suspicion that it is his intention to arrogate a right which, under similar circumstances, he would not grant to any other independent power. It seems sufficient to apply to the fact in question the natural result of these observations, in order to make it evident that the captain of the King's frigate, by repulsing a violence which he had no right to expect, has done no more than his duty; and that it was on the part of the English frigates, that a violation of the rights of a neutral sovereign, and of a power friendly to his Britannic Majesty, has been committed. The King has hesitated to signify any formal complaint on this head, as long as he regarded it as a misconception which might have been done away by amicable explanations between the respective commanders of the naval force which the two governments kept up in the Mediterranean; but seeing himself, much to his regret, disappointed in that hope, he has only to insist on the reparation that is due to him, and which the justice and the friendship of his Britannic Majesty seem justly to be called upon to secure him.

(Signed)

C. BEERSTORFF.



*Army of Italy.—General Orders. Head-quarters at Milan, Sept. 1.*

**A** REGARD to the security of the military stores and provisions; the safety of individuals belonging to the army when travelling on the roads; and the tranquillity of the country, endangered by the numerous outrages committed in the territory occupied by the French army, impose it as a duty on the General in Chief to destroy those bands of robbers and assassins, or emissaries of the enemy, who make violence and crimes of every sort accompany the progress of the army. The General in Chief, therefore, ordains, that the following articles shall be carried into execution in the Cisalpine, Ligurian, and Piedmontese republics:

Art. 1. Within twenty-four hours after the publication of the present arret, all the citizens belonging to any corps or battalion of militia (with particular exceptions), shall deposit their muskets in the chief places of the districts or cantons.

2. The national guards shall deposit theirs in the places pointed out in their respective communes. These arms shall be ticketed, and kept ready for the service appointed to be performed by the said militia corps or national guards.

3. Every individual, not belonging to the service, found in the daytime armed with a musket, shall be punished, for the first offence, with one month's imprisonment, and the confiscation of his musket; and, in case of its being repeated, with imprisonment for one year.

4. Every individual, not belonging to the service, taken with a musket in his possession during the night, shall be condemned to one year's confinement in irons; and for the second offence shall be punished with death, as one accused and convicted of endangering the safety of the army.

5. Every individual on whom shall be found a stiletto or poniard, shall be punished with death.

6. Those who shall apprehend any individual contravening the present regulation, shall receive a recompense in proportion to the service performed.

7. There shall be appointed three extraordinary courts martial, each consisting of seven members, who shall exclusively have the power of trying all persons accused of robbery and assassination on the highways, and of disobeying the present regulation. The sentence shall be pronounced in twenty-four hours after the prisoner shall have been brought before them. The existing laws shall continue to be executed in every thing which is not inconsistent with the present arret.

8. These extraordinary courts martial shall meet at Milan, Turin, and Genoa.

9. The present arret shall be inserted in the general orders of

the army, printed, placarded, and communicated to the ministers extraordinary, and the Cisalpine, Ligurian, and Piedmontese governments.

*Notification of General Kray to the Imperial Army on the Resignation of his Command.*

**HIS** Imperial Majesty having found it convenient for the service graciously to recall me from the command, and as I have already surrendered it to Field-marshal Count Colloviwrath, the whole of the Imperial troops and of the troops of the Empire in the army, are herewith instructed to direct to him their reports and communications. I also think it my duty, herewith to testify my warmest thanks and acknowledgments to the generals, staff and other officers, and the troops composing the army, for their indefatigable zeal and bravery, evinced while under my command, and to recommend myself to their further friendly remembrance.

(Signed) KRAY.

*Report to the Consuls of the Republic.*

*Paris, 19 Fructidor (Sept. 6).*

**CITIZENS** Consuls, Franquetot Coigny was for a long time at Paris the principal agent of the British committee.—A great number of papers which were seized, his own confession, and that of several of his accomplices, leave no doubt of the fact. Franquetot is at this moment in the Temple; his wife, in the hope that such an act of devotion would save him from arrest, had conducted him to General Morand, and the latter to the Minister of Police.

The engagements which had been entered into with Franquetot Coigny were unknown to me. He was arrested and carried before the tribunals; he will expiate his crime, but he will be the victim of the confidence of his wife, in the assurance she had received.

On these grounds, Citizens Consuls, I think that the arrest of Franquetot Coigny ought to be considered as null; that it is worthy the loyalty of the government to place him in the situation in which he was before his person was secured, without, nevertheless, permitting this act of equity to release him from the pursuit of justice, nor to free him from a regular arrest, should he be again found in the territory of the republic.

(Signed) FOUCHÉ.

*Proclamation*

*Proclamation of his Imperial Majesty, upon the Rupture of the Armistice.—From the Vienna Court Gazette of Sept. 6.*

**H**IS Imperial Apostolic Majesty, equally convinced of and moved by the calamities of war, has omitted no means in his power to procure a solid and durable peace for his kingdoms and provinces, and all his faithful vassals and subjects; and, by the recent measures he has taken, has sufficiently proved his wish for peace; yet has the French government, unexpectedly, and without sufficient cause, declared the armistice at an end which had been concluded with that view.

Though, from the repeated pacific assurances of the French government, it is still to be hoped that the renewal of hostilities may be avoided, his Majesty has, nevertheless, resolved to give an incontrovertible proof to his own subjects and to all Europe, how much he has their welfare and protection at heart, by repairing in person with his royal brother the Archduke John to his army in Germany. His Majesty, at the same time, remains unalterably disposed to accept, with pleasure, any reasonable propositions and conditions of peace, and earnestly wishes that he may soon have it in his power to announce to his faithful people a termination of the calamities of war.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote the Field-marshal-lieutenant Baron Lauer to be general of artillery, and Field-marshal-lieutenant Count Bellegarde to be general of cavalry; and the Major-generals the Prince of Schwarzenberg and Count Meerveldt, to be field-marshal-lieutenants.

*Extract of a circular Letter addressed by the Executive Council to the national Prefects.*

*Berne, Sept. 7.*

**A**NIMATED by the purest love for its country and liberty, the Executive Council has given a proof of its devotion, by taking into its hands the helm of the state at a moment when the bonds of social organization seem tending to approaching dissolution.

The Executive Council has made a succinct table of the present state of Helvetia, and pointed out the means which the public functionaries must adopt to ameliorate it.

In perfect harmony with the Legislature (it says), the Executive Council has for its object, to prepare the establishment of a new constitution upon the basis of a reasonable republican unity, and of a representative system wisely calculated. Seduced by the exaggerated and false interpretation of principles the most simple and true; accustomed, as may be said, to violate them constantly,



constantly, while wishing to apply them, the country has yielded to several baneful ideas, against which it must now oppose itself with resolution and energy. No canton, or district of a canton, must any longer see in its own will the will of the whole, and in itself the entire mass of the nation. No commune must any longer suppose, that the representative system consists in its reckoning one of its citizens in the number of the first functionaries of the republic. No commune, no individual, must themselves in future be persuaded that liberty and equality carry with them exemption from payment of their debts, by permitting them to enrich themselves at the expense of their neighbours, or dispense with their contributing to the wants of the state. But at the same time that it is necessary to oppose itself on this side to the progress of evil, it will not be less necessary to labour on the other, to destroy all those delusive hopes of a return to the old order, or, at least, to one resembling it, which have filled so many heads, and the source of which is not purer than that of demagogical dreams. It will not be less necessary to oppose with energy the pernicious effect of these illusions, circulated by personal interest or humbled pride, and calculated only to spread distrust and alarm, at the same time that they excite resistance to the action of government. All party spirit should disappear, and must disappear in fact, if no association or political persecutions be suffered; if all the functionaries of the republic unite to resist them. These functionaries are the friends of the social body, and upon them reposes the hope of all good citizens. Hitherto these functionaries have been deprived of all public esteem, and the law with respect to them has remained without force. They must, in future, procure for themselves that consideration of which they stand in need by a great decorum in their conduct, by the dignity and justice of their actions. Let those for whom these conditions would be too hard resign their places: but, also, let the person who shall in future suffer himself publicly to insult those in the service of the republic, receive the punishment he deserves.

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*Army of Batavia.*

*Head quarters at Hachet, 9th Sept.*

*The Commander in Chief Augereau to the Inhabitants of the Countries of the Empire at War with France.*

**T**HE French government has done every thing in its power to restore peace to your unhappy countries; England has endeavoured to rekindle the war, and your princes have again trafficked for your blood. War is resolved upon; and it is

with sword in hand that we must obtain peace. Peaceable inhabitants, it will not be without the greatest concern that the French soldiers, and those of the republics in alliance with France, will water your country with your tears. Return to your habitations, cultivate your fields, and repose in peace under your paternal roofs. Get rid of those instruments of death which are fatal to yourselves alone; resist those who would drive you upon the precipices which open before the enemies of the republic; and do not listen to the falsehoods and calumnies of its enemies. Humanity has for some time affixed the seal of reprobation upon them. They accuse us of all crimes, because all crimes are familiar to them. France is fighting for her liberty, for her independence, and for her glory: her cause is just before God and man, and she will triumph. It is the will of the republic that her armies respect the laws, the customs, and the religion of the people with whom she carries on war. Those who tell you the contrary, lie in their own conscience, and endeavour to deceive you. Come into our ranks, and you will see with what care we prevent those disorders which render war so destructive, so oppressive, and so terrible.

It is ordered,

1st, That all the levies of the inhabitants of the electorate of Mentz, of Wurtzburg, and of Fulda, shall be invited to lay down their arms, and return to their habitations.

2d, They shall be specially protected by the French armies, and their tranquillity shall not be troubled under any pretext.

3d, All those inhabitants who shall deposit their arms with the French army, shall receive a receipt for the same, on the production of which they shall receive twelve livres for every musket and bayonet in good condition, and five livres for every sabre—the horses shall be paid for according to a valuation.

4th, In order to carry the preceding article into execution, the chief officers of the staff shall appoint persons to value the arms and the horses, and the treasurer of the extraordinary funds of the army shall pay the money upon the production of the receipt.

5th, All the generals of the army shall preserve the most exact discipline. Religious worship, property, and personal safety, shall be inviolably respected.

6th, The present proclamation shall be translated into German, printed in both languages, and stuck up wherever it may be necessary.

(Signed)

AUGEREAU,

Copy

*Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Portland to the Town-clerk of Nottingham.*

Sir,

Whitehall, Sept. 10.

I HAVE received your letter of 6th instant, together with the several enclosures to which it refers, on the subject of the riotous proceedings which have disturbed the peace of the town of Nottingham and its neighbourhood. I learn, with great satisfaction, that the populace is beginning to testify a disposition to pay due obedience to the laws, and I trust I shall soon be able to congratulate the corporation and the respectable part of the inhabitants of Nottingham, upon the restoration of tranquillity and good order. It cannot have escaped their observation that wherever any reduction in the price of a commodity has been effected by intimidation, it has never been of any duration; and, besides, by throwing things out of their natural and orderly course, it almost necessarily happens that the evil, instead of being remedied, returns with increased violence. According to the best information I have been able to procure, and as far as my experience extends, I am satisfied, that whenever a scarcity of provisions exists, or is seriously to be apprehended, the only means which can tend effectually to obviate it, and to prevent the grain from rising to an excessive price, consist in holding out full security and indemnification to all farmers and other lawful dealers, who shall bring their corn, or other commodities, regularly to market, and in giving early notice of a determined resolution to suppress at once, and by force, if it shall unhappily be necessary, every attempt to impede, by open acts of violence, or by intimidation, the regular business of the markets. I therefore most earnestly recommend this subject to the most serious attention and consideration of the magistrates, and desire to suggest to them the propriety of framing and publishing such additional resolutions as may be judged most conducive to the restoration of the confidence which is necessary to dispose the farmers and others concerned in the supply of the various articles of provision, to bring their commodities regularly to market.

I am, &amp;c.

Mr. G. Coldham, Town-clerk.

PORTLAND.



*Orders issued by General Barbon, interim Commander of the right Wing of the Army of Batavia\*.*

1st, THAT the French military shall suffer to pass and repass merchants, as well as their merchandise, going to or returning from the fair of Frankfort, if they are provided with formal passports.

2d, The passports granted by the magistrates of Frankfort shall be held sufficient.

3d, The passage of all arms and ammunition is forbidden.

4th, Merchants shall not attempt to pass the advanced posts, except from six o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the evening.

*Regulations for effecting the Co-operation required in the Proclamation published by the Emperor previous to his Departure from Vienna on the 6th of September.*

THE co-operation called on may be effected in three different ways, viz.

1. By voluntary contributions in money, which will be received in the office of government; a receipt given to the patriotic donor, and the amount of the contributions given by him published in the Vienna Gazette.

2. By furnishing firelocks, particularly such as are calculated for sharp-shooters, of which the volunteers are principally to consist.

3. By entering into the corps of sharp-shooters immediately to be formed, and in which hunters, and all persons versed in firing at a mark, will be particularly welcome. All those, therefore, who are desirous of proving their love to their sovereign and country, by personal service, are desired to apply to the office of the chief commissary of the country, where every thing will be arranged for their reception. They are afterwards to be divided into three classes, viz.

1. Those entering in person, and equipping and maintaining themselves at their own expense.

2. Those who are furnished, equipped, and maintained, by others; for which purpose particularly the nobility and rich inhabitants of the metropolis are called upon with respect to their servants—and,

\* These orders were issued in the end of August, previous to the fair of Frankfort, in consequence of a correspondence entered into between the senate of that city and General Barbon.

3. Those who enter voluntarily, but are equipped and maintained from the general funds.

To persons thus entering in those voluntary corps of sharpshooters his Majesty has been pleased to grant the following advantages :

1. They shall only be obliged to serve so long as the present circumstances prevail, and shall be treated as volunteers during their service.

2. Persons raising a whole company by their exertions shall be nominated captains thereof, provided they possess the necessary military qualities.

3. Every officer shall retain his rank, and leave to wear the uniform of his corps, even after the war shall be over.

4. Students who are in general called upon personally to enter these corps, shall retain the benefices which they enjoy at present, during the whole time of their service.

5. By his Majesty's express command, the officers employed in these corps are declared fit for obtaining military orders, and the privates for obtaining military medals and the emoluments therewith connected.

*Substance of a ministerial Rescript, dated the 7th of September, received from Vienna, and communicated to the Diet of Ratisbon by the Baron Fahlenberg, the Austrian Minister at the Diet.*

IT is stated in this paper, that it is more on account of the interest which his Imperial Majesty feels in the general sufferings and calamities, than his own peculiar advantage, that he has entered with the French government into negotiations, the equitable conditions of which on his part would instantly appear, were he disposed to publish them at present ; but that the said government has, without any substantial reason, notified the rupture of the armistice, which was to lead to a peace ; a measure which has reduced his Imperial Majesty to the necessity of preparing against all chances, and putting himself in a state of defence, for the protection as well of his own states as those of the Empire : that in consequence, his Majesty, seconded by the fidelity and love of his people, is determined to put himself, with the Archduke, at the head of the army : that it is hoped this example, and also the general danger, will rouse the ancient courage of the Germans, and induce the subjects of the Empire to join his Imperial Majesty, for the purpose of ensuring a peace that can be accepted.

*General Orders published by his Imperial Majesty on the 8th of September, at Head-quarters at Alt-Oettingen, the Day after his Arrival there with his Royal Highness the Archduke John.*

**H**IS Imperial Majesty, though he has put himself at the head of his brave troops, has conferred the real command of the army on his royal brother the Archduke John, and hereby requires the whole army to obey his orders.

His Majesty declares, that he has constantly laboured to procure a durable peace for his kingdoms, provinces, and people; but the French government, notwithstanding his late endeavours for the same purpose, has declared the armistice at an end: if, therefore, hostilities must again recommence, his Majesty will employ every means in his power for the protection of his hereditary states and people.

His Majesty, therefore, requires, that all the generals, staff and other officers, as well as all the troops, shall strenuously make every exertion their duty enjoins to procure an acceptable peace.

His Majesty, at the same time, expressly declares, that all conduct prejudicial to the service, or neglect of duty, from officers of the highest rank to the private soldier, shall meet with the severest punishment, as an example to others; and every meritorious act be honourably rewarded in the view of the whole army.

Should there be any one in the army, whether general, staff, or subaltern officer, who shall be unable to fulfil these strict orders, either from ill health, or any other cause, it is the will of his Imperial Majesty that he should leave the army, that his Majesty may not be under the disagreeable necessity of inflicting punishment.

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*Address of the French Minister Bourgoing to his Danish Majesty, on his first Audience at the Court of Copenhagen, on the 10th of September.*

**T**HE chief of my government could not have conferred on me a greater mark of its favour and confidence, than by appointing me to represent the French republic at your Majesty's court.

I hope to prove myself worthy of this honour, by preserving the happy good understanding which has subsisted between France and Denmark during a series of ten years of troubles, which have been felt all over Europe.



The situation of minister at your Majesty's court has a so much higher charm in my estimation, as it affords me an opportunity of beholding near at hand a government whose high wisdom and justice may serve as a pattern for others, and which knows how to regard good faith when its word is once pledged.

*Notice published in the Petersburg Gazette of the 10th of September.*

**S**EVERAL political circumstances inducing his Majesty the Emperor to think that a rupture of the friendship with England may ensue, an army, consisting of five corps, is, on this account, to be collected, by his Majesty's supreme command, under the orders of the General of Cavalry Von Der Pahlen, viz. near Goldingen, under the command of General Baron Springporten, of four regiments of horse, six of infantry, four battalions, and 45 field-pieces; near Lemsel, under the command of the General of Cavalry, Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, three regiments and five squadrons of horse, and six regiments and four battalions of foot; near Rumsfeld, under his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Zesarewitsch Constantine Paulowitsch, four regiments of horse, six regiments and four battalions of foot, and 45 pieces of artillery; near Coporie, under the Grand Duke and successor to the throne, Alexander Paulowitsch, three regiments and eleven squadrons of horse, all the regiments of guards, and 33 pieces of ordnance; near Arensburg, under Lieutenant-general Tuschkow, three regiments of infantry, three squadrons of horse, and 21 pieces of cannon.

*Decree of the 19th Vendemiaire (Sept. 11).*

**B**ONAPARTE, First Consul of the republic, having heard the report of the minister for foreign affairs, decrees—

Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, counsellor of state, is appointed minister plenipotentiary to treat for the re-establishment of peace between the French republic and his Majesty the Emperor and King of Bohemia and Hungary.

*Author*

*Another Decree, of the same Date.*

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the republic, decrees as follows—

Citizen Laforest, central commissary of the government in the post-office department, is appointed secretary of legation, charged to negotiate peace with the Emperor.

*Substance of a Notice published at Vienna on the 12th of September.*

THE departure of his Imperial Majesty for the army, and the example he had given, must inflame the courage of the brave Austrians, and inspire them with the resolution, as faithful children of the father of their country, to oppose the enemy with arms in their hands, till they should obtain just and honourable conditions of peace; and though the present circumstances do not render necessary a general levy, like that in 1797, yet it is the will of his Majesty that some battalions of volunteers, similar to the Tyrolese riflemen, shall be raised immediately in his capital of Vienna, and sent to the army. The organization of these battalions, which will consist of several thousand men, is confided to Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg.

*Imperial Rescript relative to a general Insurrection at Hungary\*.*

FRANCIS II. &c.—You have given a manifest proof of your fidelity to our serene arch-house, and the love for your country, by having, at the diet of 1796, with one voice, offered a general insurrection of the inhabitants, in defence of the country, and for the welfare and safety of our serene family. We delayed to avail ourselves of that offer, to avoid the considerable expenses which it would necessarily have caused, and contented ourselves with declaring that we should employ it, in case of necessity, in virtue of our high royal prerogative, and agreeably to the law. A period actually arrived, when, on the 10th of April 1797, we were under the necessity of demanding of you a general insurrection. This duty, imposed upon you by the law (led by your innate incorruptible fidelity to ourselves and our serene arch-house, and your fervent zeal), you so actively and effectually formed, that the numerous insurrection army, exhibit-

\* This document was published previous to the 14th September, pending the negotiations between the Emperor of Germany and the French republic.

ing the most evident proofs of its immutable attachment to its hereditary king, and its purest patriotism, contributed considerably to the treaty of peace concluded at Campo Formio. But when the French nation overthrew these conditions of peace, and again imposed on us the melancholy necessity of opposing our brave warriors in defence of the nations intrusted to us by Heaven, to the enemy penetrating into our provinces, the distinguished courage and valour of all our troops, among whom the meritorious Hungarian militia must be included, displayed its well-known heroic valour and undaunted courage before the eyes of all the world, and retook the Italian provinces that had been wrested from us. The enemy, thus expelled from those countries, could, nevertheless, not be brought either to moderate their fury, or to equitable terms of peace, compatible with our high royal dignity, the preservation and lasting tranquillity of our hereditary dominions, intrusted to us by Providence. At last, when, after various successes, they obtained a victory, they became so arrogant, that they would neither propose nor accept, in any manner whatever, such conditions of peace as would have been conducive to permanent tranquillity; but, on the contrary, supported by a numerous army, composed of people from different countries, threatened all our German hereditary dominions, and our much-beloved kingdom of Hungary, from day to day, with greater and nearer dangers, which to avert, and to restore to our people their former prosperity, we are firmly and irrevocably determined to hasten in person to the army. All these great dangers may be obviated by spirited, undaunted conduct, and particularly by your faithful efforts, opposed to the enemy, under divine assistance. It is still the same ruinous war, the same furious enemy; the dangers are now greater than before; necessity so pressing, that, in the full spirit of the law, a general insurrection of the nobility, and of all those who are as such comprised in the measure, of whatever rank or dignity they may be, becomes urgent. We, who at all times have placed a particular confidence in the ancient bravery and fidelity which has been handed down by your ancestors, order, therefore, in virtue of our high royal prerogative, by this present rescript, a general insurrection of the country, and doubt not, in the least, that to effect it in considerable numbers, and as soon as possible, you will also, on this occasion, exert a laudable diligence, according to the duties imposed on you.

Since, however, the present manner of carrying on war requires a proportionate and greater number of infantry, and as agreeably to the present circumstances, the defence of the country must be effected speedily and effectually, we call upon you, by virtue of these presents, that in organizing your insurrectional militia,



militia, your object be particularly directed towards a more numerous infantry, which, from our paternal affection for our much-beloved kingdom of Hungary, we think more useful; at the same time that the expense of raising infantry is, by far, less than that of raising cavalry. To diminish, therefore, from love to you, the burden of this insurrection, and to render it easier, under the present circumstance, we herewith declare, that all insurrection infantry, as soon as they shall have been divided into corps, by order of his Royal Highness the Palatinus of the Empire, our beloved brother, shall be furnished from our treasury with bread and money in the country.

And as, agreeably to the laws of the Empire, the insurgent warriors must necessarily have their own method of exercise, we have graciously appointed the generals of districts to superintend that object.

The duties and the sphere of operation of those generals are, therefore, herewith defined, that those of the districts intrusted to them may correspond with those of the counties, that they make the necessary arrangements, and that they are obliged, in advancing, in battle, and retreats, to conduct and direct the insurgent nobility. The central direction of the whole of the armed nobility remains, however, agreeably to the meaning of the law, in the hands of H. R. H. the Palatinus of the Empire.

Lastly, it is also necessary, that this military to be assembled in the field, as prescribed by law, under the banners of the counties, to effect good order, and to avoid all possible confusion, be divided by the counties themselves into divisions and bands, and that they elect for officers the most capable and skilful, in virtue of the 20th article of 1545.

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*Proclamation issued by the Government of Bohemia, dated September 18.*

ON the 27th of July of the present year, government called upon all those inhabitants of Bohemia, who are possessed of fire-arms, to lend to the state what they could spare for arming those of their fellow-citizens, who, in case of an invasion by the enemy, should undertake the defence of the frontiers, and for such arms a receipt would be given, and the articles afterwards should be returned to them. A sense of their duties, and a precaution connected with those duties, were the cause which at that period induced government to make the call above-mentioned. Now a still stronger and more sacred sensation unites itself with that impulse, animated by which, the government again addresses its loyal citizens.

The call made on the 27th of July had hitherto produced but small contributions of arms, by no means proportionate to the public wants. The government is inclined to believe that these contributions have been trifling, merely because the danger appeared at that period more distant, and every owner of fire-arms thought himself convinced that he had still time enough to consider what of his arms he could spare. But now the period is actually at hand, when the inhabitants should prepare, with redoubled exertion, for a powerful resistance; and to evince their loyalty, his Majesty, our most gracious monarch, has hastened to the army in person, and has placed himself at the head of his forces. The importance of the moment, the urgency of the aid, are, therefore, no longer to be doubted: a devastating enemy approaches our peaceful frontiers.

Citizens, it is for your altars, for your firesides, you have to combat! And, if you do not feel yourselves lively penetrated by the thought, look to the banks of the Danube; behold there, amid the din of arms, your great Prince, who, inspired by the love of a father for the nations intrusted to him by Heaven, spares not his own sacred person, and by his own splendid example marks out to every one of his fellow-citizens the way which his civic duties ought to lead him. He, also, our elevated monarch, is a kind husband and a tender father—and yet he has torn himself from the embrace of his most serene consort, and the bosom of his beloved family, to save his country, menaced by the enemy.

What Bohemian could remain unmoved at this view? Who wishes not, with reanimated patriotism, to stand by the side of the best of monarchs, to share with him danger and victory? And should not every one, whose civil relations deny to him that happiness, strenuously endeavour, by arming the warriors, rallying around their monarch, and by similar contributions, at least indirectly to partake in the triumph? The government expects, with confidence, that this reflection will inflame the breast of every Bohemian, and they will vie with one another to distinguish themselves by proofs of their fidelity and patriotism at this decisive moment.

As a decisive proof of these sentiments, we shall consider speedy and considerable contributions of fire-arms, and shall not omit, when tranquillity shall be restored, to acquaint our most gracious monarch with the name of every one of his faithful Bohemian subjects, who, in the hour of danger, hastened to give his assistance, that, having repelled all sorrows and dangers, his fatherly heart may rejoice over a numerous list of his faithful subjects.

*Circular Letter addressed by the Spanish Minister to the foreign Ministers at the Court of Spain, relative to a Violation of the Right of neutral Flags, alleged to have been committed by the English at Barcelona.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of communicating to you a copy of the memorial which the King my master has desired me to transmit to his minister at Stockholm, in order to be delivered to the minister of his Swedish Majesty. The principles which are there established, and the event which gave rise to them, are of such a nature as must interest all the commercial nations of Europe, and particularly neutral princes. His Majesty is already persuaded that your government will consider the affair under the same point of view, and he flatters himself that it will concur in effacing, as far as possible, from the annals of this war, an action so destructive to that confidence and hospitality which the flags of neutral powers ought to enjoy.

I renew to you, Sir, on this occasion, assurances of my consideration and esteem; and am, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed)

CHEVALIER D'UROUJO,

*At St. Ildefonso, Sept. 17, 1800.*

*Letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Swedish Majesty, on the same Subject.*

Sir,

THE King, my master, has seen, with the liveliest indignation, by a report made by the consul of his Swedish Majesty, at Barcelona, to the captain-general of Catalonia, containing a declaration of Captain Rudbar, of the Swedish galliot *Hoffnung*, that on the 4th of September last, in the afternoon, two English ships and a frigate forced the said captain, after having examined his papers, and found them regular, to take on board English officers, and a considerable number of sailors, and to suffer himself to be towed, in the evening, by several English boats, as far as the road of Barcelona, and under the cannon of the batteries: that the English, having compelled the said captain and his crew to be silent, by holding a pistol to his breast, took possession of the rudder, and at nine in the evening, by means of the said galliot, and the boats which surrounded it, made an attack on two frigates under Spanish colours, which were there at anchor, and which having no reason to suspect that a friendly and neutral vessel could conceal enemies on board, and thus serve to favour a most treacherous attack, were in a manner surprised, and forced to surrender. For the other particulars,



and the violence exercised by the English in the Swedish vessel, I refer to the declaration of the captain, hereto annexed.

The King, my master, cannot consider this event but as interesting, and wounding the rights of all the powers of Europe, England excepted; and in particular as an insult of the highest magnitude to the flag of his Swedish Majesty. It is evident, indeed, that the belligerent powers, in admitting neutral ships into their roads and ports, wish to soften the scourge of war, and to maintain those commercial relations between one nation and another, which their mutual wants require. Every thing then that tends to render this navigation subject to suspicion and danger, equally wounds the rights and interests of all nations. But in the present case, the rights and honour of the Swedish flag have been violated in a manner so insulting, that few such instances are to be found in the maritime history of Europe.— This action, should it remain unpunished, would tend to embroil two friendly nations, to annihilate their commercial relations, and to make the flag which should suffer it to be considered as a secret auxiliary of the hostile power, and thus force Spain to pursue those measures which the interests of its subjects and the security of its ports would require.

The King, my master, however, has ordered me to convey to his Swedish Majesty an account of this grievous insult offered to his flag; and not doubting of the resentment he will feel on account of a proceeding so base and disloyal, on the part of the naval officers of his Britannic Majesty, he expects that the court of Stockholm will require of the English ministry, in the most urgent manner, that the officers who have rendered themselves culpable on this occasion shall be severely punished, and that the two Spanish frigates surprised and carried from the road of Barcelona by a stratagem so contrary to the rights of nations and the rules of war, shall be immediately restored, with their cargoes, as being illegally captured by means of a neutral vessel, which served as an instrument in the hands of the assailants.

His Catholic Majesty thinks himself so much better founded to consider the success of this remonstrance as certain, since the English government itself cannot dissemble, that its enemies, by following this example, might employ neutral vessels in the like manner, to infest its harbours, and to occasion great damage in all its ports. But if, contrary to all expectation, the steps taken by his Swedish Majesty, to obtain from the court of London reparation for the insult offered to his flag, as well as restitution of the two frigates, should not be attended with success before the end of this year, his Majesty will see himself obliged, though with regret, to pursue, in regard to the Swedish flag, such measures of precaution as may in future protect his ports

ports and harbours from an abuse so dangerous, and so insulting as that which has been lately committed by the English.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) The CHEVALIER D'URQUIJO.

At St. Ildephonso, Sept. 19, 1800.

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*Order issued by General Bonnet, commanding the advanced Guard of the Army of the Rhine.*

*Left Wing of the Army of the Rhine—Division of General Ney.*

CITIZEN Guillemin, officer, is hereby ordered to repair to Ratibon with a detachment of 25 men of the 23d demi-brigade of the line, and to remain there with his party as a safeguard. He is enjoined to maintain order and tranquillity, to cause the members of the Diet, their property, and that of the inhabitants, to be respected, and to take under his safeguard the free and Imperial city of Ratibon. For this purpose, he shall plant a distinguishing flag at each of the posts.

He shall communicate the present order to the magistrates; and, in case any detachment of the Austrian army should enter the city, he shall repair to the commanding officer, and inform him of the present order. We request and solicit that these officers will pay all due respect to the present safeguard, showing reciprocity in every circumstance.

BONNET,

General, commanding the advanced Guard.

*Head-quarters at Ratibon, Sept. 19.*

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*Letter from the Russian Officers, Prisoners at Paris, to the First Consul, dated Sept. 20.*

General Consul,

THE undersigned Russian officers, prisoners of war, sensible of the kind treatment they have experienced, take the liberty to acknowledge their gratitude. It belongs to you, General, to lighten our lot, and to attach the triumph of humanity to the chart of your victories.

Deign to receive our most sincere offer of gratitude; and allow us to ask one more favour, viz. the permission of wearing our side-arms, which ought always to distinguish men who have never deviated from the principles of honour.

(Signed)

ZALISKI, Capt.

KOUTOMOTT, Lieut.

To this application the Chief Consul has returned for answer, that he accedes to their request, and confides in their honour.

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*Letter from General Moreau, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to General Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic.*

*Head-quarters, Sept. 20.*

**I** HAVE concluded a new armistice. The three places of Ingolstadt, Ulm, and Philippsburgh, are to be surrendered within five, and evacuated within ten days.

(A true copy.)

CHAPPE.

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*Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Baron Krudener, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Stender, the Russian Consul at Hamburgh.*

*Sept. 22.*

**I** HAVE this moment received a letter from M. Count Rastopshin, in which his Excellency mentions, that his Imperial Majesty, our gracious monarch, has been pleased to take off the embargo on English ships, and on the property of Englishmen in Russia.

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*Notice issued by the Royal Chamber of Commerce to Merchants and Traders, dated Elsinour, Sept. 23.*

**T**HE cruises which the commandant of the Danish ships of war in the Mediterranean will make, according to circumstances, against the pirates of Barbary, will always afford an opportunity to the captains of Danish merchantmen to enjoy the protection of the Danish ships of war, if they meet them near the harbour or in the open sea. But the captain is to be himself responsible in this case, both with regard to the legality of his papers, and that his cargo be of a quality warranted by treaty. The King's measures against the pirates in the Mediterranean tend only to restrain them from acts of violence, and to effectuate the security of the Danish trade in the Mediterranean by an ultimate treaty with the powers of Barbary.



*Army of Batavia.—Right Wing.*

*Order of the Day of the 1st Vendemiaire (23d of Sept.), announcing the Prolongation of the Armistice.*

THE army is informed that there is a prolongation of the armistice for forty-five days, on condition of the surrender of the three places of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburgh, which has been consented to by the Emperor.

(Signed)

ANDREOSSY.

*Letter from the General in Chief to his Royal Highness the Archduke John, commanding the Austrian Army.*

*Head-quarters, Nymphenbourg, Sept. 18, in the eighth Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

General in Chief,

I HAVE this instant received by the telegraph the answer of the government to the dispatches of which its courier was the bearer from Vienna. I cannot communicate to you in a more satisfactory manner the orders which it has transmitted to me than by literally transcribing them.

Announce to the Commander in Chief of the Austrian army, that the Emperor refuses to ratify the preliminaries of peace, and that you are compelled to recommence hostilities. You may, however, consent to an armistice for a month, if the enemy instantly surrenders to you places of security. M. de Lehrbach is immediately to be furnished with passports.

You see, General, that the intentions of the First Consul are conspicuously manifested in favour of peace, since the renewal of hostilities depends wholly on the ratification of the treaty of preliminaries concluded with M. de St. Julien; and that he thinks it his duty not to expose himself to endless diplomatic discussions without securities for the sincerity of our enemy's intentions.

I have charged the General of Brigade Lahorie, to proceed to the advanced posts of the army under my command, for the purpose of requiring of you the places of security for which new conjunctures justify us in making the demand. Should the propositions which he has to submit to you be rejected, hostilities will be resumed after to-morrow, at break of day (the 3d complementary day, Sept. 20th).

I beg your Royal Highness will receive the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, &c.

(A true copy.)

MOREAU.

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff, DESSOLLES.

PROCLA-

## PROCLAMATION\*.

*Liberty.**Equality.**The Commander in Chief.*

Soldiers,

THE French government had, notwithstanding its successes in Germany and Italy, consented to negotiate for peace with its enemies.

The treaty of the 28th of July, signed at Paris by the Minister for foreign affairs, and the Count de St. Julien, is a proof of its moderation, and a desire to make peace.

The Emperor has constantly refused to ratify it, and, upon our declaration to recommence hostilities, proposes to enter into another negotiation.

Our government accedes to it; but persuaded, like all Europe, that our enemies have merely wished to gain time to repair their losses, it demands places of security, that they may serve as pledges of their good faith.

The Chief Consul, full of confidence in your attachment to the republic and in your valour, considers himself certain of a speedy peace, since it is you whom he charges with the conquest of it.

The Commander in Chief orders this proclamation, the treaty of the preliminaries of peace signed at Paris on the 28th of July, and his letter of this day to the Commander in Chief of the Austrian army, to be inserted in the general orders of the army, and printed in the French and German languages.

*Head-quarters, Nymphenbourg, the 2d Complementary Day of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

(A true copy.)

MOREAU.

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff, DESSOLLES.

*Convention for a Prolongation of the Suspension of Arms between the French Army of the Rhine and the Army of his Imperial Majesty in Germany.*

THE Count de Lehrbach, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty with his army in Germany, and the Baron de Lauer, General of the armies of his Majesty, on the one part,

\* To this proclamation were annexed the preliminary articles signed at Paris the 18th July, by Citizen Talleyrand and the Count de St. Julien.

The 2d complementary day of the year 8 (19th September 1800), his Majesty the Emperor empowers Count de Lehrbach and Baron Lauer to treat with the General of Brigade Lahoric.

The next day, or 3d complementary day, the convention was signed.

and the General of Brigade of the French army of the Rhine, Victor Fancau Lahorie, on the other, respectively charged with full powers necessary to conclude and sign a convention relative to a prolongation of the suspension of arms, have agreed to the following articles :

Art. 1. His Imperial Majesty and King, in consequence of the demand of the First Consul of the French republic, and with a view of giving a proof of his desire to check the calamities of war, consents that the places of Philippsburgh, Ulm, and the fortresses which depend upon it, with the place of Ingolstadt, which are comprehended within the line of demarkation, fixed by the convention of the 15th July last (the 26th Messidor), shall be given up to the disposition of the French army, as a pledge of his intentions.

2. The garrisons in the places shall freely depart with every thing belonging to them, and join the Imperial army in Germany.

3. The evacuation of the above places, both with respect to the troops and military stores of all kinds, is to take place within the space of ten days at farthest. For that purpose, there shall be furnished by the French army all the conveniencies and facilities in their power to transport the articles of every kind, which shall be defrayed at the expense of his Majesty the Emperor and King.— With respect to the possession of the places, there shall be delivered to the disposition of the French army, in the course of five days, one of the posts on the grand communications. The choice shall be determined by delegates, who shall be immediately sent with the utmost dispatch, to ascertain the state of it.

4. The military stores, provisions, and the military waggons, shall be equally evacuated, as shall the artillery, with the exception of that of the Empire. The latter shall be ascertained and certified by deputies named to that effect.

5. The mode of the conveyance and evacuation of these places shall be determined with the shortest delay, by a particular convention, as well as the evacuation of the sick, who cannot be sent off with the garrison.

6. In order to carry into effect the above-mentioned regulations, there shall be a prolongation of the armistice, and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial Majesty and King, and his allies, and the army of the French republic on the Rhine, of forty-five days, to commence from to-morrow, in which are to be comprehended fifteen days, to serve as notice for the resumption of hostilities, should they take place.

7. The Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine engages to procure the immediate cessation of hostilities, with respect to the army of the French republic in Italy, should the renewal of them have taken place.

8. The line of demarkation fixed by the convention of the 15th of



of last July (26th Messidor) is preserved in all its details under the modifications in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles, as before and hereafter recited.

9. The French army of the Rhine shall fall back and take a position between the two banks of the Iser, and the Imperial army of Germany shall take post on both banks of the Inn, each at the distance of 3000 toises, whether from these rivers or the places situated on their course. A chain of advanced posts shall only be placed on the line of demarkation, as fixed by the convention of the 15th of last July (26th Messidor).

10. The dispositions of the said convention shall be executed in every arrangement that is not contrary to the present. The 8th article of the convention of the 15th July is not only applicable to the inhabitants of the places above mentioned in all its points, but the Commander in Chief is at the same time invited to take into his consideration the situation to which the inhabitants have been reduced by the calamities of war.

11. The present convention shall be dispatched by couriers to all the commanders of the corps of the respective armies, both in Italy and Germany, with the greatest expedition, that hostilities may not only be and continue suspended, but that the articles of it may be executed immediately within the term absolutely necessary, with respect to the different distances.

12. Deputies shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of both armies, in order to carry into effect the articles of the present convention.

Concluded, duplicates being interchanged, at Hohenlinden, the 20th of September (third complementary day of the year 8).

(Signed) Count DE LEHRBACH,  
LAUER, Gen. of his Imperial Majesty.

(A true copy.) VICTOR F. LAMORIC.  
The Commander in Chief, MOREAU,

*Note communicated by the Minister of the Interior to the Citizens assembled in the Temple of Mars, for the Purpose of celebrating the Festival of the Republic.*

*The First Consul to the public Functionaries sent from the Departments.*

PRELIMINARIES of peace were signed at Paris on the 28th of July, between Citizen Talleyrand, minister of exterior relations, and the Count St. Julien. These were ratified within twenty-fours by the Consuls.

Citizen Duroc was charged with conveying them to Vienna. The intrigues of the faction hostile to peace, which still appeared to enjoy some credit there, prevented the Emperor from ratifying them.

them: The motive of this refusal was stated to be that of a note from the King of England, demanding to have his envoys admitted to the congress of Luneville, conjointly with the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor.

From that moment the government was obliged to break the armistice, that the remainder of the autumn might not be lost in idle conferences.

General Moreau was ordered to acquaint the general of the enemy with the preliminaries, the same that appeared in the official journal; and to inform him, that if they were not ratified within twenty-four hours, or if the Emperor wanted further explanations, the three garrisons of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburg, should be given up to the French army, otherwise hostilities should be recommenced.

The government has also informed the King of England, that it sees no inconvenience in admitting his envoys to the congress of Luneville, if he should consent to a maritime truce, which presents to France the same advantages which the Emperor enjoys by the continuation of the continental truce.

The government has received by the telegraph the news, that his Majesty the Emperor has consented to deliver up Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburg, which places are now occupied by the troops of the republic; and that Count Lehrbach, furnished with the necessary powers from his Majesty the Emperor, is at the headquarters of Altcöffings with orders to repair to Luneville.

The difficulties naturally arising from the conditions of a maritime truce, must necessarily cause some delay; but if the two governments should not agree to the conditions of this truce, in that case France and his Imperial Majesty will treat separately for a peace, on the basis of the preliminaries. And if the English party (which there is no reason to suppose) should again be able to influence the ministers of Vienna, neither the snow, nor the rigour of the seasons, shall then retard the progress of the troops of the republic; but they will prosecute the war to the utmost extremity, during the whole of the winter, without giving the enemy time to form new armies.

These are the principles of the government; extreme moderation in its conditions; but a determined resolution speedily to pacify the continent.

The most vigorous measures are taken to second the will of the French people in this essential object.

These are all the secret politics of their government.

*Tribunate.*

*Speech of the President in the Sitting of the 23d September, on the Fête of the Republic.*

Tribunes,

**I**N what place, in what assembly, can it be more becoming or more agreeable to celebrate the foundation of the republic, than in the bosom of an authority in its very essence popular, than in the bosom of the Tribunate? It is here (I may say it without fear of wounding the friends of liberty who sit in the other constitutional authorities), it is here that love of the country, terror of oppression, noble disinterestedness, heroical devotion, all the republican virtues, ought to have their sanctuary and their altars. Tribunes! you owe to France the preservation and the example of them.

In speaking to you concerning the republic, I have a right to expect that I shall be listened to with favourable impressions, since I can do nothing more than recall to you all, my colleagues, your dearest affections; but I have also reason to fear, in attempting to express your sentiments, that you will accuse me of having weakened them. When I think that the Tribunate is the organ by which the national representation speaks, and that it is in the name of the French people, and in its presence also, that I now speak; how august does this ceremony now appear to me! how much does the trust which you have confided to me, inspire even myself with awe! What can I say which is not unworthy of a subject so grand! May not some expression escape me susceptible of these base interpretations, to which I feel at least that I can approve the uprightness of my heart, the purity of my intentions, and, in order to reassure me entirely, permit me to add, my colleagues, your candour.

I ought, perhaps, to go back to the epoch at which the republic was founded; to retrace the invasion of the French territory by the enemy; treason calling upon and conducting the foreigner, and permitting him an easy victory; several fortresses of war surrendered or given up, and already measures taken to defend Paris against an attack which even appeared inevitable and near; in difficult circumstances and extremes, arising from their own extreme courage, which triumphs over circumstances; the throne pulled down, royalty abolished; the republic proclaimed; and suddenly, from one end of France to the other, an active energy, an universal enthusiasm springing up, as if by a miracle; a million of soldiers, forging arms, hurling thunder, multiplying all the means of defence and of victory.

But what am I doing? Before whom do I speak of these famous events? Do not I see here many of the actors in these scenes,



at once terrible and sublime? The Tribune reckons them among its members. I have the honour of ranking among my colleagues and my friends many of the founders of the republic.

I will not imitate the imprudent rhetorician, who spoke of war before Alexander: I should fear lest at every circumstance which I mentioned, some one among them should interrupt, and say to me—You are wrong—I was there—I saw it—I took an active part in it. The courage of the National Convention conquered for us liberty and the republic; the moderation, the wisdom, and the courage of the Tribune will continue and preserve them.

You feel too well, indeed, the value of this deposit confided to your vigilance. It is not before you, tribunes; it is not at the commencement of the 9th year of our new era, that it can be necessary to defend the superiority of the republic over the monarchy; and I shall only say a few words of parallel on a subject which has been so often treated. I shall ask what country one ought to be proudest of, and the most happy to inhabit, that of citizens or that of subjects? I would ask what is the principal resource of monarchy? Is it not the love of distinctions and preferences? Thus monarchical institutions do nothing but exalt egotism, cupidity, ambition of frivolous honours; pride, and a stupid predilection for ourselves; meanness, and flattery of the great; contempt for those who are named the vulgar; a profound indifference for the general good.

The principle of the republic, on the contrary, is that of virtue, and this principle comprehends every thing that is good or great among men, benevolence and reciprocal esteem, disinterestedness, simplicity, modesty, and loyalty. It is by the energy of virtue that the love even of glory is made to give place to the love of the country, and zeal for the interest of fellow-citizens. In a monarchy every one is occupied primarily with himself, then with his family, then with his friends, then with those for whom he is interested. The good of the state comes last. In a republic all this ought to be contrary; the country ought to be the first object of concern, and ourselves the last. This is the generous devotion which republican institutions know how to inspire and to develope.

Not that it would be true to say, that in every species of government which calls itself monarchical, there can neither be virtue nor happiness for the people, nor even a certain degree of liberty and love of the country, especially if the monarch be such a one as may be found in places far removed from each other in the space of ages—if, I say, the monarch is himself the friend of illumination, and if he remembers that he is a man and a citizen, before thinking of his being a king.

Not that it is necessary to believe also that every republic must be an absolute democracy, or resemble those of Sparta, Athens,

and Rome. Words have been too much abused, and ideas too much confounded. The influence of books used in our education, the admiration for the beautiful Greek and Roman literature; the ardour, and even the great talents of some writers of this age, who are witnesses and courageous enemies of the abuses and of the crimes produced by despotism, have combated them with so much eloquence, every thing has raised enthusiasm, every thing has thrown us into a system of exaggeration. Why should not I avow, tribunes, both our excesses and our misfortunes? What purpose would it serve to wish to conceal them? The universe is full of them.

You certainly do not wish that this discourse should merely consist of high-flown phrases without object and without utility; such has not been the custom of the Tribunate hitherto, nor will it now begin. Ten years of experience, often calamitous, have taught us to prefer truth simply expressed, to error disguised in fine language.

Enthusiasm began the revolution, but, by being pushed to excess, might have overturned it.

People wished, or seemed to wish, for a republic, such as might exist in a small territory of about fifteen or twenty leagues of extent, and surrounded by other societies similarly situated, without considering the difference between the ancient republic, and a nation containing between twenty-five and thirty millions of inhabitants, with a territory of 28,000 square leagues, surrounded by monarchical and powerful states, connected among themselves, and with her, by a political system embracing the whole of Europe. They did not attend to the old habits of this nation, to her numerous prejudices and her long corruption.

Those who wish all at once to transform the French into Greeks and Romans, seem to be ignorant of, or to misunderstand, the institutions of these ancient people. They forget that every citizen in Sparta and in Athens possessed a troop of slaves; and that at Rome slavery was not only tolerated, but that there were five different classes of citizens. Such were the models which have been boldly recommended by persons preaching liberty, equality, and humanity. Our passions mix with our errors, and passions produce destruction.

Do not think, Tribunes, that I imitate those who violently harangue upon those unhappy times, confound the republic with those horrors which have been produced by an abuse of its sacred name; disguising, under declamations against the system of terror, their hatred of the principles of the revolution, and their wish for the restoration of royalty, and all kinds of superstitions and prejudices.—Do these distractors of their country know so little of its history, or of the annals of the world? They would have seen in these bloody pages, that all revolutions are alike, and that they are all

all attended with crimes and with troubles; and that there are no evils more dreadful than civil wars, except those for religion.

They ought to know, that if the love of liberty may be pushed to fanaticism, it is less cruel, more excusable, and more easily cured than religious fanaticism. But let us only henceforth recall these disastrous times to our recollection, to draw useful lessons from it, and to compare it with that state of calmness which is become necessary for us, and which we enjoy under a government which neither can nor will abuse the confidence of the people. In the eyes of enlightened men, and sincere lovers of their country, the greatest crimes of all those parties, who have by turns contended for and obtained power, is, that they have almost made us hate and despise the most noble and valuable thing in the world—liberty; and have even rendered the republic unpopular; and lastly, that they have exposed not only France, but even Europe, to the danger of being again plunged in ignorance, and of renewing the miseries of slavery and barbarism. We have seen and groaned under these dangers; the fortune of the republic has caused us to escape them. Let us look forward with the hopes of happiness: the genius of the government allows us to entertain them.

I will say it, citizens, because it is true, that if at this period last year we had been promised that in one year all those advantageous changes which we have since experienced, could take place, we should not have believed it. As after a long malady, a skilful physician restores by salutary medicines the body enfeebled by a violent crisis, so our government has adopted a mild and pacific system. It has avoided every thing which could cause new agitations. It has spread throughout the whole body politic, not the heat of a fever, but the warmth of health. It has endeavoured to efface even the recollection of ancient dissensions. It has endeavoured to blend together all the different shades of opinion. It has, if we may use the comparison, endeavoured to reunite several rival sects, who differed perhaps upon some dogmas, though liberty was the foundation of their common religion.

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*Speech pronounced in the Temple of Mars by Lucien Bonaparte, Minister of the Interior, on the 23d of Sept. on the Fête of the Republic.*

Citizens,

A FEW months have scarcely revolved, since the day on which the 14th of July was celebrated in this temple, and already the anniversary of the republic brings us back to this place. A very short interval separates these two fêtes. What thanks would we not have to render to the Eternal, if the same year had contained the



the 14th of July 1789, and the 21st of September 1792! Why may we not, by destroying some pages, bring back the foundation of the republic to the taking of the Bastile, and annihilate every trace of those days of September which recall the remembrance of the Sicilian vespers, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and all those scenes which history has transmitted, to the terror of the world?

But such, citizens, is the danger of popular shocks; the most opposite elements amalgamate, and become reconciled to each other; actions vile, odious, and criminal, precede and follow the most generous movements.

It is thus that good and evil are chained together in life; Nature never gives us her favours, she almost always sells them. Let us require no greater beneficence in human revolutions; and since ours has finally given us a real republic, let us forget the mournful shocks in the midst of which it was conceived. The day of its prosperity is not the period at which we should reproach it with misfortunes which enveloped its cradle.

Besides, in the midst even of calamities, the republic, in its early days, offered one of the grandest spectacles to the world. In its infancy it displayed more heroism and energy than was shown by the monarchy in its most memorable periods. Its example has falsified all the ancient traditions; by grandeur it has, as it were, changed the experience of mankind. In fact, those who were accustomed to read the future in the past, told us that the principles in which states were founded could alone maintain them, and that the period of their decline always succeeded that of their prosperity. We have seen, for the first time perhaps, a great political body, grown old through the length of fourteen ages, change its nature and its form without any division of its parts. With its ancient foundation shaken, this empire suddenly rose again, and created itself upon new foundations with a prodigious increase of its glory. The French monarchy is no more, and all the thrones of Europe entered into a league to deprive it of its provinces. The French republic, though scarcely in its birth, more powerful than all the thrones, sprung forward, and with gigantic step traversed and resumed the limits of the ancient Gauls. The sceptre of Henry IV. and of Louis XIV. was broken and rolling in the dust; the government of a sovereign people re seized and resumed all the sceptres of Charlemagne. But if the first days of the republic, stamped with the seal of greatness, struck the universe with admiration, how must that sentiment be increased at the commencement of the eighteenth century, when wisdom triumphed over madness, and became the moderating principle of force! How greatly has the condition of the empire been since ameliorated? What a spectacle did it afford before this memorable epoch! The acquisitions of six years of victory were rendered doubt-

ful

ful! Italy was lost! Already commenced those disastrous measures which exhaust the resources of a year for the necessities of a day, and which dry up all the sources of industry. A forced loan already threatened the feeble remains of the public fortune:—in fine, all the factions aroused were ready to rush upon the stage, and the apprehensions of the future were even more terrible than the present.

The 9th of November shone! Divisions disappeared! All that was factious hid itself, and all that was French made its appearance; all which looked only to party interest was driven away or restrained: all that loved glory and the country was cherished and protected. Order was established in the interior; the freedom of worship was no longer a vain word; and Victory, for a moment unfaithful, was brought back by Genius to the feet of Liberty.

There is a pleasure in dwelling upon this for a moment. The first ornament of national festivals for a great people is the spectacle of their still increasing prosperity. If, however, the picture of our own progress for ten months past be not sufficient for you, retrace, citizens, the state of other empires, and compare it with the actual situation of France, which false reports incessantly painted as exhausted.

Look to Germany—one of its finest provinces become an integral part of our empire; its princes fugitives, its generals divided, its circles invaded, and supporting our victorious armies.

Italy has five times changed the government of its masters. Behold every vengeance, and all the scourges of despotism and anarchy, descend from the height of the re-established thrones, upon these most charming regions.

Shall the situation of England be opposed to you? Yes, England alone, in the midst of universal ruin, boasts of being defended by the ocean and the winds; but often has the voice of the people carried their wishes for peace to the doors of the cabinet. The cabinet is proud of its gold, and the people want bread; and already is developed in their heart the germ of that civil discord which has been stifled amongst us.

Such is for the last ten months the state of France, and such that of Europe. Is it for us to feel any alarms?

Unhappy is it for those who, after having viewed these pictures, can yet feel any uneasiness on the subject of our new existence. The throes of Liberty are grievous and terrible, but its productions, like itself, merit the admiration of all ages. The people who can enjoy them are truly happy: happy is the generation which can see the revolution begun during a monarchy, terminate in a republic.

\*\*\*\*\* [Here follows a blasphemous allusion, to which we do not think proper to give place.]

The same dangers have threatened us, the same advantages await

await us. We have assisted at the most extraordinary spectacles; we have been able in a short period to collect all the lessons which have been given in a long course of time. A few years have been sufficient to show us all the dishonourable vices of the monarchic power, and all the fearful excesses of democracy; all the sublime movements of a people struggling for liberty, and all the horrors which they feel when in the unbridled enjoyment of victory. Error and truth, crime and virtue, all have been exhibited before our eyes, to save or to ruin us. How ought these struggles of passion, these various sports of fortune, these scenes of long history, to have improved us in wisdom, and to have given us new lights! Principles that have saved the state, have triumphed over all others; let us never forget them; let us transmit them without alteration to futurity, which will bless our memory, while they enjoy the fruits of our labours.

Frenchmen! let not then the least traces of these resentments remain. Our attitude for the last ten months has done away the calumnies of your enemies, and has reduced their plans of discord to vain and ridiculous rumours, which, every day changing their form, every day evince their own impotence. You have habituated them to tremble before your arms: they still more fear that national moderation which alone confirms trophies when gained. The conquerors have done every thing to obtain peace from the vanquished. They have acted with honesty; their policy, worthy of a great people, may be developed every hour.

If, however, the flames of war are rekindled, let the curses of mankind fall upon those who find, in the misfortunes of the world, only the nourishment of their own avarice. When the popular passions, acting without restraint, had opened in the midst of us an immense volcano, which threatened to swallow up the arts, the sciences, and philosophy; the report of this explosion could not but alarm the neighbouring nations, and keep them in a state of anxiety and terror: but when these devouring flames ceased to consume; when this smoke, which obscured the earth and the sky, by its dissipation permitted the true road to be perceived; when the earth, which had been shaken, was again become firm, the nations could no longer prolong their distrust and their terror. Hence the nation wished for peace; but some implacable enemies wished for war, because war favoured their calculations. They shed upon the continent every kind of calamity along with their gold, well assured that this gold would be returned to them by the factitious wants of those whose blood they purchased. Their treasures draw down every evil upon the people, and the taxes upon the people renew their treasures.

These enemies still cherish the hope of rekindling among us the torches of civil war. Why cannot they, at the same moment, be transported from the palace of Westminster under the

warlike



warlike roofs? Why cannot they assist at this august fête, hear these solemn songs, see these profound emotions which animate the magistrates, the soldiers, the citizens, and these assembled deputies from the departments, when the same prayers are offered up for the prosperity of the country? At this spectacle they would perceive the impotence of their machinations. The smile of hatred was upon their lips, when we fought for glory in destroying the monuments of ancient glory. What would they say now, on hearing my voice pronouncing with a holy respect the name of Turenne, on the anniversary of the foundation of the republic? Yes, I invoke on this day, the memory of that great master of the military art, to whom the monarchy was indebted for days so brilliant, and whose religious remains carried here yesterday in triumph, repose at this moment under the most majestic dome on the earth. Turenne expected from the French people the justice which he has obtained. The fêtes and the parades of liberty rejoice his manes. The immortal orators of his age compared him more than once to the Scipios and to the Fabiuses, because they perceived that ancient Rome was better suited to the ample dignity of his manners. His tomb was long in the midst of the tombs of kings, to whom this alliance did honour. Behold it in the Temple of Victory, under the standards conquered by the inheritors of his renown! May it not be said that the two ages have at this moment met, and joined hands upon this august tomb? Whatever was great in other times, whatever is great now, the living heroes, the illustrious dead, are assembled in the same place to celebrate the great day on which France changed its laws, without interrupting the course of its high destinies. This union of our ancient glory, and of our present glory, ought to redouble the harmony of our citizens. It is, above all, an example for our descendants, to respect the memory of heroes to the latest posterity. Manners, usages, and laws are eternally varying—the most stable empires have only a fleeting existence—but heroism and virtue endure for ages.

This example, no doubt, will never be necessary to future generations, and our great generals will successively receive their tribute of homage. The monument this morning erected will never be destroyed by the ingratitude of our children, because it is not consecrated to power or to pride. There our children will assemble, from age to age; they will rejoice in repeating the words of Desfaix, as he fell in the field of battle like Turenne. The accent of imprecation will reanimate their voice at the remembrance of the assassination of Kleber; and from the banks of the Nile and of the Po, these two great shades will return with pleasure, appeased, to the midst of their grateful posterity.

Such are the certain presages of events which repose in futurity. Let those who have perpetually fomented discord among us repair

hither ; let them crowd hither, and taking a place under our columns, let them observe and listen. They would in vain shut their ears to the truth, which they dread ; they would fancy themselves transported amidst that people of Mars, who assembled at the foot of the Capitol, invoked at the end and at the beginning of each century the deities who protect the empire. We ourselves are on the eve of a new century, and the sentiment which inspires us is not less sacred : I fancy I see on the pedestal of the broken statue, or on the demolished tomb of one of our old kings, the century which is terminating, address the century which is about to begin : “ I leave you (says the former to the latter) a great inheritance. In me has all human knowledge been increased ; I have been called the Age of Philosophy. I disappear, and with me also disappear the tempests which have agitated me. Your reign begins under a serene day : use your utmost endeavours to preserve peace and liberty, those painful fruits of my labours which you have reaped : regret with horror revolution and civil war. You should be more happy than me. I, it is true, carry with me many benedictions, but I also hear many groans. I see the trace of much misery. You with more happiness may, by preserving what you have received, merit only incessant benedictions. Do not deceive the hopes of the enlightened.”

No !—that hope shall not be deceived ; repose, liberty, science, information, the fine arts, every thing that is liberal shall flourish under a republic.—The age which is on the point of beginning shall be the Great Age. I swear this by the people, whose organ I this day am—I swear it by the wisdom of their first magistrates—by the assembly of all citizens—the great destinies of republican France shall be fulfilled !

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*Letter written by the General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo to the Authorities civil and military, and all other Citizens of the City of Cayes, and Instructions given to the Deputies sent by him to the said City, Bearers of the said Letter.*

*Leogane, 20th Messidor (10th of July), 8th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

*Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to the Magistrates of the People, and all the French Citizens of the Department of the South, civil and military.*

**I** AVAIL myself of the opportunity of Citizen Vincent, chef de brigade, director general of the fortifications of the colony, sent by the French government to be an eye-witness of the events and calamities of the civil war produced by the conduct of the evil-disposed, and the enemies of public tranquillity. I join to him  
a depu-

a deputation of two citizens, Arrault, and Cesar, the late member of the civil tribunal of the South, in consequence of the orders which I have received from government, and the confidence which it reposes in me to restore peace and tranquillity. These citizens will communicate to you my mode of thinking, and will assure you that I am disposed to grant to people of every description a general amnesty, to pardon and forget the past, provided they shall return to order, and that all men deceived or led astray shall return into the bosom of their families, and that all the cultivators forced to leave their houses shall rejoin their respective habitations.

It is my duty to inform you of some passages in the letter of the minister of marine and colonies, of which the following is an extract :

" A strong government has succeeded an executive power, feeble and divided.

" I depend on your zeal and your fidelity. Inform the troops under your command that the time of schisms is past. Unite all around the new social compact of the French people.

" The rank of general in chief, with which the republic has honoured you, and which the new government has confirmed, is the first of the military militia. It requires prudence and moderation. Use your influence, your talents, to calm all hatred ; wipe all resentment, and be great by the good which you do.

" The First Consul places confidence in you. You will show yourself deserving of it by restoring peace in the fine colony of St. Domingo, which interests the whole nation in so many points of view.

" The government expects that the first *avis* which you shall dispatch, will announce that by your cares and your prudence peace has been re-established at St. Domingo.

(Signed)

" FORFAIT.

(A true copy.)

" TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE."

In conformity with humanity, which is always my guide, and the letter of the minister, I protest to you that I have forgot and pardon every thing. I hold out my arms to receive you : should you still resist my call, it is no longer my fault.

An immediate answer, *Yes* or *No*.

Health to the French republic.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.



*Instructions for Citizens Vincent, Atrault, and Cesar, Deputies to the constituted Authorities, as well civil as military, of the City of Cayes, for the Purpose of putting an End to the civil War which afflicts this unhappy Colony, conformable with the Orders of the French Government, and saving the Department of the South from the Calamities which a longer Resistance must bring after it.*

MY object in sending you to Cayes, in quality of deputies, was, you know, to enlighten the false religion of the people of the departments of the South, through the organ of the constituted authorities of that city, for whom I contented myself with sending, to be delivered by you, a letter explanatory of the intentions of the French government and of my own, all tending to the same point. I thought that it ought to have sufficed to terminate a disastrous war, with so much more reason, as the interest of each, and the welfare of all, ought to make men sigh for peace, who have been so long a prey to all the calamities of a civil war. But the message which I have received from the deputation, by showing me that the people could not have been informed of my intentions, from the state of nullity to which its representatives have been reduced, has determined me to send you particular instructions, which may serve you for the basis and rule of your conduct in the negotiation which you are charged to enter upon, and by which you may be recognised as invested with all the necessary powers for that purpose, and by virtue of the authority of the agent of government I grant to you by these presents.

The only means to restore tranquillity to the department of the South, and avoid all the discontents which might result from the part which General Rigaud has resolved on, is to publish the letter with which I have charged you for the civil and military authorities of the south, in order that, being fully informed of the national will, and convinced of my principles of justice and humanity, the people of that department may be persuaded that, by submitting to the legitimate authority, they will secure their own happiness, and fulfil the wishes of government. In consequence, having seen the inactivity of the civil authorities, you must demand that my address shall be immediately printed, and circulated through every place of the department of the South; and you are hereby authorized to make known, by every means which you shall think most proper, my ardent desire to terminate the war which afflicts us, my immutable wish to forget the past, to pardon the guilty, and protect every individual in his property and connexions. Four persons only will not enjoy this general amnesty, because, having been guilty of treachery, I must, for the maintenance of subordination and military discipline, make a distinction between the men who, attached to the army of the South, have obeyed the chief who commanded them (himself alone being charged

charged with the responsibility of his operations), and the men who, serving in the armies of the North and West, have betrayed confidence, honour, and the republic. These four persons are, Bellegarde, who, by reason of his quality of a foreigner, shall be sent back from the colony; Millet, Dupons, and Pétion, who shall be punished for their treachery by suffering arrest for some time, after which they shall be restored to their families.

The part which General Rigaud has resolved on, viz. that of leaving the department of the South to go and give an account of his conduct to the French government, is one which honour prescribes, but the situation of affairs requires that he should do it forthwith: first, because the General of Division Michel being on the eve of departure for France, it is necessary that he should carry to France certain intelligence of the pacification of St. Domingo; and secondly, because the least delay might throw obstacles in the way of the said pacification.

The departure of General Rigaud having for its object to give an account of his conduct to government, he should not consider himself as banishing himself from St. Domingo. Why should he wish to tear his family from their country, their properties, and their homes? He may leave them safe at St. Domingo, where they shall find security and protection. He might, besides, charge them with the direction of his affairs, the care of his effects, and he may be assured that every thing belonging to him shall be respected. For this, I give him my word of honour, and he may depend upon it. In such event I shall do for them all I could wish another would do for me in a similar situation. This assurance, on my part, ought to determine him, for his own interest, to depart alone. He need make no longer delay than is necessary for his preparation. If he should not find in the South a vessel ready to sail, offer to bring him with you to the Cape, to the agent, either by land or sea: I shall furnish you with every thing necessary for your safe and speedy conveyance. If, on his arrival at the Cape, he should persist in his wish to go to France, he may set out with General Michel, who is going there by the way of the United States, on board the frigate of that nation, the *Boston*, in which the Commodore has offered him a passage: if, on the contrary, he should prefer giving to the agent the accounts required from him by government, he may do so; and be assured, after his submission, he shall see me agree with pleasure to his return to the South in the quality of General of Brigade, commanding under me the army of the said department. He will then have answered the wish of the First Consul, who will not fail to sanction every thing which his agent shall have done, in concert with me, for the pacification of the colony.

In the interval until his departure, it is necessary that he should employ

employ himself without delay in endeavours to bring back to their respective quarters, and the bosom of their families, all the inhabitants, proprietors, cultivators, and other inhabitants of the North and West who have taken refuge in the South ; that he should send back to Jacmel the legion of the West, as well officers as soldiers, and into their garrisons their respective troops which he may have withdrawn from them. And as, according to advices which I have received from General Dessalines, I am informed that advantage has been taken of the suspension of arms which I have ordained, to fortify St. Louis, in such a manner, as induces me to think that it is not in conformity with my sentiments, with an intention to submit it to the national will, and that it is not intended to make any sacrifice to save the department of the South, and secure the happiness of its inhabitants, I require that the garrison shall be no greater than is necessary for the guard of that city, and should be composed, one half of the troops of the South, and the other half of the troops under the command of General Dessalines, who shall send them in as soon as General Rigaud shall have withdrawn the surplus number, hoping that the same good faith which governs me, shall be used in the means employed to put an end to the war.

These, Citizens, are the objects on which you ought to found your measures, to bring about the peace for which you are charged to treat ; but do not forget that you have not a moment to lose. Use every effort to arrive at a prompt decision, in order that General Michel, who is preparing to set out, may carry with him the result, and make it known to the French government. May you be able, in conformity to the wish of the First Consul, expressly declared by him to Citizen Vincent, one of your members, in conformity with my desires and those of every friend to the prosperity of St. Domingo, to accomplish that peace for which I sigh more than any other person.

Inform all our brethren of the South, without distinction of colour, that on their submission to government, and yielding obedience to their chiefs, I promise them, on my part, to maintain good order and perfect understanding among them ; to secure them from all discontents and disorders whatever ; finally, to give them the enjoyment of peace, tranquillity, and perfect security. Citizens Martin-Belfond, Latulipe, and Chalviere, who are on their return to Cayes, will make known to their fellow-citizens the purity of my intentions : they will inform them in what manner they have been received, and will communicate to them that, on their arrival here, they had free intercourse and society with their brothers at Petit Goave. May you have the same liberty, that you may be enabled to open the eyes of our brothers of Cayes, who may still entertain any doubt of my loyalty, my humanity,

and



and my invariable principles of attachment to France and liberty.

Soldiers, cultivators, and inhabitants of the South, to prove to my government and my fellow-citizens that I wish the good of my country, I promise you, upon my word of honour, a general pardon, a sincere oblivion of the past, and to abstain from any inquiry into the guilt of any of you ; and I grant you, in the name of the republic, protection and security. These are the last words of peace which I offer you in the name of the French government and of humanity.

*Head-quarters, Petit Goave, 30th Messidor, 8th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (19th July 1800).*

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

*Proclamation published at Munich the 24th of August,*

**B**EFORE the entry of the French into the Electoral countries, we have already paternally exhorted our subjects, by a special proclamation, to observe a tranquil and civil line of conduct towards the foreign troops, and to abstain from all bad behaviour, and every excess which might plunge themselves into the greatest calamity. Notwithstanding these exhortations, several subjects, principally in the country occupied by the left wing of the French army, have taken part in excesses and crimes unworthy of the nation, which not only cannot remain unpunished, but which have also led, on the part of the French troops, to measures very burdensome to the innocent communes.

We therefore charge all magistrates and civil authorities, as also curés, who should direct their flocks by the principles of religion and morality, reiteratedly to exhort our subjects to a conduct tranquil, pacific, friendly, and calculated to prevent any disagreement with the French military : at the same time we remind the ordinary tribunals of their duty, to punish the guilty without delay, in all cases where any excess or crime may have been committed ; and also to prevent all ulterior baneful consequences. Notwithstanding this rigour, the public functionaries must use all their efforts to support, with energy and moderation, all just complaints of our subjects, and thus remove the discontent which might drive them to acts of despair. Moreover, it is proved by inquiries taken, that the ill usage received by the French soldiers has proceeded, for the greater part, from deserters, marauders, and vagabonds, who begin to desolate the country, whose crimes have been imputed to our subjects, who themselves suffer from these disorders. To secure our subjects, then, from suspicion, the regencies, tribunals, and electoral magistrates, must, in concert with the French military authorities, regulate patrols and

and other measures for the re-establishment and maintenance of the public safety.

Munich, 24th August 1800.

By order of his Electoral Highness.

(Signed)

COUNT DE MORAWITZKY.

COUNT DE TORRING.

NEMMER.

*Order of the General in Chief Augereau, announcing the Resumption of Hostilities.*

*Order of the Day.*

*Head-quarters at Aschaffenburg, 18th Sept.*

THE French government, grand in its views, strong in its means, generous in its conduct, wished sincerely for peace. It condescended to offer it, while it might have commanded it. A deceived court rejects it.

Soldiers, to arms! Let the shout of war inflame your indignation and your ardour! Let a last effort precipitate this blind enemy to his total ruin, and secure for ever, by new triumphs, the glory and the prosperity of the republic. The government relies on your generous devotion, and the general in chief upon your discipline, your perseverance, and your courage.

*Capitulation of Malta.*

*Malta, Sept. 2.*

THE generals, superior land and sea officers, commissaries in ordinary of the war and navy departments, and officers of all ranks commanding detachments of different corps, having been convened by General Vaubois, commander in chief of the isles of Malta and of Goza, to hold a council of war, assembled in the national palace of the city of Malta;

Having heard the report of General Vaubois, from which it appears that the magazines of provision in the place have been entirely exhausted for more than a month; that those containing liquor are equally so; that bread, the only food remaining for the garrison and the people, must fail on the 9th;

The Council, considering that the garrison of Malta, reduced to the third of a ration for two years past, has filled with honour the task imposed upon it, of preserving this place to the republic until the last extremity;—that after having repulsed all the attacks made by main force upon it, it has, by its energy, reduced the enemy to merely perseverance in a strict blockade, which

longer

longer admits of the hope of any assistance from without;—that the force which the enemy employs to secure the blockade by sea and land, leaves the brave garrison of Malta no means of procuring any by courage and devotion, in a country steril in itself, and torn up by the fortifications which nature and art have multiplied to secure us by ramparts;—that besides, every undertaking of that kind would be unsuccessful, from the precautions taken by the enemy to keep their provision on board ship:

That it is not possible, without endangering the existence of 12,000 men, who compose the population of the garrison and place, to postpone the advantage of entering into conference with the enemy, in order to obtain an honourable capitulation, and such a one as is due to the brave soldiers who have so long suffered for their country:

That the navy has shared with honour in the labours and the distresses of the garrison, and that it has attempted, by the departure of the two frigates *La Justice* and *La Diane*, to diminish the loss which the republic is about to sustain in that respect:

That the laws of war, in short, and those of humanity, sufficiently authorize the commander in chief to begin a negotiation with the enemy:—

Have determined that General Vaubois shall, on the 4th, send a flag of truce to the English commander, to propose to him a capitulation, and that Rear-admiral Villeneuve shall join with him in endeavouring to stipulate in favour of the seamen, in order that they may enjoy the same advantages as may be granted to the garrison.

(Here follow the signatures.)

(A true copy.)

Dor.

*Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between General Vaubois, Commander in Chief of the Isles of Malta and of Goza, and Rear-admiral Villeneuve, commanding the Navy at Malta, on the one Part, and Major-general Pigot, Commander of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty and his Allies, and Captain Martin, commanding the Ships of his Britannic Majesty and his Allies, before Malta, of the other Part.*

Art. I. THE garrison of Malta, and of the forts depending upon it, shall march out to be embarked and carried to *Marseilles*, at the day and time agreed upon, with all the honours of war; that is to say, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, with two four-pounders before them, with their covered waggon, and a covered waggon of infantry. The civil and military officers of the navy, and every thing relative to that department, shall be also carried to the port of *Toulon*.



Ans. The garrison shall receive the honours of war required; but as it is impossible that they should all be embarked immediately, the following arrangement shall be resorted to instead. As soon as the capitulation shall be signed, the forts Ricafoli and Tigni shall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and the ships shall be suffered to enter the port. The national gate shall be occupied by a guard composed of French and English in equal numbers, until the ships shall be ready to receive the first embarkation: the whole garrison shall then march out with the honours of war, to the ships, where they shall lay down their arms. Those who cannot form part of the first embarkation, shall occupy the isle and the fort Manuel, having an armed guard over them, to prevent them from escaping into the adjoining country. The garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, and are not to serve against his Britannic Majesty until they shall be exchanged, for which the officers respectively shall give their parole. All the artillery, the ammunition, and public magazines, of whatever kind, shall be given up to officers appointed for that purpose, as well as public papers.

II. The General of Brigade Chanez, commander of the place and the forts, the General of Brigade D'Hennezel, commander of artillery and engineers; the officers, inferior officers, and soldiers, by land, the officers, crews, and men, employed in the navy, Citizen Pierre Alphonso Guys, commissary-general of commercial connexions with the French republic in Syria and Palestine, now at Malta by accident, the civil and military agents, ordinaries, and commissaries of war and navy, civil administrators, members of any of the constituted authorities, shall carry off their arms, their personal property, and their other effects of every kind.

Ans. Granted—with the exception of the arms laid down by the soldiers, in conformity with what is provided by the first article.

III. All persons of every country, who have borne arms for the republic during the siege, shall be considered as part of the garrison.

Ans. Granted.

IV. The division shall be embarked at the expense of his Britannic Majesty. Every officer or person employed shall in the passage receive the same rations as are by the laws and regulations of the French allotted to them. The officers who are members of the civil administrations shall be put on the same footing, both with respect to themselves and family, as military men of a correspondent rank.

Ans. Granted, in conformity with the customs of the English navy, which allot the same ration to all ranks and conditions whatever.

V. The

V. The necessary number of waggons and sloops shall be provided, in order to transport and to remove on board ship the private property of the generals, their aid-de-camps, the ordinaries and commissaries, chiefs of corps, officers civil and military, &c. Their property and their papers shall not be subject to any search or inspection, upon the promise of the generals stipulating that there shall be no public property among them.

Answ. Granted.

VI. Some vessels belonging to the republic, able to keep the sea, shall depart at the same time with the division, to go to a part of France, after being provided with the necessary provisions.

Answ. Refused.

VII. The sick who are able to be transported shall be embarked with the division, and provided with provisions, medicines, surgeons' chests, and officers of health, necessary for their care during the passage. Those who are not able to be transported shall be treated with the necessary care; the general in chief leaving at Malta a physician and a surgeon in the service of France, who shall attend to them. They shall be furnished with lodgings gratis, if they come out of the hospital, and they shall be sent to France as soon as their situation will permit, with all that belongs to them; and in the same manner as the garrison. The generals in chief of the sea and land forces evacuating Malta intrust them to the honour and humanity of the English general.

Answ. Granted.

VIII. Every individual, of whatever nation, inhabiting the island of Malta, or the others, shall neither be troubled, nor disturbed, nor molested, on account of their political opinions, nor for any part of their conduct during the time that Malta has been in the power of the French government.—This article applies principally, and in its full extent, to those who have taken arms, or have filled civil, administrative, or military employments. They shall not be called to an account for any thing, much less prosecuted for acts of their commission.

Answ. This article does not appear capable of being made the object of a military capitulation; but all the inhabitants who shall desire to remain may be assured of being treated with justice and humanity, and shall enjoy the full protection of the laws.

IX. The French who inhabit Malta, and all the Maltese, of whatever state they may be, who wish to follow the French army, and to go into France with their property, shall be at liberty to do so. Those who have moveables or immoveables, which cannot be immediately sold, and who may have the intention of going to reside in France, shall be allowed six months from the date of the signing of the present capitulation, to sell their

their landed or moveable property. These proprietors shall be respected. They shall act for themselves, if they remain, or by their authorized agent, if they follow the division. When they shall have finished their affairs in the time agreed on, they shall be furnished with passports to go to France, transporting, or causing to be transported, the moveables which may remain to them, as well as their capitals in money or bills of exchange, according as it may so happen.

Answ. Granted, in the sense of the reply to the preceding article.

X. As soon as the capitulation is signed, the English general shall leave entirely to the disposition of the general commanding the French troops, to cause a felucca to depart, with the necessary equipage, and an officer charged to carry the capitulation to the French government. The necessary safe conduct shall be granted to him.

Answ. Granted.

XI. The articles of the capitulation being signed, there shall be given up to the English general the forts called *des Bombar*, which shall be occupied by an equal guard of English and French troops. It shall be assigned to this guard not to suffer to pass into the city, either any soldiers of the besieging troops, or any inhabitants of the islands, till the French troops shall be embarked, and out of sight of the port. In proportion as the embarkation goes on, the English troops shall occupy the posts by which the places may be entered. The English general will perceive that these precautions are indispensable, that no dispute may arise on the subject, and that the articles of the capitulation may be religiously observed.

Answ. Granted, conformably to what is provided by the reply to the first article; and all precautions shall be taken to prevent the Maltese troops from approaching the posts occupied by the French troops.

XII. All alienations or sales of moveables or immoveables by the French government, during the time it has remained in possession of Malta, and all transactions between individuals, shall remain inviolable.

Answ. Granted, so far as they shall be just and lawful.

XIII. The agents of the allied powers, who shall be in Valletta after the surrender of the place, shall not be disturbed in any thing, and their persons and property shall be secured by the present capitulation.

Answ. Granted,

XIV. All ships coming from France, whether of war or of commerce, which shall enter this port, shall not be considered as prizes, nor the crews made prisoners, for the first twenty days after



after the date of this capitulation, but they shall be sent safe back to France.

Answ. Refused.

XV. The commander in chief, and the other generals, shall be embarked with their aides-de-camp, and the officers attached to their suite, without being separated.

Answ. Granted.

XVI. The prisoners made during the siege, including the crews of the William Tell and the Diana, shall be considered as part of the garrison; and the same regulation to extend to the crew of La Justice, if she should be taken before she reaches any of the ports of the republic.

Answ. The crew of the William Tell is already exchanged, and that of the Diana will be taken to Minorca, in order to be exchanged immediately.

XVII. All the property which belongs to the republic shall not be subject to reprisal of any sort, under any pretext whatsoever.

Answ. Granted.

XVIII. If any difficulty shall arise upon the conditions of this capitulation, they shall be interpreted in the most favourable manner for the garrison.

Answ. Granted, according to justice.

Executed at Malta on the 5th Sept. 1800.

(Signed) VAUBOIS, General of Division.  
Rear-admiral VILLENEUVE.  
PIGOT, Major-general.  
Captain MARTIN,

Commander of the Ships of his Britannic Majesty and those of his Allies, before Malta\*.

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*Protection granted by General Augereau to the County of Nassau, dated Head-quarters at Aschaffenburg, 24th Sept.*

AUGEREAU, general in chief, considering the intercession of his Majesty the King of Prussia for the country and possessions of the Prince of Nassau in Germany, and the exhausted state of the said country by the calamities of a long war, as well by the prudent conduct of its government in withdrawing its contingent from the army of the Empire, and not taking any

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\* The above copy is extracted from the Moniteur, in which paper it first appeared. Another copy was afterwards published in the London Gazette. The only difference between these two copies is, that the one inserted in the London Gazette states, that the garrison was not to serve against Great Britain or her allies until regularly exchanged,

part in the war since the renewal of hostilities after the negotiation of Rastadt; and, moreover, considering that at this moment it is in negotiation with the French government for a defensive treaty of peace—

Orders, that the country of Nassau and its dependencies shall be regarded as neutral; and that, in consequence, there cannot, under any pretence whatever, be levied nor exacted any kind of contribution, whether in money, in provisions, or any kind of warlike supplies. This reserves, however, to the General in Chief, in case that the necessities or exigencies of the war require it, the power of making pass or of quartering troops in the said country and its dependencies. All general officers, and all civil and military agents of the French army, are forbidden to contravene the above-mentioned decree.

AUGEREAU,  
General in Chief.

*Letter from Lieutenant-general Dupont, commanding the right Wing of the Army of Italy, to Major-general Count Brigide, Commandant of Ferrara.*

*Head-quarters at Gassalla, Sept. 24.*

I AM informed, M. General, that bands of Ferrarese insurgents spread themselves in the territory of Bologna, and have committed excesses there. I am also told, that Austrians are mixed with these robbers.

I apprise the regency of Ferrara, that I shall make it responsible for such events. The honour of the two armies does not allow that they should be renewed on the territories occupied by them. I will still less allow the Austrians to take part with the insurgents, and violate the armistice.

(Signed)

DUPONT.

*Lieutenant-General Dupont to the Regency of Ferrara.*

*Head-quarters at Gassalla, Sept. 24.*

SOME brigands, assembled in the Ferrarese, assassinate and pillage on the territory of Bologna. If you do not repress these dreadful excesses, I shall think you commit them yourselves, and shall make you responsible. The property you possess in the department of Rheno will be sequestered, and a terrible chastisement shall be the reward of those who encourage these robberies.

(Signed)

DUPONT.

*Arrivè*

*Arreté of the 2d Vendemiaire, Sept. 24.*

BONAPARTE, Chief Consul of the republic, decrees as follows:

1. Citizen Clarke, general of division, is appointed commandant extraordinary of Luneville, and of all the department of La Meurthe.
2. In all public affairs concerning this district, he shall correspond directly with government.
3. Measures shall be taken that a correspondence may be carried on with Luneville by means of the telegraph.
4. General Clarke shall repair immediately to Luneville, and take the necessary steps for the holding of a congress.
5. The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decree.

The Chief Consul,	(Signed)	BONAPARTE.
By the Chief Consul,	(Signed)	H. B. MARET,
		The Secretary of State.

*Political Observations on England.—Extracted from the Moniteur of the 27th Sept.*

WAR is constantly considered as destructive of the prosperity of empires. The people dread it as fatal to their happiness; the rich apprehend its effects with regard to their fortunes; the poor look upon it as ruinous to their industry; and governments behold it with anxiety, as their power may be impaired by its consequences.

It is confidently maintained that it is peace which is at present formidable to the cabinet of St. James's; it is asserted that the misfortunes of war are reviewed by it as an inexhaustible mine, which is its duty to continue to work without pity and without remorse, for its own profit alone, at the expense of the calamities of the continent, the colonies, and the world.

How many painful and terrible truths might be opposed to so cruel a system of politics! We shall confine ourselves to some reflections.

The source of the riches and credit of England does not lie within that island.

However highly its territorial revenues, the produce of its industry, and the fruits of its commerce, may be exaggerated, it is evident that the resources of the country are supplied from foreign parts, and that it is with the gold of another hemisphere it pays for the crimes and the calamities of this.

Every one admits that in the present war England has become, by her naval power, the mistress of the seas. The French republic has acquired by land a power, which the combined exertions



of Europe have been incapable of resisting : the only use to which her government is desirous of converting it, the only advantage which it still pretends to derive from it, is the attainment of a peace, lasting and solid ; of a treaty which justice and the general interest of Europe are to guarantee.

The cabinet of St. James's, on the contrary, wishes to make use of its successes for the purpose of consolidating its uncontrolled dominion, and expends a little gold in Europe, with the sole view of possessing itself of all the gold of America and Asia.

The French republic contends for the preservation of her liberty. England contends for the security of her domination.

Were the kings of Europe convinced by the dictates of a true system of politics, that it is time to spurn at the destructive weight which England wishes to impose upon their degraded thrones ; were their real interests better understood than those which are now held forth in the case of Austria as the most pressing, and they should succeed in forming a league against the usurpation, the invasion, and the maritime despotism of England ; and should such a confederacy say, " Let us break to pieces the sceptre of the Rome of the ocean !" what could she do ?

She derives indeed confidence from her fleets ; but fleets do not constitute the preponderating arm in the contest of empire against empire. Ships are not alone sufficient to enable a state to give laws to the universe.

Let the ports of the continent of Europe be shut against the English ; let them be indignantly repelled from every part of the earth on that element where they have been solicitous of acting as tyrants ; let them be denied in every quarter the means of repairing the ravages of tempests and the decays of time ; let there be an end to the imprudence of attacking them by sea with unequal strength ; let them spend their force in keeping stations, and in carrying out fruitless blockades ; let them be deprived of the opportunity of compelling, by the threat of punishment, the seamen of their enemies or of their allies from serving on board their squadrons, and from converting their prisoners into recruits or victims ; let the powers of Europe have the courage to undergo for some months, some years, if it be necessary, privations, in order to avoid the disgrace of being the tributaries of their commerce !

It will then be seen that prosperity founded upon fleets and ships has never yet been permanent.

Successes obtained by sea partake of the inconstancy of that element.

Seafaring nations have in all times closed their career, by submitting to the powers of the land.

Never yet, it is attested by reason and history, has a maritime power triumphed over a continental power.

The English, after gaining battles on the French territory, as the Carthaginians did on that of Italy, have been obliged to employ, as the means of their safety by flight, the ships which were armed for their triumphs.

And did the powers of Europe, not satisfied with a common league for the defence of the continent, agree to form a navy equal to contend with that of England, then certainly the miseries of humanity would be more cruel and affecting, but the authors of them would be more rigorously punished.

How many ships already at sea, or ready for sea, might be collected against England! how many might be built and equipped against the new Carthage!

The Persians were vanquished by the ships of Athens, constructed in a hurry by Themistocles.

Rome was not mistress of a single vessel, when a galley was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy, and served as a model.

Philip the Second lorded it on the ocean by the assistance of the gold of Mexico, as George the Third rules the two seas by the means of the riches of India. Philip attacked England; a few weak ships were aided by resistless storms, and the Spanish Armada was destroyed.

Louis the Fourteenth wished to have a navy, and he created one.

The Czar Peter learned the art of ship-building in the ports of Europe, and Russia maintains a rank among the maritime powers.

The formation of a navy is a measure more expensive than difficult. It abounds more in danger than obstacles.

Let England then dread, lest she should behold a confederacy of the powers of Europe, not only to banish her from their shores, but even repulse or destroy her fleets by more numerous squadrons!

Indignation and interest are powerful motives; and if the cabinet of St. James's do not adopt another system of conduct, wisdom and humanity itself may convert into irreconcilable enemies, its allies, convinced of their former follies.

*Proclamation of Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to all the Citizens of the Department of the South.*

Citizens, Brothers, and Friends,

TRUTH has at length pierced the clouds of falsehood which have so long bedimmed your eyes; and notwithstanding the efforts of the enemies of your happiness, the cause of justice at length prevails over that of iniquity. Were there any among you still so incredulous and blind as to doubt the criminality of Rigaud and the purity of my intentions, it would be sufficient for me to remind them of the past, in order to banish their incredulity, and

recover them from their blindness. What have I opposed to the senseless calumnies, to the virulent libels, with which Rigaud has inundated this department and foreign countries, to represent me in the eyes of my fellow-citizens of the South as the assassin of my brethren ; in the eyes of France, as the enemy of my country ; in the eyes of foreign nations, as the violator of all the rights which they respect ? I opposed to them nothing but moderation ; and if I took up arms against him, it was only because he declared war against the republic, over the safety of which it was my essential duty to watch as chief of the army ; because he raised the standard of revolt against the national authority and his legitimate chief : it was, in fine, to repel his unjust aggression, when his troops, joined with the cultivators of the South, whom he had stirred up, invaded Great and Little Goavè, and committed there, by his orders, the excesses with which he reproaches me in his writings. The citizens who have escaped that carnage planned in cold blood and executed with fury, restored at this day to their desolated homes, can testify to you the horrors of that frightful day. What, however, has been the result of a conduct so odious ? Notwithstanding his calumnies and lying publications, as monstrously as emphatically written by an Abbé named Bouquet, who sold his pen to him, and which were printed and circulated in profusion for no other purpose but to mislead the opinion of the citizens of the department of the South ; notwithstanding his criminal attempts to deprive the North and the West of an influence acquired by services, and a conduct which had never been warped from the right path ; notwithstanding his secret machinations to frame in these two departments, a conspiracy which might in a single day bring them under his dominion, and for the purpose of annihilating there all the partisans of the legitimate authority ; notwithstanding that, in consequence of these machinations, the important place of the Mole was put into his power by the treachery of Bellegarde, who delivered it up to him ; notwithstanding the levy *en masse* of the cultivators of the South, which he ordered for the purpose of forming them into an imposing armed force ; notwithstanding all his efforts to create a marine, which, composed of an hundred barks, should capture every vessel they should meet, French as well as foreign, plunder them, and massacre or drown the crews ; notwithstanding his precautions to keep from your knowledge my addresses and my kind proclamations, by which, feeling too sensibly that there should be no war between the inhabitants of one and the same country, I endeavoured to open your eyes, and I expanded my paternal arms to receive you ; notwithstanding his measures with all foreign governments situate in his vicinity to solicit their support, and his reiterated entreaties to obtain from them succours in men, provisions, and military stores ; finally, notwithstanding all he has done to maintain himself in his revolt and to attain his end,

Heaven,



Heaven, the avenger of guilt, has reduced him to flight, while, the protector of innocence, it has lent me its support, and conducted to an happy issue my enterprises, which, commanded by the necessity of a just defence, have had no other object but the happiness of my fellow-citizens.—Such was my prediction, when, in my address of the 30th Germinal, I warned you of the disasters which would result from your perseverance in support of the rebellion of Rigaud; and when, after having held out an helping hand to you, I told you that it was in vain you relied upon the fortifications which constituted the hope of Rigaud. The event has justified my prediction.

You were deaf to my voice, citizens, and to the voice of reason: I then saw myself obliged, contrary to my inclination, to have recourse to force of arms. I marked out to General Dessalines, commander in chief of the army, the steps which he should take. Supported by the courage of Generals Clervaux and Laplume, and the exertions of all his officers and soldiers, he surmounted all the difficulties opposed to him by Rigaud: master of Aquin, he had only to pursue the course of his conquests; but, faithful to the orders of his chief, he relaxed before Saint Louis the ardour of his troops, and patiently awaited the effect that the letter might produce, which I then determined to address by a deputation of three members, to the constituted authorities, and to all the citizens, as well civil as military, of the city of Cayes. I formed this deputation, charged to make known to you my pacific intentions, of men capable of inspiring you with the greatest confidence. They were the Chief of Brigade Vincent, director of the fortifications of St. Domingo, and Citizens Arrault and Cezar, who were charged with that mission. They arrived at Cayes with the olive-branch in one hand, and my address promising you oblivion of the past, in the other. The hope of succour held out to Rigaud by his accomplices induced him to reject those means of safety which my generosity still offered to him: but always perfidious, in the hope of gaining time, he gave me reason to expect the accomplishment of the conditions, no less humane than just, which I proposed to him, in order to put an end to the destructive calamities of civil war, and to give peace to my country. With this view he answered my deputation by that which he sent to Petit-Goave, composed of Citizens Chalviere, Martin-Belfond, and Latulipe: and whilst, in confirmation of the promises which I had made to the citizens of the South, I indulged them in unrestrained liberty of communication with their fellow-citizens of Petit-Goave, he showed to my deputies an inflexible rigour, an implacable hatred, the thirst of vengeance, and all the preparations of a determined resistance. Their steps were watched, and they were forbid to raise their voice in the midst of the general desolation. Notwithstanding the distrust which such conduct must have inspired, I did

not cease to prosecute the design which I had conceived of gaining over the remainder of the department of the South by the means of persuasion. I wrote to Rigaud, and assured him, by the return of his envoy Bonard, that I should forget the past, and that I required of him nothing more but to submit to the French government, and to acknowledge his legitimate chief. But seeing that, far from answering my expectation, he only strengthened himself the more, I ordered General Dessalines, to whom Saint Louis had opened its gates, to advance up to Cayes. His approach made Rigaud resolve upon a flight too precipitate to allow him time to mark the city of Cayes with the revenge which he meditated. He abandoned the place; and that day was the day of your deliverance. The army of the republic entered it; and its conduct in taking possession ought to convince you, that, if it has known how to conquer when you took up arms against justice and reason, it has known how to see in you only a people of friends and brothers, the moment you abjured your error.

With respect to myself, invariable in my promises, you may reckon so much the more on those contained in my amnesty of the 1st Messidor, as my principles of humanity, religion, and love of my brethren, render them inviolable. But when I swear to you to throw the veil of oblivion over the past, I must apprise you that I shall be inexorable in the case of future faults, because, having turned away from your heads the sword of the law, which was ready to strike you for having taken up arms against the republic, I become responsible to it, by the general pardon which I grant you, for your fidelity to the new oath which you are going to take from my hands, never to betray it more, and to be wholly obedient to the national authority. Let this happy æra, which, in restoring you to your families and to society, gives peace to St. Domingo, be to us a cause of gratitude to the Supreme Being! I have not the vanity to attribute to myself the glory of the happy issue of this war, which the ambition of Rigaud lighted up: it belongs only to God. Without his support the work of man is perishable, and his designs more fluctuating than the waves of the sea when agitated. Thus you have seen all the plans of Rigaud turn to his shame and confusion, while Heaven has crowned my enterprises with the most complete success. Join yourselves then with me, citizens, brethren, and friends, in returning thanks to the Supreme Being; and if your return be truly sincere, swear in his presence, fidelity to the republic, attachment to your country, and obedience to your chiefs.

Done at head-quarters of Cayes, the 18th Thermidor, in the 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible (7th August 1800).

The General in Chief, **TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.**

*Papers relative to the Commencement of Negotiations for Peace with France.*

(No. 1.)

*No. 8, Hereford Street, le 6 Fructidor, An 8  
(24 Août 1800).*

Milord,

QUELQUE scrupuleux que j'aie été jusqu'ici à suivre en tous points la marche tracée pour mes communications officielles avec le ministère de sa Majesté, le secret & la célérité qu'exigent celles qui sont l'objet de la note ci-jointe me paroissent justifier des relations plus directes. J'aime à croire d'après cela, que votre Excellence ne désapprouvera pas le parti que je prends aujourd'hui de lui communiquer, sans intermédiaire, les intentions du gouvernement François touchant les ouvertures qui lui ont été faites par Monsieur le Baron de Thugut.

Si sa Majesté agréé les propositions renfermées dans la note ci-jointe, je vous prie, Milord, de nommer le plutôt possible la personne qui sera chargée de traiter avec moi, & qui sans doute apportera, dans cette négociation importante, l'esprit de conciliation qui seul pourra rétablir la paix & la bonne intelligence entre les deux gouvernemens.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la considération la plus respectueuse,  
&c. (Signé) OTTO.

*Translation.*

(No. 1.)

*No. 8, Hereford Street, le 6 Fruc. An 8  
(Aug. 24, 1800).*

My Lord,

HOWEVER scrupulous I may have hitherto been to follow in all respects the path traced for my official communications with the ministry of his Majesty, yet the secrecy and dispatch requisite for those which form the subject of the enclosed note, appear to me to justify a more direct communication. I flatter myself, therefore, that your Excellency will not disapprove of the step I now take of communicating to you, without any intervention, the intentions of the French government respecting the overtures which have been made to it by Baron Thugut.

If his Majesty should accept the propositions contained in the enclosed note, I beg, my Lord, that you would appoint, as soon as possible, the person who shall be employed to treat with me; and who without doubt will be guided in this important negotiation by that spirit of conciliation which alone can contribute to the



the restoration of peace and good understanding between the two governments.

I have the honour to be, with the most respectful consideration,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient servant,  
(Signed) OTTO.

(No. 2.)

*A son Excellence Milord Grenville, Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères.*

SA Majesté Imperiale ayant fait communiquer au gouvernement de la république Française une note de Lord Minto, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plenipotentiaire de sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Brétagne près la cour de Vienne, de laquelle note il résulte, que le desir de sa Majesté Britannique seroit de voir terminer la guerre qui divise la France & l'Angleterre ; le soussigné est spécialement autorisé à demander au ministère de sa Majesté des éclaircissemens ulterieurs sur la proposition qui a été transmise par la cour de Vienne ; & en même tems, vu qu'il paroît impossible que dans le moment où l'Autriche & l'Angleterre prendroient une part commune aux negociations, la France se trouvât en suspension d'armes avec l'Autriche & en continuation d'hostilité avec l'Angleterre ; le soussigné est autorisé pareillement à proposer qu'un armistice général soit conclu entre les armées & les flottes des deux états, en prenant à l'égard des places assiégées & bloquées des mesures analogues à celles qui ont eu lieu en Allemagne, par rapport aux places d'Ulm, de Philipsbourg, et d'Ingolstadt.

Le soussigné a reçu de son gouvernement les pouvoirs nécessaires pour négocier & conclure cet armistice général. Il prie son Excellence Milord Grenville de placer cette note sous les yeux de sa Majesté Britannique, et de lui transmettre la réponse de sa Majesté.

Londres, le 6 Fructidor, An 8

(24 Août 1800).

(Signé)

OTTO.

*Translation.*

(No. 2.)

*To his Excellency Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.*

HIS Imperial Majesty having communicated to the government of the French republic a note from Lord Minto, envoy extraordi-

nary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, at the court of Vienna, from which note it appears that the desire of his Britannic Majesty is to see a termination of the war which divides France and England, the undersigned is specially authorized to demand from his Majesty's ministry farther explanations respecting the proposition which has been transmitted by the court of Vienna ; and, at the same time, as it appears impossible that at the moment when Austria and England take a common share in the negotiations, France should find herself under a suspension of arms with Austria, and a continuation of hostilities with England, the undersigned is in like manner authorized to propose that a general armistice be concluded between the armies and the fleets of the two states, adopting, with respect to the places which are besieged and blockaded, measures analogous to those which have taken place in Germany, relative to Ulm, Philippsbourg, and Ingolstadt.

The undersigned has received from his government the powers necessary for negotiating and concluding this general armistice. He begs his Excellency Lord Grenville to lay this note before his Britannic Majesty, and to transmit to him his Majesty's answer.

*London, the 6th Fruct. An 8*

(Signed)

OTTO.

(Aug. 24, 1800).

(No. 3.)

Sir,

*Downing Street, Aug. 26, 1800.*

I AM to request that you will endeavour, as soon as you can, to see M. Otto, and to ask him from me, Whether he has any objection to deliver to you, sealed up for me, the papers to which his last communication refers, as his doing so will expedite his receiving the answer to it.

You will at the same time apprize him, that you are not informed of the particulars of that communication, or of its tendency ; and that you have been charged to make this inquiry, in order to avoid drawing any attention to it.

*Commissioner George.*

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

(No. 4.)

BONAPARTE, Premier Consul de la république Française, en vertu de l'article 41 de la constitution, donne au Citoyen Otto, commissaire du gouvernement pour l'échange des prisonniers en Angleterre, pouvoir de proposer, consentir, & signer, conformément à ses instructions, un armistice général entre la république Française & sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne.

Fait

Fait à Paris, au Palais du Gouvernement, le 2 Fructidor,  
an 8 de la république.

(Signé)

Par le Premier Consul BONAPARTE.

(Signé)

Le Secrétaire d'Etat HUGUES B. MARET.

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*Translation.*

(No. 4.)

*M. Otto's full Powers.*

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French republic, in virtue of the 41st article of the constitution, gives to the Citizen Otto, commissary of the government for the exchange of prisoners in England, power to propose, to consent to, and to sign, conformably to his instructions, a general armistice between the French republic and his Majesty the King of Great Britain.

(Signed)

By the First Consul, BONAPARTE.

(Signed)

The Secretary of State, HUGUES B. MARET.

Done at Paris, at the Palace of the Government,  
the 2d Fructidor, year 8 of the republic.

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(No. 5.)

Sir,

*Downing Street, Aug. 28, 1800.*

I HAVE the King's commands to desire that you will, as soon as you can after the receipt of this letter, see M. Otto; and that you will return to him the original of the paper which he delivered to you on Tuesday last.

In making proper acknowledgments to him for his attention on this occasion, you will mention, that the paper I had wished to see was not this, but Lord Minto's note referred to in that which M. Otto addressed to me by order of his government on the 24th instant; but that, while you were with M. Otto, I received, by a messenger from Vienna, the copy of Lord Minto's note, together with that written on the same subject by M. de Thugut to M. Talleyrand.

I enclose for your information a copy of the former, and an extract of the latter of those papers, which you will return to me after you shall have seen M. Otto. The reason of my communicating them to you is, to enable you to converse with M. Otto on the subject of them, in conformity with the instructions contained in the minute herewith enclosed, which you are at liberty in the course of your conversation to show to M. Otto, as containing the heads of what you are charged to communicate to him.

You will of course carefully confine your conversation within



the limits of that paper ; and you will as soon as possible deliver to me a written minute of what shall have passed between you and M. Otto on the subject. I am, &c.

*Commissioner George.*

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

(No. 6.)

*Minute of Instructions to Captain George, August 28, 1800.*

1. TO declare that the note presented at Vienna by Lord Minto contains the expression of his Majesty's sentiments, and that the King is ready to act in conformity to it.

2. To inquire whether any answer has been returned by the French government to the proposal contained in M. Thugut's letter to M. Talleyrand respecting a place for the meeting of plenipotentiaries to carry on joint negotiation ; or whether M. Otto is authorized to agree with this government on that point, agreeably to the suggestion contained in M. Thugut's letter.

3. To express in that case that either of the places named by M. de Thugut would be agreed to by his Majesty, and a proper person sent thither on his Majesty's part to meet the plenipotentiaries of Austria and France, provided that the French government is willing to enter into sufficient engagements for the freedom of direct communication by couriers with such place of negotiation.

4. That with respect to the proposal of an armistice, the King would see with great satisfaction the moment when he could with propriety adopt any measure, the immediate effect of which would be to put a stop, at least for a time, to the calamities of war ; but that an armistice, as applying to naval operations, has at no period ever been agreed on between Great Britain and France during the course of their negotiations for peace, or until the preliminaries have been actually signed ; that it cannot therefore be considered as a step necessary to negotiation ; and that from the difficulties to which its execution must unavoidably be expected to give rise, it might more probably tend to obstruct than to facilitate the success of those endeavours which the two parties might employ for the restoration of peace : that the circumstances of a naval war are obviously not such as to admit of such equal arrangements as are easily established with regard to military operations when suspended by such an agreement : that it appears, therefore, all events premature to enter even into the discussion of this question, until from the course of the negotiations it shall more clearly appear how far they are likely to lead to a satisfactory issue : and that no decision could in any case be taken here on such subject unless the French government had previously explained in what manner it is conceived that the principles of the regula-

tions adopted in the German armistice with respect to blockaded towns, can be applied to the naval ports and arsenals of France, so as to carry *bona fide* into execution, as to the respective maritime forces, the objects which those stipulations have in view with respect to the military positions occupied by the two armies.

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(No. 7.)

My Lord,

Park Place, Aug. 29, 1800.

IN obedience to his Majesty's commands communicated to me by your Lordship in your letter of yesterday's date, I called upon M. Otto, and had a particular conversation with him on the subject of the papers delivered to me by your Lordship. I made a proper acknowledgment to him for the readiness which he showed to comply with your Lordship's wish of communicating the paper you wished to see, which he conceived to be the one I had the honour to deliver to your Lordship; and he appears fully sensible of the attention shown him on that occasion. I declared to him,

1st, That the note presented at Vienna by Lord Minto contains the expression of his Majesty's sentiments, and that the King is ready to act in conformity to it.

2d, I inquired whether any answer had been returned by the French government to the proposal contained in M. Thugut's letter to M. Talleyrand respecting a place for the meeting of plenipotentiaries to carry on joint negotiations, and was informed by him that the place of meeting was fixed at Luneville.

3d, I informed M. Otto that either of the places named by M. Thugut would be agreed to by his Majesty, and a proper person sent thither on his Majesty's part to meet the plenipotentiaries of Austria and France, provided that the French government is willing to enter into sufficient engagements for the freedom of direct communication by couriers with such place of negotiation; which he promises to communicate immediately to the French government by courier.

4th, I also informed M. Otto of the very substantial reasons that will prevent his Majesty from agreeing to a general armistice previous to the signing of preliminaries, as detailed in the minute which I had the honour to receive from your Lordship; and was answered by him, that he has every reason to think, and is personally convinced, that the continuation of the German armistice will depend upon the conclusion of the English armistice, the advantages of the latter being considered by France as an equivalent for the very obvious disadvantages of the German one. He observed, that the regulations contained in the German armistice do not extend to such places as were not actually blockaded or attacked by the French; judging therefore from analogy, such places

places only as are actually blockaded by the English forces could be comprehended in the proposed armistice; therefore Belleisle, Malta, and Alexandria, should be put on the same footing as Ulm, Philipsburg, and Ingolstadt.

M. Otto has been instructed to require an answer to the proposal for a general armistice before the 3d of September, which makes him conclude that hostilities may again commence about that time, should the proposed armistice be positively refused on the part of his Majesty. He farther observed, that as long as hostilities on the continent are carried on, there can be no firm basis on which to ground negotiation, as every change on either side would occasion a new subject of discussion.

M. Otto farther remarked, that if a general armistice should be agreed on, he is authorized to enter into any security that may be thought necessary for the commerce of Great Britain; and that the great importance of the subject obliges him to inquire whether he is to have a written answer on the subject of the general armistice, or whether he is to consider the present verbal communication as definitive against it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Honourable Lord Grenville, (Signed) R. GEORGE.

(No. 8.)

Sir,

Downing Street, Aug. 29, 1800.

AS M. Otto expressed to you a desire to receive in writing the answer of the King's government to his note, I transmit to you the enclosed, which I request you will communicate to him.

I am, &c.

Commissioner George.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

(No. 9.)

Sir,

Downing Street, Aug. 29, 1800.

I ENCLOSE to you, by the King's command, the answer which his Majesty has thought proper that I should return to the different points contained in the note which I had the honour to receive from you.

The mode which you adopted for the transmission of that paper was perfectly satisfactory to his Majesty's government; but as Captain George has, from his situation, the opportunity of unobserved intercourse with you, I will request you to transmit to me, through him, any further communications with which you may be charged by your government respecting this business.

M. Otto.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.



## NOTE.

M. OTTO having apprized his Majesty's government, through Captain George, that the proposal made by the court of Vienna for fixing Luneville as the place for carrying on the proposed negotiation for a general peace has been acceded to by the French government, it only remains on that head to express his Majesty's agreement to the same proposal; and to declare, that in consequence thereof a proper person shall be sent to Luneville, on his Majesty's part, to meet the plenipotentiaries of Austria and France, as soon as the passports for such minister and his suite shall be received: provided that the French government is willing to enter into the necessary engagements, that his Majesty's plenipotentiary shall be at liberty to communicate freely, and in the usual manner, by courier with this country, and with the dominions of his Majesty's allies.

With respect to the proposal for a general armistice by sea and land between Great Britain and France, the King would see with great satisfaction the moment when he could with propriety adopt any measure, the immediate effect of which would be to put a stop, at least for a time, to the calamities of war; but an armistice, as applying to naval operations, has at no period ever been agreed on between Great Britain and France, during the course of their negotiations for peace, or until the preliminaries have been actually signed; such a step cannot therefore be considered as necessary to negotiation, and from the disputes to which its execution must unavoidably be expected to give rise, there is just reason to apprehend that it might more probably tend to obstruct than to facilitate the success of those endeavours which the two parties might employ for the restoration of peace. Besides this it is to be considered, that the circumstances of a naval war are obviously not such as to admit of such equal arrangements as are easily established with regard to military operations, when suspended by such an agreement. It appears therefore, at all events, premature to enter even into the discussion of this question, until, from the course of the negotiations, it shall more clearly appear how far they are likely to lead to a satisfactory issue. But in any case no decision could be taken here on such a subject, unless the French government had previously explained, in what manner it is conceived that the principles of the regulations adopted in the German armistice with respect to blockaded towns can be applied to the naval ports and arsenals of France and her allies now blockaded by his Majesty's fleets, so as to carry *bona fide* into execution, as to the respective maritime forces, the same objects which those stipulations

tions have in view with respect to the military positions occupied by the armies in Germany and Italy.

*Downing Street, Aug. 29, 1800.* (Signed) **GRENVILLE.**

(No. 11.)

*Hereford Street, No. 8, le 30 Août, 1800*  
(12 Fruct. An 8.)

Milord,

J'AI reçu hier au soir la lettre et la note que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser, et je me suis empressé de les envoyer sur le champ à Douvres par un courier extraordinaire.

Je ne puis qu'être très flatté de l'approbation que le gouvernement de sa Majesté a bien voulu donner au mode que j'avois adopté pour mes communications politiques. Celui que votre Excellence me propose a le double avantage de la célérité et du secret ; et je le suivrai toutes les fois que les ordres de mon gouvernement me mettront dans le cas d'en profiter. J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé) **OTTO.**

(No. 11.)

*Translation.*

*No. 8, Hereford Street, Aug. 30, 1800*  
(12th Fruc. An 8.)

My Lord,

I RECEIVED yesterday evening the letter and the note which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me ; and I immediately transmitted them to Dover by an extraordinary messenger.

I cannot but be extremely flattered by the approbation which his Majesty's government has been pleased to give to the mode which I had adopted for my political communications. That which your Excellency proposes to me combines the double advantage of dispatch and of secrecy, and I shall follow it as often as orders from my government shall afford me an opportunity of profiting by it. I have the honour to be, with the most respectful consideration,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) **OTTO.**

(No. 12.)

NOTE.

SON Excellence Milord Grenville, ayant bien voulu informer le soussigné de l'intention de sa Majesté d'envoyer un plenipotentiaire à Luneville pour prendre part aux négociations qui seront entamées,

entamées, aussitôt que les passeports nécessaires auront été expédiés par le gouvernement François, & qu'on aura donné l'assurance d'une correspondance libre de ce plenipotentiaire avec sa cour, & avec les pays appartenants aux alliés de sa Majesté, le soussigné a expédié sur le champ un courier extraordinaire pour communiquer ces dispositions à son gouvernement.

Les sentiments de conciliation & d'humanité qui ont influé sur cette décision du cabinet sont un heureux présage du rétablissement de la bonne harmonie entre deux pays qui, par le génie, les talens, & l'industrie de leurs peuples, sont si fortement intéressés à chérir les arts & les jouissances de la paix. C'est pour atteindre plus promptement ce but si ardemment désiré par l'Europe entière, que le soussigné avoit été chargé de soumettre au gouvernement Britannique le projet d'une trêve maritime; mais les ministres de sa Majesté ayant jugé qu'il seroit prématuré d'entrer même en discussion sur cet objet, il doit respecter les motifs qui leur paroissent militer contre une pareille négociation, quoiqu'il ait eu tout lieu d'espérer que l'adhésion de sa Majesté à cette proposition auroit pu devenir le gage de la continuation des deux armistices conclus en Allemagne & en Italie, le gouvernement François ne pouvant consentir long tems à sacrifier les avantages que lui donne sa position militaire sur le continent, sans être assuré d'un sacrifice analogue de la part de la Grande Bretagne. Si par la force impérieuse des circonstances, le résultat des négociations de Luneville étoit soumis aux nouvelles chances de la guerre, il est à presumer que les instructions & délibérations respectives n'auroient plus pour base un état de chose connu & apprécié de toutes partes, et que les dispositions pacifiques manifestées par les puissances belligérentes ne produiroient pas des effets aussi prompts & aussi salutaires, qu'on auroit pu en espérer d'une trêve générale.

Les appréhensions du soussigné touchant le renouvellement probable des hostilités en Allemagne & en Italie, nonobstant les négociations qui de concert avec sa Majesté seront entamées à Luneville, sont confirmées par l'ordre qu'il a reçu de solliciter une réponse avant le 3 Septembre.

*Hereford Street, le 12 Fruct. An 8*  
(30 Août 1800).

(Signé) OTTO.

(No. 12.)

*Translation.*

NOTE.

HIS Excellency Lord Grenville having been pleased to inform the undersigned of the intention of his Majesty to send a plenipotentary to Luneville, in order to take a share in the negotiations which shall be entered upon, as soon as the necessary passports shall



shall have been transmitted by the French government, and as soon as assurance shall have been given respecting the free correspondence of this plenipotentiary with his court, and with the countries belonging to the allies of his Majesty, the undersigned immediately dispatched an extraordinary messenger in order to communicate these dispositions to his government.

The conciliatory and humane sentiments which have had an influence in producing this decision of the cabinet, are a happy prelude of the re-establishment of good harmony between two countries which, from the genius, the talents, and the industry of their people, are so strongly interested in cherishing the arts and the enjoyments of peace. It is with a view to attain more speedily this end so ardently desired by all Europe, that the undersigned was directed to submit to the British government the project for a maritime truce; but the ministers of his Majesty having judged that it would be premature to enter even upon the discussion of this object, it is his duty to respect the motives which appear to them to militate against such a negotiation, although he may have had every reason to hope that the adherence of his Majesty to that proposal might have become the pledge of the continuance of the two armistices concluded in Germany and Italy; the French government not being able to consent, for any length of time, to sacrifice the advantages afforded to it by its military position upon the continent, without the assurance of an analogous sacrifice on the part of Great Britain.

If, through the imperious force of circumstances, the result of the negotiations of Luneville should be subjected to the future fortune of war, it is to be presumed that the respective instructions and deliberations would no longer have for a basis a state of things known and appreciated on all sides; and that the pacific dispositions manifested by the belligerent powers would not produce effects as prompt and salutary as might have been hoped for from a general truce.

The apprehensions of the undersigned, relative to the probable renewal of hostilities in Germany and in Italy, notwithstanding the negotiations which, in concert with his Majesty, shall be commenced at Luneville, are confirmed by the order which he has received to solicit an answer before the 3d of September.

*Hereford Street, the 12th Fruct.*

(Signed)

OTTO.

*Year 8 (30th Aug. 1800).*

(No. 13.)

Sir,

*Downing Street, Sept. 2, 1800.*

I AM to desire that you will apprize M. Otto, that the King has been pleased eventually to make choice of Mr. Grenville to represent

represent his Majesty at Luneville, and of Mr. Garlike, now his Majesty's secretary of legation at Berlin, to act as his Majesty's secretary to Mr. Grenville's mission. It will therefore be necessary that a separate passport for Mr. Garlike should be furnished by the French government, such as will enable him to proceed directly from Berlin to Luneville. You will add, that it will be a matter of convenience to his Majesty's government, and to Mr. Garlike personally, if that passport, instead of being sent through London, were transmitted, through the French minister at Berlin, to the Earl of Carylfort, his Majesty's minister at that court.

I wish you farther to remark to M. Otto, that it is usual in the opening of negotiations for peace, that such previous explanations should take place as may enable the respective ministers to arrive nearly at the same time at the place of negotiation; and that as the communication on this point may be received here so much sooner from Paris than from Vienna, his Majesty's government would wish to be informed through you of the period which may be fixed for the arrival of the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries at Luneville, in order that no delay may take place on his Majesty's part in the opening of the negotiation.

I am, &c.

To Captain George.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

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(No. 14.)

Milord,

Hereford Street, 4 Sept. (17 Fruct.).

M. GEORGE n'étant pas encore revenu de Margate, où il a conduit sa famille, j'espère que votre Excellence ne désapprouvera pas que je vous fasse passer directement les communications très importantes que j'ai reçues ce matin par un courrier extraordinaire. Je dois ajouter que si sa Majesté consent à l'armistice proposé, je suis chargé de remettre le passeport, et de donner toutes les assurances demandées pour le plénipotentiaire qui pourra être nommé.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec la plus haute considération,

Milord,

De votre Excellence

Le très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

(Signé)

OTTO.

(No. 14.)

*Translation.*

My Lord,

*Hereford Street, 4th Sept. (17 Fruct.).*

MR. George not being yet returned from Margate, whither he has conveyed his family, I hope that your Excellency will not disapprove of my transmitting to you directly the very important communications which I received this morning by an extraordinary courier. I should add, that, if his Majesty consent to the proposed armistice, I am directed to deliver the passport, and to give all the assurances demanded for the plenipotentiary who shall be appointed.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, &c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

(No. 15.)

NOTE.

LE soussigné ayant communiqué à son gouvernement la note en date du 29 Août, que son Excellence Milord Grenville lui a fait remettre, se trouve chargé de lui présenter les observations suivantes.

Des preliminaires de paix avoient été conclus et signés entre la Majesté Imperiale et la republique Française, l'intervention de lord Minto, qui a demandé que l'Angleterre fût admise dans les négociations, a empêché la ratification de sa Majesté Imperiale.

La suspension d'armes, qui n'avoit eu lieu sur le continent, que dans l'espoir d'une prompte paix entre l'Empereur et la republique, devra donc cesser et cessera en effet au 24 Fructidor (11 Sept.), puisque la France n'avoit sacrifié qu'à cette esperance les immenses avantages que lui avoit assurés la victoire.

L'intervention de l'Angleterre complique tellement la question de la paix, qu'il est impossible au gouvernement François de prolonger plus long tems l'armistice sur le continent, à moins que sa Majesté Britannique ne le rende commun entre les trois puissances,

Si donc le cabinet de St. James veut continuer de faire cause commune avec l'Autriche, et si son desir d'intervenir dans les négociations est sincère, sa Majesté Britannique n'hésitera point à adopter l'armistice proposé.

Mais si cet armistice n'est point conclû avant le 24 Fructidor (11 Sept.), les hostilités auront été recommencées avec l'Autriche; le Premier Consul ne pourra plus consentir à l'égard de cette puissance qu'à une paix séparée et complete.

Pour satisfaire aux explications demandées relativement à l'armistice,



mistice, le souffigné est chargé de faire connoître à son Excellence Milord Grenville, que les places qu'il s'agit d'assimiler à celles d'Allemagne sont Malthe et les villes maritimes de l'Egypte.

S'il est vrai, qu'une longue suspension d'armes entre la France et l'Angleterre pourroit paroître defavorable à sa Majesté Britannique, il ne l'est pas moins qu'un armistice prolongé sur le continent est essentiellement defavantageux à la republique Françoisé; desorte qu'en même tems que l'armistice maritime seroit pour le gouvernement François une garantie du zèle que mettroit l'Angleterre à concourir au retablissement de la paix, l'armistice continental en seroit une pour le gouvernement Britannique de la sincerité des efforts de la France; et comme la position de l'Autriche ne lui permettroit plus alors de ne pas rechercher une prompte conclusion, les trois puissances auroient dans leurs intérêts propres des raisons determinantes pour consentir sans delai aux sacrifices, qui peuvent être reciproquement nécessaires pour operer la prochaine conclusion d'une paix générale et solide, telle qu'elle est le vœu et l'espoir du monde entier.

*Hereford Street, 17 Fruct. An 8*  
(4 Sept. 1800).

(Signé)

OTTO.

(No. 15.)

*Translation.*

NOTE.

THE undersigned having communicated to his government the note dated the 29th of August, forwarded to him by his Excellency Lord Grenville, is directed to submit to him the following observations:

Preliminaries of peace had been concluded and signed between his Imperial Majesty and the French republic. The intervention of Lord Minto, who demanded that England should be admitted to take part in the negotiations, prevented their ratification by his Imperial Majesty.

The suspension of arms, which had taken place solely in the hope of a speedy peace between the Emperor and the republic, ought then to cease, and will in fact cease on the 24 Fructidor (11th Sept.), since France had sacrificed to that hope alone the immense advantages which victory had secured to her.

The intervention of England renders the question of peace so complicated, that it is impossible for the French government to prolong farther the armistice upon the continent, unless his Britannic Majesty will consent to render it common to the three powers.

If then the cabinet of St. James's desires to continue to make a common

common cause with Austria, and if its desire to take part in the negotiations be sincere, his Britannic Majesty will not hesitate to adopt the proposed armistice.

But if this armistice be not concluded before the 24 Fructidor (11th Sept.), hostilities will have been renewed with Austria, and the First Consul will no longer be able to consent, with regard to that power, to any but a separate and complete peace.

In order to satisfy the explanations demanded relative to the armistice, the undersigned is directed to acquaint Lord Grenville, that the places which it is proposed to assimilate to those of Germany, are Malta and the maritime towns of Egypt.

If it be true that a long suspension of arms between France and England would appear unfavourable to his Britannic Majesty; it is not less so, that an armistice prolonged upon the continent would be essentially disadvantageous to the French republic; so that at the same time that the naval armistice would be to the French government a pledge of the zeal which would be employed by England in promoting the re-establishment of peace, the continental armistice would be one also to the British government of the sincerity of the efforts of France; and as the position of Austria would no longer admit of her not diligently seeking for a conclusion, the three powers would have, in their own private interests, decisive reasons for consenting, without delay, to the sacrifices which may be reciprocally necessary in order to bring about an early conclusion of a general and solid peace, such as may answer the wish and the hope of the whole world.

Hereford Street, 17 Fruct. Year 8 (Signed) OTTO.  
(4th Sept. 1800).

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(No. 16.)

Sir,

Downing Street, Sept. 4, 1800.

IT appearing by a note received this day from M. Otto, that the French government has determined to make the continuance of the armistice between Austria and France, and the commencement of the negotiations for peace, dependant on the conclusion of an armistice with this country; it is judged proper, in order that the ultimate decision on so important and extensive a question may be taken with the fullest knowledge of all the considerations by which it ought to be governed, that you should see M. Otto, and inquire of him, Whether (as his note of the 30th ultimo appears to intimate) he is furnished with a projet of a treaty of naval truce? and in that case, Whether he is willing to communicate it to you for the information of his Majesty's government?

You will further inquire, Whether he is empowered and instructed to include in such treaty his Majesty's allies?

A a 2

And,

And, lastly, if his projet should contain no article applicable to the question of moving the French and Spanish ships now in Brest to any other station in or out of Europe, you will inquire, Whether M. Otto is authorized to enter into negotiation for the purpose of including proper stipulations on that subject in any treaty of the nature which his government has proposed?

I am, &c.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

(No. 17.)

My Lord,

*London, Sept. 4, 1800.*

SINCE I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the conversation that had passed between me and M. Otto on the subject of the proposal for a naval armistice, and the readiness he had expressed of furnishing me with a copy of the projet, I have received from him the enclosed note and the projet therein referred to. I have the honour to be, &c.

*Lord Grenville.*

(Signed)

EVAN NEPEAN.

(No. 18.)

PROJET.

I.

IL y aura suspension d'hostilités entre les flottes et armées de la république Française et celles de la Grande Bretagne.

II.

Les batimens de guerre et de commerce de l'une et de l'autre nation pourront librement naviguer sans être soumis à aucune visite et en suivant l'usage établi avant la guerre.

III.

A dater du Fructidor, tous les batimens de l'une et de l'autre nation, qui seroient pris, seront rendus.

IV.

Les places de Malthe, Alexandrie, Belleisle, seront assimilées aux places d'Ulm, de Philipsbourg, et d'Ingolstadt, c'est à dire que tous les batimens neutres ou François pourront y entrer librement pour y porter des vivres.

V.

Les escadres qui bloquent Brest, Cadix, Toulon, Flessingue, retourneront dans leurs ports; ou du moins se tiendront hors de vue de la terre.

VI.

Trois officiers Anglois seront expédiés, l'un directement à l'amiral qui commande dans la Méditerranée, l'autre au commandant



mandant de l'escadre devant Malthe, le troisième au commandant du blocus d'Alexandrie, pour leur donner connoissance du present armistice, et leur porter l'ordre de s'y conformer. Les dits officiers traverseront la France pour arriver plutôt à leur destination.

VII.

Sa Majesté Catholique et la république Batave sont comprises dans le present armistice.

(No. 18.)

*Translation.*

PROJET.

I.

THERE shall be a suspension of hostilities between the fleets and armies of the French republic and those of Great Britain.

II.

The ships of war and merchant-vessels of each nation shall enjoy a free navigation without being subject to any search, and shall observe the usage established previous to the war.

III.

All vessels, of either nation, captured after the 1<sup>st</sup> of Fructidor, shall be restored,

IV.

The places of Malta, Alexandria, Belleisle, shall be assimilated to the places of Ulm, of Philipsburgh, and of Ingolstadt; that is to say, all neutral or French vessels shall have permission freely to enter them in order to furnish them with provisions.

V.

The squadrons which blockade Brest, Cadiz, Toulon, Flushing, shall return into their own harbours, or at least shall keep out of sight of the coast.

VI.

Three English officers shall be dispatched, one directly to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, another to the commander of the Squadron before Malta, the third to the commander of the blockade of Alexandria, to notify to them the present armistice, and to convey to them orders to conform themselves thereunto. The said officers shall pass through France, in order the more expeditiously to arrive at their destination.

VII.

His Catholic Majesty and the Batavian republic are included in the present armistice.

(No.

(No. 19.)

NOTE.

THE only motive which could lead this court to entertain the discussion of a proposal so unusual in itself, and so disadvantageous to the interests of Great Britain, as that of a maritime truce to precede negotiation, is the desire of contributing to facilitate the conclusion of a general peace ; and the termination of the armistice on the continent, by the act of the French government, would put an end to all inducements to such a measure on the part of this country.

The necessity of receiving the King's commands, on the project communicated by M. Otto, must prevent the undersigned from transmitting any reply to that paper before Sunday next. It is therefore for M. Otto to determine whether he will not think it proper immediately to write to his government, to remark, that if France has proposed an armistice with Great Britain for the purpose of its leading to general negotiation and peace, that object can only be attained by at least such a prolongation of the continental armistice as will allow the time required for receiving the answer to the proposal made here.

*Downing Street, Sept. 5, 1800. (Signed) GRENVILLE,*

(No. 20.)

*Thursday Evening, Sept. 4, 1800.*

CITIZEN Otto presents his compliments to Mr. Nepean, and, according to his desire, encloses a sketch of the treaty proposed by his government.

(No. 21.)

Monsieur, *Londres, 18 Fruct. An 8 (5 Sept. 1800).*

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser pour me prévenir que sa Majesté avait jugé convenable de nommer provisoirement M. Grenville pour prendre part aux négociations eventuelles de Luneville. Ce choix ne pourra qu'être très-agréable au gouvernement Français. Lorsque le résultat des communications actuelles aura rendu nécessaire le voyage de M. Grenville, je lui remettrai le passeport que j'avais déjà demandé, et je suis chargé de donner au nom de mon gouvernement toutes les assurances que M. Grenville pourra désirer pour la promptitude et l'inviolabilité de sa correspondance.

Quant à M. Garlike, il sera très facile de lui envoyer directement

ment à Berlin le passeport qui lui sera nécessaire. J'en ferai la demande à mon gouvernement.

Les arrangemens à prendre dans le cas d'un congrès éventuel pour que les ministres respectifs arrivent à peu près dans le même tems dans le lieu des conférences, sont tellement conformes aux procédés ordinaires en pareil cas, qu'ils ne seront point négligés. La proximité de Paris me donnera la facilité de donner au ministre Britannique tous les renseignemens qu'il pourra désirer à ce sujet, bien avant le tems où il pourroit les recevoir de Vienne. J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et obéissant serviteur,

Capt. George.

(Signé)

OTTO.

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*Translation.*

(No. 21.)

Sir, *London, the 5th Sept. 1800 (18 Fruct. Year 8).*

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, acquainting me that his Majesty had thought proper provisionally to appoint Mr. Grenville to take part in the eventual negotiations at Luneville. That choice cannot fail to be very agreeable to the French government. As soon as the result of the present communications shall have rendered the journey of Mr. Grenville necessary, I shall deliver to him the passport for which I had previously applied; and I am directed to give, in the name of my government, every assurance which Mr. Grenville can desire respecting the promptitude and the inviolability of his correspondence.

With respect to Mr. Garlike, it will be very easy to send to him directly to Berlin the passport necessary for him, and I shall request it of my government.

The arrangements to be taken in the case of an eventual congress, in order that the respective ministers may arrive about the same time at the place of the conferences, are so conformable to the ordinary proceedings in similar cases, that they will not be neglected. The proximity of Paris will afford me the facility of giving to the British ministry every information which it may desire upon that subject, long before it could procure it from Vienna.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

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(No. 22.)

LE soussigné a reçu à 4 heures après-midi la note que son Excellence Lord Grenville lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser. Elle lui



lui a paru d'une si haute importance qu'à la même heure il l'a transmise à son gouvernement par un courrier extraordinaire. Il espère qu'elle arrivera assez-tôt pour produire l'effet que son Excellence a eu en vue; et si elle sert à prolonger pendant quelques jours les armistices du continent, il se félicitera beaucoup d'avoir été à même d'y contribuer.

Il prie son Excellence d'agréer l'hommage de sa respectueuse considération.

*Hereford Street, 19 Fruclidor, An 8* (Signé) OTTO.  
(6 Sept. 1800).

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*Translation.*

(No. 22)

THE undersigned received yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the note which his Excellency Lord Grenville did him the honour to address to him. It appeared to him to be of such high importance, that at the same hour he transmitted it by an extraordinary messenger to his government. He hopes that it may arrive in time to produce the effect which his Excellency has had in view: and if it serves to prolong for a few days the continental armistices, he will congratulate himself very much on having had it in his power to contribute thereunto.

He begs his Excellency to accept the homage of his respectful consideration.

*Hereford Street, 19 Frucl. Year 8* (Signed) OTTO.  
(6th Sept. 1800).

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(No. 23.)

NOTE.

LORD Grenville presents his compliments to M. Otto, and sends herewith the official answer to his last communication on the subject of an armistice, together with the counter-projet therein referred to.

He requests M. Otto to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

*Downing Street, Sept. 7, 1800.*

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(No. 24.)

NOTE.

THE undersigned has had the honour to lay before the King the official answer of the French government which he received from

from M. Otto on the 4th instant; and also the project of an armistice communicated on the same day.

The spirit of that answer is unhappily but little consonant with those appearances of a conciliatory disposition which had before been manifested. If it be really practicable in the present moment to restore permanent tranquillity to Europe, this object must be effected by very different means than those of such a controversy as that paper is calculated to produce.

Some reply is, however, indispensably necessary to the assertions there advanced, which if now passed over might hereafter be considered as admitted.

The articles which an Austrian officer, charged with no such commission, was persuaded to sign at Paris, do indeed appear to his Majesty little calculated to terminate the calamities of Europe.

But whatever be the tendency of the conditions which the French government has there specified, there can be no pretence for representing them as preliminaries concluded by Austria or annulled by the intervention of his Majesty.

The engagements by which the courts of London and Vienna have agreed not to treat except in concert with each other, were concluded before there was any question of these pretended preliminaries of peace. And the first intimations which his Majesty received of their signature were accompanied by the express declarations of his ally, that they were wholly unauthorized, and must be considered as absolutely null.

The French government could indeed expect no other determination to be taken by his Imperial Majesty. The want of all powers or instructions for such a treaty, on the part of the Austrian officer, was at the time distinctly notified by him to those who treated with him, and is declared even on the very face of the paper which he signed.

With respect, therefore, to the supposed demand of his Majesty to be admitted to those negotiations, nothing more is necessary to be said. The note delivered to M. de Thugut by Lord Minto, sufficiently explains the part which his Majesty is really disposed to take in any negotiation which may be regularly set on foot for general peace.

The King has always been persuaded that the result of such a negotiation can alone effectually re-establish the tranquillity of Europe.

Experience has confirmed this opinion; and it is only from the conviction of its truth that his Majesty has now been induced to waive his strong objections to the first proposal of a naval armistice, and to enter into the discussion of the conditions on which it may be established.

His Majesty, judging from the experience of so many former negotiations, considers such an armistice as in no degree likely

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either to expedite or facilitate an arrangement of the direct interests of Great Britain and France.

He views it in no other light than as a temporary advantage which it is proposed to him to yield to his enemy, in order to prevent the renewal of continental hostilities, and thereby to contribute to the conclusion of a general peace.

And on this ground, notwithstanding the many disadvantages which he is sensible must result to this country from such a measure, he is resolved to give to his allies and to all Europe this new pledge of the sentiments by which he is actuated; provided that his enemies are disposed to regulate the conditions of such an armistice, as far as the nature of the case will allow, in conformity to the obvious and established principle of such arrangements.

This principle is, that the respective position of the two parties should remain during the continuance of the armistice such as it was at its commencement; and that neither of them should by its operation acquire fresh advantages or new means of annoying his enemy, such as he could not otherwise obtain. The difficulty of doing this with the same precision in the case of naval operations, as by land, has already been adverted to in a former note; and it constitutes a leading objection to the measure itself.

But the French projet, instead of attempting to remove or lessen these difficulties, departs at once, and in every article, from the principle itself, although expressly recognised and studiously maintained in the continental armistice which is there referred to as the foundation and model of this transaction.

It is proposed, in effect, that the blockade of the naval ports and arsenals of the King's enemies should be raised; that they should be enabled to remove their fleets to any other stations, and to divide or to collect their force as they may judge most advantageous to their future plans: the importation both of provisions and of naval and military stores is to be wholly unrestrained. Even Malta and the ports of Egypt, though expressly stated to be now blockaded, are to be freely victualled, and for an unlimited period, in direct contradiction to the stipulations of the German armistice respecting Ulm and Ingolstadt, to which places it is nevertheless professed to assimilate them: and this government is expected to bind itself towards the allies of France even before any reciprocal engagements can be received from them; while, at the same time, all mention of the King's allies is, on the other hand, totally omitted.

To a proposal so manifestly repugnant to justice and equality, and so injurious not only to his Majesty's interests, but also to those of his allies, it cannot be expected that any motive should induce the King to accede.

The counter-projet which the undersigned has the honour to transmit to M. Otto contains regulations in this respect more nearly



nearly corresponding with that principle of equality on which alone his Majesty can consent to treat.

Even those articles are in many important points, and particularly in what relates to the actual stations of his Majesty's squadrons, very far short of what his Majesty might justly demand from a reference to the general principle above stated, from analogy to the conditions of the continental armistice, or from the relative situation of naval force; and a confidence is reposed in the good faith of his enemies, which, although it can never be claimed in transactions between belligerent powers, his Majesty is, nevertheless, willing to hope he shall not find to have been misplaced on the present occasion.

If M. Otto is empowered to accede to these stipulations, a proper person will immediately be authorized to sign them on his Majesty's part; if not, he is requested to transmit them, without delay, to his government.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

*Downing Street, Sept. 7, 1800.*

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(No. 25.)

COUNTER-PROJET.

IT having been agreed that negotiations for a general peace shall be immediately set on foot between the Emperor of Germany, his Britannic Majesty, and the French republic, and an armistice having already been concluded between the forces of his Imperial Majesty and those of the French republic, it is agreed that an armistice shall also take place between the forces of his Britannic Majesty and those of the French republic, on the terms and in the manner following: that is to say—

Art. I. All hostilities, both by sea and land, between the forces of the two contracting parties, shall be suspended, and shall not be renewed until after fourteen days notice given of the termination of the armistice. This notice, in so far as relates to the parts of Europe north of Cape St. Vincent, must be given by one of the two governments to the other, and is to be reckoned from the day in which the same shall be received by the government to whom it is given. In the Mediterranean or other parts of the world, the notice must be given by the respective commanding officers. But in case of the renewal of hostilities between Austria and France, the armistice between Great Britain and France is likewise to be considered as terminated, so soon as such renewal of hostilities shall be known to the officer commanding the British forces; except only in so far as relates

to prizes of merchant-vessels, which shall be regulated by the third article of this convention.

II. Orders shall immediately be sent by the two governments to their officers in the different parts of the world, to conform themselves to this agreement; sea-passes shall be given to the ships which are to carry these orders; and his Britannic Majesty's officers to be sent for that purpose through France, shall be furnished with the necessary passports and facilities to expedite their journey.

III. All prizes made in any part of the world during the continuance and operation of the armistice, by any officers having actually received due notice of this agreement, shall be restored; and generally, whether such notice shall have been received or not, all prizes made in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after twelve days (to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention), shall be restored; and the same periods shall be allowed in this respect for the other parts of the world, as were stipulated by the 22d article of the preliminaries of the last peace.

IV. Malta, and the maritime towns and ports of Egypt, shall be placed on the same footing as those places which, though comprised within the demarkation of the French army in Germany, are occupied by the Austrian troops; consequently, nothing shall be admitted by sea which can give additional means of defence; and provisions only for fourteen days at a time, in proportion to the consumption, as it shall be ascertained by commissaries to be named for the purpose, who shall have power to establish the necessary regulations for giving effect to this stipulation, conformably to the principles of the 4th article of the convention concluded between the Austrian and French generals in Germany.

V. The blockade of Brest, Toulon, and any other of the ports of France by his Majesty's fleets, shall be discontinued; and all British ships shall be instructed not to interrupt or obstruct the trade or navigation of any ships sailing to or from the coast of France, except in the article of naval or military stores, which are not to be brought thither by sea during the present armistice. None of the ships of war now stationed in the said ports respectively shall, before the renewal of hostilities, be removed to any other station.

VI. The allies of the two parties shall severally be at liberty to accede to this armistice, if they so think fit; provided that they also engage to observe a like armistice, on conditions similar to those here specified, towards such of the allies on the other side as shall also accede to it.

The periods or terms to be fixed for the commencement of the armistice in the different quarters of the world as with respect

to each of the said allies, are to be regulated in conformity to the stipulations contained in the 3d article of this convention as between Great Britain and France; and the said periods or terms are to be reckoned from the day on which the accession of such power to the armistice shall have been duly notified by such power to the party with whom it is at war. Such notification, duly authenticated by the government on whose part it is made, may either be transmitted directly by couriers or flags of truce, or through the channel of the two contracting parties, to each other reciprocally. The naval ports and arsenals of the allies of France are, during such armistice, to be placed on the same footing with those of France; and the notices which are to precede the renewal of hostilities, as well as all other matters relating to such armistice, are to be regulated according to the terms of this convention.

VII. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the term of ten days, or sooner, if the same be practicable.

(No. 26.)

*Hereford Street, 21 Fruit. An 8*  
(8 Sept. 1800).

Milord,

J'AI reçu hier à onze heures du soir la note et le contre-projet que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser. Les principes renfermés dans ces deux pièces sont à plusieurs égards si peu analogues aux propositions que j'ai été chargé de faire, et qui avaient pour objet de compenser par un armistice Britannique les inconvéniens qui pourraient résulter pour la France de la prolongation éventuelle de l'armistice Allemand, que je ne puis prendre sur moi de les admettre avant d'avoir reçu des instructions ultérieures. Je me suis donc conformé aux intentions de votre Excellence en envoyant ces deux pièces à mon gouvernement le plus promptement possible.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec la considération la plus respectueuse,

Milord,

De votre Excellence

Le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,

(Signé)

OTTO.

(No.



(No. 26.)

*Translation.**Hereford Street, 21 Fruct. 8  
(Sept. 8, 1800).*

My Lord,

I RECEIVED yesterday, at eleven o'clock at night, the note and the counter-projet which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me. The principles contained in these two pieces are, in several respects, so little analogous to the proposals which I have been directed to make, and the object of which was to compensate by a British armistice the inconveniences which might result to France from the eventual prolongation of the German armistice, that I cannot take upon myself to admit them without previously receiving farther instructions. I have, therefore, complied with your Excellency's intention, by transmitting to my government those two pieces with a little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be,

With the most respectful consideration, &amp;c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

(No. 27.)

*Hereford Street, le 29 Fructidor, An 8  
(16 Sept. 1800).*

Milord,

J'AI l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence la réponse que mon gouvernement m'a chargé de faire à la note que vous m'avez fait l'honneur d'adresser.

Le Premier Consul, espérant qu'il est encore possible de rapprocher les intérêts des deux gouvernemens et leur vœux pour une paix prompte et solide, et voulant donner de son côté une nouvelle preuve de ses dispositions pacifiques, a expédié l'ordre de retarder encore pour quelques jours l'attaque que l'armée Française avait été chargé de faire sur toute la ligne.

Je donnerai verbalement soit à votre Excellence elle-même soit à la personne qu'elle jugera à-propos de nommer pour cet effet, des explications satisfaisantes sur les principales objections renfermées dans votre note de 7 de ce mois; et je me flatte qu'elles produiront le résultat que votre Excellence a eu en vue en me faisant connoître les intentions de sa Majesté. La haute importance de ces communications m'autorise à vous suppléer de les faciliter autant qu'il dépendra de vous.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la plus respectueuse considération,

Milord,

De votre Excellence

Le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,

(Signé)

OTTO.

(No

(No. 27.)

*Translation.**Hereford Street, Sept. 16, 1806  
(29 Fruc. 8).*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to address to your Excellency the answer which my government has directed me to make to the note which you did me the honour to address to me.

The First Consul, hoping that it is still possible to approximate the interests of the two governments, and their wishes for a speedy and solid peace, and being willing to give, on his part, a fresh proof of his pacific dispositions, has dispatched orders for deferring, for some days longer, the attack which the French army had been directed to make upon the whole line.

I shall give verbally, either to your Excellency yourself, or to such person as you shall judge proper to appoint for that purpose, satisfactory explanations respecting the principal objections contained in your note of the 7th of this month; and I flatter myself that they will produce the effect which your Excellency had in view, by making known to me the intentions of his Majesty. The high importance of those communications authorizes me to entreat that you would give them every facility in your power.

I have the honour to be, with the most respectful consideration,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And most humble servant,

(Signed)

Otto.

(No. 28.)

NOTE.

LE soussigné a transmis à son gouvernement la note de son Excellence Milord Grenville, en date du 7 Septembre. Le contre-projet qui y était joint, ayant été placé sous les yeux du Premier Consul, il a reconnu que cet armistice, tel qu'il était proposé, ne présentait aucun avantage pour la république Française, et dès-lors ne pouvait pas la compenser des inconveniens graves qu'en-gendrait pour elle la continuation de l'armistice continentale: il résulte que le contre-projet ne pourrait être admis qu'autant qu'il serait simplement question de préluder à un arrangement particulier entre la France et l'Angleterre par une trêve seulement particulière aux deux états; mais l'effet de la trêve primitive proposée devant être de servir à la république Française

de

de compensation pour la trêve continentale, la première doit lui offrir des avantages égaux aux inconveniens que la seconde lui apporte.

Le soussigné est donc chargé de faire deux propositions entre lesquelles sa Majesté Britannique pourra choisir celle qui lui paraîtra s'accorder d'avantage avec l'intérêt de ses états ou avec ses relations continentales.

La première est que le projet d'armistice soit rédigé et admis dans les termes analogues à ceux qui ont été proposés par le ministère de sa Majesté Britannique, mais uniquement dans la supposition que cet armistice serait indépendant des événemens du continent, et seulement relatif à une négociation particulière qui s'ouvrirait sur-le-champ entre les deux puissances.

La seconde est, que sa Majesté Britannique continue à faire cause commune avec l'Empereur, mais qu'alors elle consente que la trêve maritime offre à la république Française des avantages égaux à ceux que la trêve continentale assure à la Maison d'Autriche.

Et à cet égard, la comparaison est facile à établir.

Par l'armistice continental, la cour de Vienne acquiert le moyen de réorganiser ses armées, de convertir en hommes, en armes, en munitions de toute espèce, les subsides que l'Angleterre lui paie; de fortifier, d'approvisionner ses places de seconde et troisième ligne qui se trouvaient en mauvais état, parceque la marche rapide des armées Françaises n'avaient pas été prévue. Alessoppe, Palma Nova, Verise, Veronne, et Lintz, avaient été négligées; chaque jours leurs fortifications se relèvent. Ulm, Ingolstadt, quoique bloquées améliorent leur défensive: et c'est l'armistice qui leur procure cet avantage; car au moment où ces places se sont trouvées investies, l'ennemi ne pensait qu'à assiéger les nôtres, et par conséquent les siennes n'étaient pas préparées à une attaque aussi prochaine.

Par l'armistice continental l'impression des victoires des armées Françaises diminue, leur effet s'affaiblit. Six mois de repos feroient pour que le moral & le matériel des armées Autrichiennes se trouvassent rétablis, pour que les vaincus ne fussent plus oppressés de l'ascendant des vainqueurs, & pour que cette chance de supériorité, si bien acquise à la république, fut encore pour elle ressaisir.

Ce seroit également par suite de l'armistice continental que le royaume de Naples en proie à tous les genres de calamités, tous les germes d'insurrection, peut se réorganiser & offrir de nouvelles ressources aux ennemis de la France.

C'est à la faveur de l'armistice, enfin, que des levées d'hommes se font en Toscane, dans la marche d'Ancone, que partout l'Autriche se prépare de nouveaux moyens de défense, que par



sa position, qui peut-être étoit désespérée, s'améliore, tandis que les avantages de la république ou s'atténuent ou disparaissent.

Déjà le Premier Consul a fait à l'amour de la paix un assez grand sacrifice de ces avantages. S'il continuait à ne point en tirer parti, ce ne serait plus modération mais faiblesse; ce ne serait plus le moyen d'arriver à la conclusion de la paix, mais celui de perpétuer la guerre. Peut-être au jugement des hommes d'état le gouvernement Français a-t-il déjà trop différé à user de la chance qui lui étoit favorable; mais il ne l'a fait que sur les assurances positives qui lui avoient été données d'une paix prompte & séparée.

Aujourd'hui que les deux cours alliées insistent pour une négociation commune & une paix générale le gouvernement Français sent trop bien qu'un ouvrage aussi compliqué n'est pas l'affaire de quelques jours, & il doit éviter de se mettre dans une position qui serait diamétralement contraire à l'accélération des négociations, en donnant aux puissances ennemies, & principalement à l'Autriche, un intérêt réel à prolonger les discussions pour acquérir chaque jour les moyens de se présenter avec plus d'avantage sur le champ de bataille, & par conséquent avec plus de prétensions au congrès.

C'est pour éviter en partie un inconvénient aussi manifeste, que la France tient à ce que l'armistice maritime soit stipulé de façon à être l'équivalent de l'armistice continental, & à mettre de son côté l'Angleterre dans le cas de désirer la conclusion de la paix.

Les avantages que la république Française peut & doit se proposer de l'armistice maritime sont la libre navigation de ses bâtimens, & les facilités nécessaires pour ses communications avec les Iles de France & de la Réunion, et avec ses colonies d'Amérique; & quand elle en feroit usage pour envoyer quelque mille hommes de plus en Egypte, les places de l'Empereur n'acquiescent-elles point pareillement chaque jour une nouvelle force sur le continent?

Quand à l'approvisionnement des ports mêmes de la république, la France ne manque pas de moyens intérieurs de circulation, & cet objet n'est pour elle que d'un petit intérêt. Quand le gouvernement Britannique propose que les ports & les places bloquées ne puissent recevoir que pour quatorze jours de vivres, songe-t-il que la plupart de ces établissemens sont encore loin de manquer de vivres, & que d'ailleurs la saison qui s'approche en faisant qu'un blocus maritime est presque toujours illusoire, rend tout-à-fait inutile la faveur proposée?

Que si enfin on considère combien la Grande Bretagne, si elle veut sincèrement la paix, a peu d'intérêt à empêcher que la France conserve & consolide le petit nombre d'établissemens d'outre mer qui lui restent; combien par de nouvelles acquisitions de ce genre l'Angleterre accroît encore l'inquiétude, la jalousie

de l'Europe, & la disposition qu'elle montre à ne pas regarder indifféremment l'extension sans bornes de la puissance & du commerce Anglois, on sera porté même en convenant des avantages que la république Françoisé doit trouver dans une trêve maritime, à ne pas croire que cette même trêve puisse être si éminement désavantageuse à l'Angleterre que son gouvernement parût le supposer.

En conséquence le soussigné est chargé de se réserver à la double proposition que la présente note renferme.

S'il s'agit d'une négociation, & d'une paix séparée, l'armistice peut-être admis, tel qu'il est proposé par le ministère de sa Majesté Britannique.

S'il s'agit d'une négociation commune, & d'une paix générale, l'armistice doit être stipulé tel qu'il est proposé au nom du gouvernement François, & qu'il sera de nouveau détaillé par le soussigné.

(Signé)

OTTO.

*Hereford Street, 29 Fruc. An 8*  
(26 Sept. 1800).

(No. 28.)

*Translation.*

NOTE.

THE undersigned has transmitted to his government the note of his Excellency Lord Grenville, dated the 7th of September. The counter-projet which accompanied it having been laid before the First Consul, he has observed that the armistice, such as it was proposed, did not offer any advantage to the French republic, and consequently could not compensate to it for the serious inconveniences which would result to it from the continuance of the continental armistice: hence it follows, that the counter-projet could be admitted inasmuch only as the question might simply be to settle the preliminaries of a particular arrangement between France and England by a truce alike particular to the two states; but the effect of the proposed maritime truce being intended to serve as a compensation to the French republic for the continental truce, the former ought to afford to it advantages equal to the inconveniences which it experiences from the latter.

The undersigned is therefore directed to make two proposals, of which his Britannic Majesty may choose that which may appear to him most consonant to the interest of his dominions or to his continental relations.

The

The first is, that the projet for an armistice be drawn up and admitted in terms analogous to those which have been proposed by the ministry of his Britannic Majesty, but solely under the supposition that this armistice should be independent of the events of the continent, and relative only to a separate negotiation to be immediately opened between the two powers.

The second is, that his Britannic Majesty should continue to make common cause with the Emperor, but that, in that case, he should consent that the maritime truce may offer to the French republic advantages equal to those secured to the House of Austria by the continental truce.

And with this view the comparison may be easily settled.

By the continental armistice the Court of Vienna acquires the means of reorganizing its armies, of converting into men, arms, ammunition of every kind, the subsidies paid to it by England; of fortifying and victualling its places of the second and third line which were in a bad state, in consequence of the rapid march of the French armies having not been foreseen. Thus Asoppo, Palmanova, Venice, Verona, and Lintz, had been neglected; every day their fortifications are repairing. Ulm, Ingolstadt, although blockaded, are improving their means of defence; and it is the armistice which procures to them this advantage; for at the moment when those places were invested, the enemy thought only of besieging ours, and consequently their own were not prepared for so early an attack.

By the continental armistice, the impression made by the victories of the French armies diminish, their effects are weakened. Six months of repose would suffice to restore the moral and physical strength of the Austrian armies; to allow the conquered to recover from the impression of ascendancy acquired by the conquerors, and to make it necessary once more to regain that contingent superiority so well earned by the republic.

It would also follow as a consequence of the continental armistice, that the kingdom of Naples, now a prey to every kind of calamity, and containing all the seeds of insurrection, might be reorganized, and furnish fresh resources to the enemies of France.

It is by means of the armistice, in a word, that men are raising in Tuscany and in the marshes of Ancona; that Austria is every where preparing new means of defence; that every where she is ameliorating her position, which perhaps was desperate, whilst the advantages of the republic are diminishing or disappearing.

The First Consul has already made to the love of peace a sufficiently great sacrifice of those advantages: if he should continue to derive no benefit from them, it would no longer be moderation, but weakness; it would no longer be the means of arriving



living at the conclusion of peace, but that of perpetuating the war. Perhaps in the judgment of statesmen the French government may have already too long delayed to avail itself of the contingency which was favourable to it; but it has only done so upon the positive assurances which had been given to it of a speedy and separate peace.

At this moment, when the two allied courts insist upon a joint negotiation and a general peace, the French government is too well aware that so complicated a work is not to be accomplished in a few days, and it ought to avoid putting itself in a position which would be diametrically opposite to the acceleration of the negotiations, by giving to the inimical powers, and principally to Austria, a real interest to prolong the discussions, in order daily to acquire the means of appearing with greater advantage in the field of battle, and consequently with greater pretensions at the congress.

It is with a view of avoiding, in part, so manifest an inconvenience, that France requires that the maritime armistice should be stipulated in such a manner as to be equivalent to the continental armistice, and as to place England, on its side, in the situation of being desirous of the conclusion of peace. The advantages which the republic can and ought to expect from the naval armistice are, the free navigation of her ships, and the facilities necessary for her communications with the islands of France and Reunion, and with her American colonies; and although she should make use of it to send a few thousand men more to Egypt, do not the places belonging to the Emperor daily acquire, in like manner, fresh strength upon the continent?

With respect to the victualling the harbours of the French republic itself, internal means of circulation are not wanting; and this object is but of small importance to it. When the British government proposes that the harbours and places blockaded should only receive provisions for fourteen days, is it aware that the greater part of those establishments are still far from wanting provisions? and besides that, the season is drawing near, which, by rendering a naval blockade almost always illusory, makes the proposed favour quite useless?

That if, besides, it be considered how little it is the interest of Great Britain, if it be sincerely desirous of peace, to prevent France from preserving and consolidating the small number which remain to her of foreign settlements, and how much England, by making new acquisitions of this nature, would augment still farther the uneasiness and jealousy of Europe; and the disposition which it evinces not to see with indifference the unlimited extension of the power and commerce of England, it will be acknowledged, at the same time, that the advantages to be

be derived to the French republic from a maritime truce are admitted; that this truce would not be so eminently disadvantageous to England as her government appears to imagine.

The undersigned is, in consequence, directed to refer to the double proposition contained in the present note.

If a separate negotiation and peace be the object, the armistice may be agreed to in the form in which it is proposed by the ministry of his Britannic Majesty.

If a joint negotiation and a general peace be the object, the armistice must be stipulated in the manner in which it is proposed in the name of the French government, and as it will be subsequently detailed by the undersigned.

(Signed)

OTTO.

*Hereford Street, 29 Fruc. An 8*  
(Sept. 16, 1800).

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(No. 29.)

*Lord Grenville to M. Otto.*

Sir,

*Downing Street, Sept. 20, 1800.*

I ENCLOSE to you the answer to the last note which I have had the honour to receive from you.

You will there observe that his Majesty is very far from thinking it proper for him to accede to the principle which is again urged in that note as the foundation of a naval armistice.

While this fundamental difference subsists, there can be little reason to hope that any advantage could arise from discussing the details of such a measure.

The counter-projet which I had the honour to transmit to you, is considered here as going to the full extent of concession which can with any colour of reason be asked by France, or which could be admitted by this country, even in that view in which alone there can be any question of naval armistice.

If you are authorized to make any such new proposals as shall be really consistent with those principles which form the only admissible basis for such a transaction, I am confident you will not be unwilling, in a matter of so much importance, to transmit them to me in writing.

Should they then appear to his Majesty's government to afford any sufficient grounds for further discussion of this point, I shall very readily receive the King's commands for authorizing a proper person to converse with you on the subject of those communications.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GRENVILLE.

(No.

(No. 30.)

## NOTE.

THE note enlosed in M. Otto's letter of the 16th instant has been laid before the King.

His Majesty has not seen in that paper any fresh suggestions on the subject of a naval armistice which can at all vary the answer transmitted to M. Otto on the 7th instant.

Neither his Majesty's known engagements to his allies, nor his desire, so recently expressed, to contribute to the restoration of general tranquillity in Europe, will admit of his separating his interests from those of the powers with whom he is connected in the prosecution of the war; much less could he entertain the idea of consenting, for such a purpose, to any naval armistice; a measure which he has already declared to be totally inapplicable to a separate discussion of the interests of Great Britain and France.

This proposal being, therefore, one which the French government must have known that his Majesty could not accept, the supposed alternative professed to be offered to his Majesty's choice, amounts to nothing more than to the simple renewal of a demand already rejected. No fresh inducement is stated which should now dispose his Majesty to consent to those conditions of armistice for joint negotiation which he had before considered as wholly inadmissible.

From information received since the last communications on this subject took place, his Majesty has observed, with equal surprise and concern, that the orders for giving notice of the termination of the continental armistice must actually have been dispatched from Paris at the very time when the continuance of that armistice was proposed to his Majesty as the condition and inducement for a maritime truce: and if in addition to this circumstance his Majesty were to collect the present dispositions of his enemies from the terms respecting his conduct and views with which their recent communications with his allies are filled, the conclusion must be extremely unfavourable to the existence of any disposition to conciliation.

His Majesty is, however, still willing to wave all reference to these considerations, and to regulate his conduct by the motives which he has already explained. He still looks, therefore, to a naval armistice on suitable conditions, as to a sacrifice which he may be induced to make in order to prevent the renewal of hostilities on the continent, and thereby to facilitate those joint negotiations for general peace which might perhaps be accelerated by such an arrangement, although they are by no means necessarily dependant on it.



But when it is required that the extent of the sacrifice which his Majesty is to make should be regulated neither by any fair standard of equality, nor by the ordinary rules which govern such transactions; when, without any reference to the interests of his own people, he is called upon to proportion his concessions to the exaggerated estimates which his enemies have formed of the benefits derived to his allies from the continental armistice; and when, on such grounds as these, conditions are insisted on which even these could not warrant, it becomes necessary to state distinctly that his Majesty neither recognises this principle, nor, if he did, could he agree in this application of it.

His Majesty is not, indeed, called upon to appreciate the relative advantages which the prolongation of the continental armistice might really afford to each of the belligerent powers; but even of those circumstances which are enumerated by the French government as exclusively advantageous to Austria, many are evidently beneficial to both parties, and are so nearly to an equal extent.

If, during the interval of repose which has already elapsed, the Austrian armies have been re-established, recruited, and reinforced, France has not been inattentive to the same measures. If the subsidies which his Majesty has furnished are applied by his ally to the formation or transport of magazines, France has appropriated to similar purposes the rigorous contributions exacted from those countries which the existence of an armistice has not exempted from that calamity. The places in the rear of the Austrian army may have been repaired; but the position of the French armies has also been strengthened, and even the blockaded towns may perhaps suffer more from the increased length of the blockade, than they can profit by any internal measures for improving their defences.

Into other points of comparison his Majesty forbears to enter. No part of the varied successes of the continental war appears to him to entitle his enemies to presume on any ascendant over the spirit of the Austrian armies.

But were the assertions of the French government in these respects better grounded than his Majesty conceives them to be, the principle itself would still be inadmissible. It is impossible that his Majesty can admit that compensation is to be demanded from him for the extent of those advantages, whatever they might really be, which his ally might derive from the continuance of the armistice; yet even such compensation is in a great degree offered by his Majesty. In consenting to a naval armistice on such terms as have already been acceded to on his Majesty's part, he has made considerable sacrifices, and placed within the reach of his enemies great and obvious advantages which their representation

sensation in vain endeavours to depreciate ; he has thereby given to all Europe a strong pledge of his concern for the general welfare, and to his enemies a decided proof of pacific disposition.

But to yield to the present demand would be to sacrifice those means of present defence and those pledges of future security which have been acquired by such great and memorable efforts, and which he can never be expected to forego till the result of those negotiations, in which he has declared his readiness to concur, shall have crowned his endeavours for the happiness of his people by the restoration of safe and honourable peace.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street, Sept. 20, 1800.

(No. 31.)

Londres, le 4 Jour Compl. An 8  
(21 Sept. 1800).

Milord,

J'AI reçu hier à 10 heures du soir la lettre et la note que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur m'adresser, et j'y ai vu avec le plus vif regret que sa Majesté et son ministère ne sont pas encore disposés à accéder aux principes de conciliation réservés dans la note que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous remettre le 16 de ce mois.

Ce n'est pas seulement pour discuter ces principes, mais pour proposer à votre Excellence de nouveaux moyens de rapprochement que j'ai cru devoir lui demander une entrevue par ma lettre du 16 ; et j'avais tout lieu d'espérer que les explications dans lesquelles je servis entre auraient pu efficacement lever les difficultés qui s'opposent encore à la conclusion d'un armistice général.

Vous desiréz, Milord, que je vous donne ces explications par écrit. Elles portent sur deux points, qui dans votre première note sont représentés comme les plus importants : le mouvement des escadres de la république pendant l'armistice et le sort des alliés de la Grande Bretagne.

Je suis autorisé à consentir que les vaisseaux de ligne Français ne sortent point des ports où ils se trouvent actuellement, et si sa Majesté insiste à faire comprendre ses alliés dans l'armistice proposé, je pourrai encore consentir à les faire jouir des mêmes avantages que ceux de la république.

Les intentions du Premier Consul se trouvent de nouveau détaillées dans le projet que j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint et pour ne pas différer une communication de cette importance je remets à un autre moment la réponse que je dois à la note de votre Excellence,

J'observe

J'observerai seulement que quand même l'armistice Autrichien eut été rompu dans cet intervalle, il seroit facile le faire reprendre aux armées respectives leurs anciennes positions dans le cas où sa Majesté accèderoit aux dernières propositions qui lui sont faites.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé)

OTTO.

(No. 31.)

*Translation.*

*London, the 4th Complementary Day, Year 8  
(Sept. 21, 1800).*

My Lord,

I RECEIVED yesterday, at ten o'clock at night, the letter and the note which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me; and I have learnt from them, with the deepest regret, that his Majesty and his ministry are not yet disposed to accede to the principles of conciliation contained in the note which I had the honour to transmit to you on the 16th of this month.

It was not merely with a view to discuss those principles, but in order to propose to your Excellency fresh means of reconciliation, that I felt it my duty to request, in my letter of the 16th, to have an interview with you; and I had every reason to hope that the explanations into which I should have entered would effectually have obviated the difficulties which are still opposed to the conclusion of the general armistice.

You desire, my Lord, that I should give you those explanations in writing. They relate to two points, which in your first note are represented as being the most important: the power of altering the positions of the squadrons of the republic during the armistice, and the fate of the allies of Great Britain.

I am authorized to consent that the French ships of the line shall not go out of the harbours where they are at present; and if his Majesty insists upon his allies being included in the proposed armistice, I am authorized also to consent that they should enjoy the same advantages as those of the republic.

The intentions of the First Consul are anew detailed in the projet which I have herewith the honour to enclose; and in order not to delay a communication of such importance, I defer until another opportunity my answer to your Excellency's note.

I shall only observe, that even if the Austrian armistice should have been broken in this interval, it would be easy to make the respective armies resume their former positions in the event of

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his



his Majesty's acceding to the last proposals which have been made to him.

I have the honour to be,

With the most respectful consideration, &c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

(No. 32.)

PROJET.

**ATTENDU** qu'il est convenu que des négociations pour une paix générale seront immédiatement entamées entre la république Française & ses alliés d'une part, & sa Majesté Impériale, sa Majesté Britannique, & leurs alliés, de l'autre, & que l'armistice qui a déjà été conclu entre les armées de la république Française & celles de sa Majesté Impériale peut-être prorogé si un armistice équivalent est conclu entre les forces de la république Française & celles de sa Majesté Britannique, les deux gouvernemens ont arrêté de conclure le dit armistice aux conditions suivantes :

**Art. I.** Toutes hostilités par terre & par mer entre les deux parties seront suspendues & ne seront renouvelées qu'après une notification préalable d'un mois avant la fin de l'armistice. Dans toutes les parties du monde l'armistice ne pourra être rompu que par l'ordre même des gouvernemens contractants, & les hostilités ne pourront recommencer qu'un mois après la notification qui aura été faite par le général ou officier commandant de l'une des deux nations à celui de l'autre nation.

**II.** Il sera immédiatement envoyé par les deux gouvernemens des ordres aux officiers commandants dans les différentes parties du monde pour qu'ils se conforment à cette convention. On donnera des passeports aux avisos qui porteront ces ordres, et les officiers de sa Majesté Britannique qui traverseront la France pour cet objet recevront les saufs conduits & les facilités nécessaires pour accélérer leur voyage.

**III.** Toutes les prises faites dans aucunes des parties du monde pendant la durée de l'armistice, par aucun officier ayant actuellement reçu la notification de cette convention seront restituées. Et en général (que cette notification ait été faite ou non) toutes les prises faites dans la Manche ou dans les Mers du Nord après douze jours à compter de l'échange des ratifications de cette convention seront rendues, et à cet égard les termes seront fixés pour les autres parties du monde conformément aux stipulations du 22 article des préliminaires de la dernière paix; d'où il résulte qu'à compter du jour de dit échange tous bâtimens de com-

merce de l'une ou de l'autre nation pourront se mettre en mer et naviguer librement comme avant la guerre.

IV. Malthe et l'Egypte seront assimilées aux places d'Allemagne qui quoique bloquées par l'armée Française ont été appelées à jouir du bénéfice de l'armistice continental. Il sera fourni à Malthe pour quinze jours de vivres à la fois et à raison, de dix mille rations par jour. Pour l'Egypte, six frégates Françaises pourront partir du port de Toulon, débarquer à Alexandrie, et en revenir sans qu'elles puissent être visitées et sans qu'aucun empêchement puisse être mis à leur traversée soit par les vaisseaux Anglais soit par ceux des alliés de la Grande Bretagne. Un officier parlementaire Anglais s'embarquera à cet effet sur une des frégates, et traversera la France pour se rendre à Toulon.

V. Le blocus de Brest, de Toulon, et de tout autre port Français sera levé, et tous les capitaines Britanniques recevront l'instruction de ne pas interrompre le commerce de tout bâtiment entrant ou sortant. Cependant aucun vaisseau de ligne à deux et trois rangs de batterie actuellement mouillé dans les susdits ports ne pourra en sortir avant le renouvellement des hostilités pour prendre une autre station : mais les frégates, corvettes, et autres petits bâtimens de guerre pourront librement sortir et naviguer, et lorsqu'ils se rencontreront en mer avec les vaisseaux de sa Majesté Britannique, ils conserveront les usages établis avant la guerre.

VI. Les troupes de terre à la solde de sa Majesté Britannique ne pourront débarquer dans aucun port d'Italie pendant la durée du présent armistice.

VII. Les alliés de la France, savoir, l'Espagne, la république Napoléon, et Gênes, participeront au bénéfice du présent armistice. Si sa Majesté Britannique insiste à faire comprendre ses alliés dans l'armistice, ils jouiront des mêmes avantages que ceux de la France.)

VIII. La présente convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications seront échangées dans le terme de dix jours ou plutôt s'il est possible.

*Translation.*

(No. 32.)

PROJET.

IN consideration of its having been agreed that negotiations for a general peace shall be immediately opened between the French republic and its allies on one side, and his Imperial Majesty, his Britannic Majesty, and their allies, on the other side;

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and

and that the armistice which has already been concluded between the armies of the French republic and those of his Imperial Majesty may be prolonged, if an equivalent armistice should be concluded between the forces of the French republic and those of his Britannic Majesty, the two governments have agreed to conclude the said armistice upon the following conditions :

Art. I. All hostilities both by sea and land between the two nations shall be suspended, and shall not be renewed until after a month's notification prior to the end of the armistice. In all parts of the world the armistice shall not be broken without the express order of the contracting governments; and hostilities shall not be renewed until a month after the notification which may have been given by the general or commanding officer of one of the two nations to that of the other nation.

II. Orders shall be immediately transmitted by the two governments to the commanding officers in the several parts of the world, directing them to act in conformity with this convention. Passports shall be given to the persons who shall carry out these orders; and the officers of his Britannic Majesty who shall travel through France for this purpose shall receive safe-conducts and the necessary facilities for accelerating their journey.

III. All prizes made in any part of the world, during the continuance of the armistice, by any officer having actually received the notification of this convention, shall be restored: and generally (whether this notification shall have been made or not), all prizes made in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, shall be restored; and in regard to this object, the terms shall be fixed for the other parts of the world conformably to the stipulations of the 22d article of the preliminaries of the last peace; whence it results, that, computing from the day of the said exchange, all trading vessels of either nation shall have the power of putting out to sea, and of navigating freely as before the war.

IV. Malta and Egypt shall be assimilated to the places in Germany, which, although blockaded by the French army, have been permitted to enjoy the benefit of the continental armistice. Malta shall be furnished with provisions for fifteen days at a time, at the rate of ten thousand rations per diem. With regard to Egypt, six French frigates shall have the liberty of sailing from Toulon, of unlading at Alexandria, and of returning without being searched, and without suffering any opposition during their passage, either from English ships or from those of the allies of Great Britain. An English officer of rank shall, for this purpose, embark on board one of the frigates, and shall travel through France on his way to Toulon.

V. The



V. The blockade of Brest, of Toulon, and of every other French port, shall be raised; and all British captains shall receive instructions not to interrupt the trade of any vessel either entering therein or going out thereof. No ship of the line, however, of two or three decks, actually at anchor in the said ports, shall be at liberty to go out before the renewal of hostilities, for the purpose of changing its station; but frigates, sloops, and other small ships of war, may freely go out and navigate, and in the event of their meeting at sea with ships belonging to his Britannic Majesty, they shall observe the customs established before the war.

VI. The land forces in the pay of his Britannic Majesty shall not have the power of disembarking in any port of Italy during the continuance of the present armistice.

VII. The allies of France, namely, Spain, the Batavian republic, and Genoa, shall participate in the benefit of the present armistice. (If his Britannic Majesty insist upon including his allies in the armistice, they shall enjoy the same advantages with those of France.)

VIII. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of ten days, or sooner, if it should be possible.

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(No. 33.)

*Hereford Street, 23 Sept. 1800*  
(2 Vendémiaire, An 9).

Milord,

J'AI l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence la réponse à la note qu'elle a bien voulu me transmettre le 20 de ce mois.

Je vous prie d'agréer en même tems l'hommage des sentiments respectueux avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Milord,

De votre Excellence

Le très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

(Signé)

OTTO.

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(No. 33.)

*Translation.*

*Hereford Street, Sept. 23, 1800*  
(2 Vendémiaire, 9).

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to address to your Excellency the answer to the note which you had the goodness to transmit to me on the 20th of this month.

I beg

I beg that you would at the same time accept the homage of those sentiments of respect with which I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) OTTO.

(No. 34.)

NOTE.

DANS tout le cours de la négociation dont le soussigné a été chargé, il a eu lieu de regretter que le défaut de communications plus directes avec le ministère de sa Majesté l'ait mis dans l'impossibilité de donner à ses ouvertures officielles les développemens nécessaires. Le résultat de ses dernières communications, auxquelles répond la note qu'il a eu l'honneur de recevoir le 20 de ce mois, rend cet inconvénient bien plus sensible encore.

La première partie de cette note paraissant mettre en doute la sincérité des dispositions du gouvernement Français d'entamer des négociations pour une paix générale, le soussigné doit entrer à ce sujet dans quelques détails, qui justifieront pleinement la conduite du Premier Consul.

L'alternative proposée d'une paix *separée* dans le cas où sa Majesté n'agréerait pas les conditions d'un armistice général, loin de dévoiler un défaut de sincérité, fournit au contraire la preuve la plus forte des dispositions conciliantes du Premier Consul ; elle est une conséquence nécessaire de la déclaration faite par le soussigné le 4 de ce mois. En effet, il a eu l'honneur de prévenir le ministère Britannique, "que si cet armistice n'est pas conclu avant le 11 Septembre, les hostilités *auront été* recommencées avec l'Autriche, et que dans ce cas le Premier Consul ne *pourra plus* consentir à l'égard de cette puissance, qu'à une paix *separée et complète*." Cet armistice n'a pas été conclu à l'époque indiquée ; il étoit donc naturel de s'attendre éventuellement à une paix *separée* avec l'Autriche, et dans le même hypothèse à une paix également *separée* avec la Grande Bretagne, à moins qu'on ne pense que les calamités qui accablent depuis huit années une grande partie de l'Europe doivent se perpétuer, et n'avoir d'autre terme que la destruction totale de l'une des puissances belligérentes.

Ce n'est donc pas le gouvernement Français qui propose à sa Majesté de séparer ses intérêts de ceux de ses alliées, mais ayant vainement tenté de les réunir dans un centre commun, et les trouvant *separés de fait* par le refus de l'Angleterre de déposer sur l'autel de la paix quelques avantages particuliers, dont la France avait déjà fait le sacrifice, le Premier Consul a donné une nouvelle preuve de ses dispositions en indiquant un autre moyen de conciliation que le cours des événemens amenera tôt ou tard.

Conformément à l'avis que le soussigné a donné le 4 de ce mois, on a notifié en effet la cessation de l'armistice continental à

l'époque qui avait été fixée ; mais le contre-projet du ministère Britannique, expédié par le soussigné le 8 de ce mois, étant arrivé à Paris le 10, et sa Majesté Impériale ayant paru convaincue que son allié ne se refuserait point à un armistice admissible, le Premier Consul s'est décidé de nouveau à faire retarder de huit jours la reprise des hostilités. Les ordres ont été expédiés sur le champ aux armées d'Allemagne et d'Italie, et dans le cas où ces ordres fussent arrivés trop tard dans cette dernière contrée, et qu'à la suite de quelque opération militaire, les généraux Français eussent eu quelques succès, il leur était ordonné de reprendre la position qu'ils occupaient le jour même du renouvellement des hostilités.

Le simple exposé de ces faits suffira sans doute pour démontrer que le gouvernement Français n'a jamais pu avoir l'intention de masquer par des négociations simulées une nouvelle attaque contre l'Autriche, et qu'au contraire il a apporté dans toute cette négociation la franchise, la loyauté, qui seules peuvent assurer le rétablissement de la tranquillité générale que sa Majesté et son ministère ont tant à-cœur.

En vain chercheroit on les preuves d'une intention contraire dans quelques expressions refermées dans les communications officielles du gouvernement Français avec les alliés de sa Majesté. S'il s'agissait surtout d'une des dernières lettres écrites à Monsieur le Baron de Thugut, que le soussigné aurait pu communiquer lui-même s'il en eut trouvé l'occasion, cette lettre prouverait que le gouvernement Français, toujours ami de la paix, n'a paru se plaindre des intentions de la Grande Bretagne, que parcequ'il avait tout lieu de les croire contraires à un système solide de pacification.

Le soussigné n'est entré dans ces détails que parcequ'à la veille des négociations qui pourraient être entamées, il importe aux conseils des deux puissances d'être réciproquement convaincus de la sincérité de leurs intentions, et que l'opinion qu'ils peuvent avoir de cette sincérité, est le seul garrant du succès des négociations.

Quant au second point de la note que le soussigné a eu l'honneur de recevoir, il doit se référer à sa lettre du 16, par laquelle il a prevenu son Excellence Lord Grenville qu'il était chargé de donner des *explications satisfaisantes* touchant les principales objections du gouvernement Britannique à l'armistice proposé, en le priant instamment de faciliter des communications verbales avec le ministère. Il était donc difficile de croire que le gouvernement Français s'en tiendrait sans *aucune modification* à ses premières ouvertures, car dans ce cas il eut été très-inutile de solliciter une entrevue pour donner des *explications satisfaisantes*.

En parlant des compensations requises pour faire cadrer l'armistice naval avec la trêve continentale, le ministère de sa Majesté trouve qu'il y a de l'*exagération* dans la balance établie par le gouvernement Français ; une discussion formelle sur cet objet serait sans doute déplacée. Après les succès variés d'une guerre qui a produit



produit tant d'événemens extraordinaires, il est difficile de douter de l'influence morale de ces évènements sur les armées, sur les peuples, sur les gouvernemens eux-mêmes ; et les inductions que l'on peut en tirer dans le moment actuel paraissent justifier l'opinion que le soussigné a cru devoir manifester. S'il y a de l'exagération dans cette opinion, elle est partagée par les ennemis de la république eux-mêmes, qui ont tout employé pour prolonger la trêve, et qui ne se sont fait aucun scrupule de se servir même de la voie des négociations simulées pour gagner du tems. Les préliminaires, signés par M. le Comte de St. Julien et désavoués par sa cour, en sont un exemple mémorable, et il faut bien que la continuation de l'armistice continental soit un sacrifice pour la république, puisqu'on a tout fait pour le lui arracher.

Mais en admettant même l'existence de ce sacrifice le ministère de sa Majesté déclare formellement que l'on ne saurait exiger de lui un sacrifice analogue. — Il n'appartient certainement pas à la France de juger jusqu'à quel point les engagements pris par sa Majesté envers ses alliés peuvent gêner ses dispositions à cet égard, mais le droit de la France de demander le prix du sacrifice qu'elle est encore prête à faire, paraît incontestable. Le Premier Consul a donné à l'Europe des gages réitérés de ses dispositions pacifiques, il n'a cessé de les manifester envers les cabinets intéressés dans cette lutte, et quand même sa modération releverait les espérances des ennemis du gouvernement Français, elle sera toujours l'unique guide de ses actions.

Malgré cette différence dans la manière de considérer plusieurs questions accessoiress, et préliminaires de la pacification projetée, le soussigné doit se féliciter de trouver dans toutes les communications qu'il a eu l'honneur de recevoir jusqu'ici les mêmes assurances des dispositions de sa Majesté de travailler au rétablissement de la tranquillité de l'Europe ; et il ne négligera aucune occasion de faire valoir ces dispositions près de son gouvernement.

*Hereford Street, 22d Sept. 1800*

(Signé)

OTTO.

(1 Vendém. An 9).

*Translation.*

(No. 34.)

NOTE.

**DURING** the whole course of the negotiation with which the undersigned has been charged, he has had cause to regret that the want of more direct communications with his Majesty's ministry has rendered it impossible for him to give to his official overtures the necessary explanations. This inconvenience is rendered still more striking by the result of his last communications, to which the note which he had the honour to receive on the 20th of this month is an answer.

The first part of this note appearing to intimate a doubt respecting the sincerity of the dispositions of the French government to begin negotiations for a general peace, the undersigned cannot avoid entering into some details upon this subject, which will fully justify the conduct of the First Consul.

The proposed alternative of a *separate peace*, in the event of his Majesty's not accepting the conditions for a general armistice, far from evincing a want of sincerity, furnishes, on the contrary, the strongest proof of the conciliatory dispositions of the First Consul: it is a necessary consequence of the declaration made by the undersigned the 4th of this month. In effect, he has had the honour to apprise the British ministry "That if that armistice be not concluded before the 11th of September, hostilities *will have been renewed with Austria*, and that in that case the First Consul *will no longer be able, with regard to this power, to consent to any except a separate and complete peace.*"

That armistice was not concluded at the date fixed upon; it was therefore natural eventually to expect *a separate peace with Austria*, and according to the same supposition, a peace in like manner *separate with Great Britain*, unless it is thought, that the calamities with which a great part of Europe has been for eight years past oppressed, should be continued without other hope of termination than that of the complete destruction of one of the belligerent powers.

It is not therefore the French government which proposes to his Majesty to separate his interests from those of his allies; but having in vain attempted to unite them in a common centre, and finding them separated *in fact* by the refusal of England to lay down on the altar of peace some special advantages of which France had already made a sacrifice, the First Consul has given a fresh proof of his dispositions, by pointing out another means of reconciliation which the course of events will bring about sooner or later.

In conformity with the advice which the undersigned had transmitted on the 4th of this month, notification was given of the cessation of the continental armistice at the term which had been fixed upon; but the counter-projet of the British ministry, dispatched by the undersigned upon the 8th of this month, having reached Paris on the 10th, and his Imperial Majesty having appeared to be convinced that his ally would not withhold his consent to an admissible armistice, the First Consul determined again to retard for eight days the renewal of hostilities. Orders were immediately dispatched to the armies of Germany and Italy, and in the event of those orders arriving too late in the last-mentioned country, and of the French generals having obtained successes in consequence of any military operation, they are ordered to resume that position

which they occupied on the precise day on which hostilities were recommenced.

The simple relation of these facts will without doubt be sufficient to prove that the French government never can have intended to cover, by pretended negotiations, a fresh attack upon Austria; and that, on the contrary, it has acted throughout this negotiation with that frankness and loyalty which can alone ensure that re-establishment of general tranquillity which his Majesty and his ministry have so much at heart.

It would be in vain to look for proofs of a contrary intention in some expressions contained in the official communications of the French government to the allies of his Majesty; more especially if such proofs were attempted to be drawn from one of the last letters written to Baron Thugut, which the undersigned might have communicated himself, if he had found an opportunity. That letter would prove that the French government, always a friend to peace, appeared to complain of the intentions of Great Britain only because it had every reason to believe them contrary to a solid system of pacification.

The undersigned has entered into these details only because, on the eve of negotiations which may be entered upon, it is of importance to the councils of the two powers to be reciprocally convinced of the sincerity of their intentions, and because the opinion which they may have of that sincerity is the only pledge for the success of the negotiations.

With respect to the second point in the note which the undersigned has had the honour of receiving, he is to refer to his letter of the 16th, in which he informed his Excellency Lord Grenville that he was directed to give *satisfactory explanations* relative to the principal objections of the British government to the proposed armistice, and entreated him, at the same time, to facilitate the means of verbal communications with the ministry. It was therefore difficult to believe that the French government would adhere, without *any modification*, to its first overtures; for in that case, it would have been quite useless to solicit for an interview, in order to give satisfactory explanations.

In speaking of the compensations requisite, in order to place the naval armistice upon a footing with the continental truce, his Majesty's ministry think that there is some preponderance in the balance sealed by the French government; a formal discussion upon this point would undoubtedly be displaced. After the various successes of a war which has produced so many extraordinary events, it is difficult to doubt of the moral influence of those events upon armies, upon nations, upon governments themselves; and the deductions which may be drawn from it at present, appear to justify the opinion which the undersigned has felt it his duty to state. If there be any exaggeration in this opinion, it is shared



with the enemies of the republic themselves, who have employed every effort to prolong the truce, and who have not scrupled to use the means of pretended negotiations in order to gain time. The preliminaries signed by the Count de St. Julien, and disavowed by his court, are a memorable example of this; and the prolongation of the continental armistice must necessarily be considered as a sacrifice on the part of the republic, since every effort has been employed to extort its consent to it.

But even whilst his Majesty's ministry admit the existence of this sacrifice, they formally declare that an analogous sacrifice cannot be expected to be made on the part of his Majesty. It certainly does not become France to judge how far his Majesty's engagements with his allies may counteract his inclination in this respect; but France appears to have certainly an undoubted right to demand the price of the sacrifice which she has made, and which she is still willing to make. The First Consul has given to Europe repeated pledges of his pacific dispositions; he has never ceased manifesting them to the cabinets interested in this contest; and even although the hopes of the enemies of the French republic should be excited by his moderation, it shall always be the sole guide of his actions.

Notwithstanding this difference in the manner of viewing several questions accessory and preliminary to the proposed pacification, the undersigned cannot but congratulate himself on finding, in all the communications which he has hitherto had the honour of receiving, the same assurances of his Majesty's disposition to employ his efforts towards the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Europe, and he will neglect no opportunity of placing this disposition in its strongest light to his government.

*Hereford Street, Sept. 22, 1800*  
(1 Vendemiaire, Year 9).

(Signed) OTTO.

(No. 35.)

NOTE.

LORD Grenville presents his compliments to M. Otto, and has the honour to send him herewith the official answer to his communication of the 23d instant.

He requests M. Otto to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

*Downing Street, Sept. 25, 1800.*

## NOTE.

IT is by no means the wish of the British government to prolong a written controversy on the circumstances to which the first part of M. Otto's note of the 23d instant principally relates; it is however necessary, in order to vindicate the accuracy of the former statement which the undersigned was directed to make, that the dates of those facts should, in reply to M. Otto's note, be more particularly detailed; but this will be done without adding any fresh comment upon them.

The first proposal made to his Majesty, on the part of France, for a naval armistice grounded on that of the continent, was dated on the 24th of August.

The notices for terminating the continental armistice were given by the French generals on the 27th and 29th of August; the orders for that purpose must therefore have been actually sent from Paris before the 24th.

His Majesty's answer was transmitted by the undersigned to M. Otto on the 29th, the very day on which the last of the notices was given in Germany. That answer referred to the Austrian armistice as still existing; and it was not till the 4th of September that the first intimation was received here of the measures taken in Germany for giving notice of its termination.

With respect to the letter of M. Talleyrand to the Baron de Thugut, to which M. Otto refers, it was also dated the 24th August. The French government, so far from being at that time entitled to consider his Majesty's intentions as hostile to the re-establishment of a solid system of pacification, was then actually in possession of the notification given in his Majesty's name, through his ally, of his readiness to concur in immediate negotiations for that very purpose.

It will be with real pleasure that his Majesty will see the conclusions which appeared to him to result from these facts disproved by the event. The best evidence which the French government can now give of the sincerity of its dispositions for peace, will be found in the facilities it may afford for expediting both the commencement and the successful termination of that negotiation into which the King and his ally the Emperor of Germany have already expressed their willingness to enter, and which can alone, by a general and comprehensive arrangement of the interests of all the parties concerned in this extensive war, afford to Europe the hope of solid and permanent tranquillity.

With respect to the supposed case, in which it is stated, that France would not agree to treat with Austria but for a separate peace, the fortune of war can alone decide on the means of realizing such a pretension; but whenever it shall be insisted on by France

France, after the experience of what has already passed, it will afford to all other powers, not a presumption only, but the painful and decided conviction, that the French government has no real desire to put a final and conclusive period to the calamities of Europe. No man who considers the past events of this contest with attention, or who is capable of judging with accuracy of the present situation of affairs, can believe that if the present war is to be terminated only by a succession of separate treaties between the different powers now engaged in it, any permanent or solid basis of general tranquillity could be established.

As his Majesty has, in compliance with M. Otto's wishes, authorized a proper person to confer with him respecting the different proposals for a naval armistice, it is unnecessary to add any thing here on that subject. This step affords a new proof of his Majesty's dispositions to lend himself to every reasonable facility which can contribute to a general pacification, and every part of his Majesty's conduct will be found conformable to those dispositions.

*Downing Street, Sept. 25, 1800.*

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(No. 37.)

NOTE.

*Downing Street, Sept. 24, 1800.*

LORD Grenville presents his compliments to M. Otto, and has the honour to acquaint him, that, in consequence of his desire for an opportunity of conversing with a person of confidence on the part of this government respecting the different proposals which have been made as to the conditions of a naval armistice, his Majesty has been pleased to give authority to Mr. Hammond to meet M. Otto for that purpose.

It is the sincere wish of his Majesty's government, that the result of their conversation on this subject may tend to facilitate the great work of a general pacification on a solid and permanent basis.

Lord Grenville requests M. Otto to be assured of his high consideration.

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(No. 38.)

*To Mr. Hammond.*

Sir,

*Downing Street, Sept. 24, 1800.*

M. Otto having been empowered by the French government to negotiate a convention for an armistice between this country and France, with a view to negotiations for general peace; and hav

in



ing expressed an earnest desire to enter into verbal explanations on this subject with some person properly authorized on his Majesty's part; the King, willing to omit nothing which can contribute to the great work of restoring solid and permanent tranquillity to Europe, has been pleased to make choice of you for the purpose of meeting M. Otto, and of receiving from him such verbal communications as he may wish to make in addition to what has already passed in writing respecting the different projets proposed on either side for a naval armistice.

This letter will point to you the reasons which induce his Majesty to consider M. Otto's second projet as unsatisfactory in all the material points in which it differs from the counter-projet prepared here by his Majesty's command.

You will state to M. Otto his Majesty's decision in this respect, and you will enter without reserve into the discussion of the grounds on which it rests. His Majesty has no other object in view in this transaction than to contribute to the restoration of general peace. He is not unwilling for this purpose to sacrifice some present advantage, in the opinion that by so doing he consults the permanent interests of his people; but he can neither consent, at the opening of a negotiation for peace, to place himself in a condition of inferiority to his enemies, such as the result of the war in which he is engaged by no means warrants; nor does he think that the object of peace itself would be promoted or accelerated by rendering the intermediate situation of his enemies, under colour of an armistice, such as they might be desirous to prolong, rather than to terminate it by any admissible conditions of peace.

His Majesty sees, in the last projet of the French government, little progress towards an accommodation; it is indeed stated in M. Otto's letter to me of the 21st instant, that satisfactory explanations are there given on the two most important points which had been insisted on by his Majesty.

The admission of his Majesty's allies to partake in the same terms of armistice in which France claims to include her allies, is indeed not only an important, but an indispensable condition of any such agreement; but there can be no ground for representing this equal and necessary arrangement as a concession on the part of France, rather than on the part of his Majesty. And with respect to the other point stated by M. Otto (that which relates to the French ships of war), the offer of France still falls very short both of the King's demand, and of what would be necessary even to assimilate the naval armistice to that of the continent. The article in its present shape is therefore so far from containing any facility which could soften or remove the other obstacles in the way of an amicable conclusion of this business, that it must still be regarded in justice as an unequal and inadmissible claim on the part of the King's enemies.

On other points of no less importance, the new projet adheres to the former demand, and even in one instance brings forward a fresh pretension which had not before been stated.

In examining in detail the several articles of the proposed convention, some verbal differences between the English counter-projet and the second French projet, are not intended to be here adverted to.

If the more important points of the negotiation were satisfactorily adjusted, it would be necessary to make some remarks on these, and possibly also to propose, for the sake of precision, a few verbal alterations or additions to the original articles: but none of these appear likely in that case to create any serious difficulty.

It might be sufficient to include under this reserve the two variations made in the preamble of the convention.

But it may, perhaps, be more proper for you to state at this time the following observations respecting them, viz.

1. That the mention of the respective allies, in the form in which those words are introduced into the French preamble, seems to imply of necessity, not only that the negotiations shall (as is the King's intention) be carried on with a view to a general peace alone, so as to include in the final adjustment all the allies on both sides, but also that those allies should immediately be called upon to take part by their ministers in the proposed negotiations: a question which his Majesty conceives may more conveniently be reserved to future discussion, instead of being prejudged by the terms of any separate agreement for an armistice between Great Britain and France.

2. The expressions used in the French projet respecting the continental armistice appear unbecoming towards the King's allies, and cannot therefore be agreed to by his Majesty.

3. The word "*equivalent*," as there inserted, seems to assume, as the basis of the naval armistice, that principle of full compensation to which the King has already refused his consent.

It should in like manner be mentioned by you, that, in the first article, the omission of the words "*forces of*" seems to imply a more complete suspension of the state of war between the two powers than accords with the nature of an armistice, or is consistent with the conditions (particularly those respecting the transport of naval and military stores) on which his Majesty judges it necessary for him to insist.

In the remaining part of this article very material changes are made in the conditions offered by his Majesty. These are,

1. The extending the term of notice for the cessation of the armistice, from fourteen days to one month.

2. The requiring that this notice of one month should in all cases be given only in consequence of orders from the respective governments, and by the commanding officer of one country to the commanding

commanding officer of the other, in the different parts of the world respectively.

3. The total omission of the clause by which the continuance of the naval armistice was made to depend on that of the continent.

It is probable that the two first of these alterations are principally proposed in the same view which led to the omission of this last clause; and the effect of the whole would be, that if the armistice with Austria should at any period be terminated by France, his Majesty would still for some considerable time be restrained from assisting his ally.

The bare statement of such a condition is sufficient to show that it never can be admitted by his Majesty, who is bound by the spirit of his engagements to assist his ally immediately on the renewal of hostilities; and to whom no other inducement has or could be offered for acceding to a naval armistice, except that of preventing the renewal of hostilities on the continent.

The last clause in the English article must therefore be absolutely insisted on, and no variation can be admitted in the other parts of it which shall be inconsistent with the object of that stipulation.

The term of fourteen days is in fact longer than that which is provided in either of the two conventions of armistice in Italy and Germany, and appears fully sufficient for all the purposes which such a provision is fairly intended to answer; and as his Majesty enters into any stipulation for naval armistice in the sole hope of a speedy conclusion of the intended negotiations, he does not think proper to bind himself for so long a period as a month, should he have the mortification of finding that his enemies refuse to adopt those principles of negotiation on which alone he judges that permanent tranquillity can be restored to Europe.

The French government has, in all its communications, expressed the same hope and desire for the speedy conclusion of peace, and has even professed an anxiety to render this object more peculiarly interesting to his Majesty. There can therefore be no reason to wish, on either side, that the term of notice should be prolonged so much beyond the necessity of the case.

The third article of the counter-project was drawn with a reference to the corresponding articles in the preliminaries of peace in 1763 and 1783, from which it differs only by the more explicit statement of that which is understood to have been the established practice of the courts of admiralty on both sides with respect to such ships of war as should have made any prizes after having actually received notice of the cessation of hostilities.

The addition to this article proposed in the French project is objectionable;

First, Because there seems to be no necessity for explaining the general effect of a stipulation which has in the practice of the



last negotiations for peace been found sufficiently distinct, and has fully answered the purpose intended by it.

Secondly, Because the explanation there given is not a just conclusion from the premises. It is indeed true, that by the effect of this article ships clearing out directly from Great Britain or France might immediately after the exchange of the ratifications sail in full security, because they might carry out with them notice of the armistice; but the same thing would not be true of ships in other parts of the world, as these (under the express terms of this article) could not be entitled to restitution if captured, unless proof were given that actual notice of the armistice had been received by their captors, or unless the period assigned by this article for the part of the world where the capture took place had expired before the actual capture.

Thirdly, The expression of navigating freely as before the war might be construed to extend to the admission of the ships of one country into the ports of the other respectively; to which, for obvious reasons, the King would not think proper to agree. And these words are besides inconsistent both with the stipulations on which his Majesty thinks it necessary to insist respecting the transport of troops and of naval and military stores, and even with those which France proposes as to the blockaded places.

The fourth article of the French projet still maintains the contradiction of professing to assimilate the blockaded places to those of Germany, and of applying to them at the same time conditions which are the very reverse of those adopted in the German armistice.

The manner in which that armistice is spoken of in this article affords another instance of expressions unnecessarily and improperly offensive to the King's allies.

There seems no reason for altering this paragraph of the counter-projet, which is perfectly distinct, and conveys no implication injurious to either party.

The King cannot agree that 10,000 rations *per diem* shall be assumed as the consumption of Malta. If the fact be so, it will appear to the commissaries who will be named for that purpose, in conformity to those stipulations of the German armistice to which France professes the intention of assimilating this article.

But a still more material objection arises to the proposal respecting Egypt.

If the situation of the French army in that country were to become matter of discussion between the two governments, his Majesty and his allies have a right, on every principle of good faith as practised between civilized nations, to require that the French should evacuate Egypt on the terms stipulated in the convention of El-Arish; those stipulations having been ratified both by the Turkish government and by the French commanding

officer ; and his Majesty having also instructed his admiral commanding in those seas to accede to them as soon as they were known here. This demand would be made with the more reason, because, even subsequent to the recommencement of hostilities in Egypt (under circumstances to which his Majesty forbears to revert), an official engagement was entered into by General Kleber in his letter to the Kaimakan, dated the 10th April 1800, by which that general, then commanding in chief the French army in Egypt, and consequently possessing full powers to bind his government in this respect, formally undertook that the convention of El-Arish should be executed so soon as the King's acquiescence in it should be notified to him.

But when, instead of performing this engagement, the French government, under a pretence of assimilating Egypt to the blockaded places of Germany, requires that six frigates shall carry thither, without molestation or search, and even under the open protection of a British officer, whatever articles the French garrisons there may be most in need of, it is natural to ask by what article in the German armistice Ulm or Ingolstadt are to receive in covered waggons as many troops, as much provisions, and as great a quantity of every species of arms, ammunition, and stores, as might be conveyed to Egypt in six French frigates? And this comparison is still more striking, when it is considered that by the German armistice the blockaded places are expressly restrained from receiving, during the armistice, any thing which can supply additional means of defence ; and on the other hand, that the proposals for the evacuation of Egypt originated on the part of the French themselves, who now desire to avail themselves of the benefit of an armistice to strengthen that very position which, by an agreement made in consequence of their own request, they have actually engaged to abandon.

This part of the French article is therefore wholly inadmissible. It contains a pretension unjust in itself, injurious to his Majesty's interest, and repugnant both to the general principle of the negotiation, and to that which is specified in the very beginning of the article itself ; and it implies a breach of faith on his Majesty's part towards an ally to whom he is bound by a solemn treaty.

Besides all these considerations, his Majesty has no power to restrain, by such an engagement as is here proposed, the ships of the Ottoman Porte from resisting the admission of this supply into Egypt, unless his ally had acceded to the armistice, which it be concluded on such terms as these, there can be no reason to expect.

The manner in which this particular subject of Egypt is spoken of both in the projet and in M. Otto's note of the 16th instant, makes it necessary that you should distinctly declare that the offer

which was contained in the counter-projet goes in this respect to the very utmost extent that his Majesty's regard for the interests of his subjects can admit of. And his Majesty is confident that no want of conciliation can justly be imputed to him on account of his having at once brought forward explicitly and without reserve the whole of those concessions which it appeared possible for him to make.

This observation applies equally to the remaining articles of the projet.

In the fifth article his Majesty finds himself obliged to insist that the freedom of navigation there stipulated for on the part of his enemies shall not be extended to the transport of troops or of naval and military stores. The justice of this exception and its necessity are too obvious to require any farther explanations in addition to those contained in the official notes ; and it follows as a consequence of this principle, as well as from the nature of the subject itself, that the restriction as to the sailing of ships of war would be wholly illusory, were it, as now proposed, confined to ships of the line only.

It would, indeed, neither be indifferent in practice nor just in principle that France should be enabled, during the armistice, to change the stations of all her frigates ; but when it is considered how much it is the usage of the French marine to employ those vessels for the transport of troops and military stores, the two parts of this article become so blended with each other that they cannot be separated ; and his Majesty cannot depart from the latter without equally abandoning the former.

The naval supply of the articles which are here in question, is indeed stated in one of M. Otto's notes to be a point of small moment to France. If it be so, she can with less reason insist on a point which can in this case only be insisted on with a view to affect those general principles which are connected with all the most important maritime interests of Great Britain.

The sixth article contains a new demand on the part of France, superadded to all the pretensions advanced in her first projet. It rests on no just or equitable principle ; for while France would restrain his Majesty from strengthening by the addition of more troops the forces of his allies in Italy, she reserves the power of augmenting her own armies there, or of assisting her allies elsewhere, precisely as it may suit her future plans of operations.

The French government now possesses, *de facto*, no means to prevent the transport of his Majesty's troops by sea ; and it is not reasonable that it should acquire the right of doing so by the terms of an armistice which conveys to his Majesty no fresh means of impeding the future operations of his enemies beyond those which are already in his power, but which even concedes to them considerable advantages of which they are not now in possession.



It remains only to speak of the alterations made in that article which regards the allies on both sides.

His Majesty's objections to the form proposed on the part of France for this article were detailed in my answer to the first projet.

If France considers her allies in the light of independent powers, and is in the future negotiations to treat on that footing respecting her own interests and theirs, it is necessary that this principle should equally be adhered to in the preliminary arrangements which precede the negotiation. It has not appeared to his Majesty by the communication of any regular or official act, that the French government has any authority to treat in this respect for Spain or Holland. His Majesty, on his side, has received no such authority from his allies; and it would be inconsistent with good faith were he, without such authority, to engage in their name for an armistice with France in any other form than that which is usual in such cases; namely, that they shall be at liberty to accede to the convention if they think fit. In that form his Majesty is ready to admit the article as with respect to the allies of France, and in that form only can he agree to include his own allies in this engagement.

If the article were concluded in the terms now proposed by France, his Majesty would be bound by the obligations of good faith to observe the armistice towards Spain and Holland, while, on the other hand, he could have no reciprocal claim on those powers, grounded either in justice or in the law or practice of nations. Nor could he require the restitution even of a single merchant-vessel captured by a Spanish or Dutch ship of war.

Those powers, if regarded by France as independent, cannot be bound by her act; and must be admitted as contracting parties acceding by a regular diplomatic transaction to the terms of the armistice, before they can be considered as under any obligation to fulfil those terms.

These considerations are indeed so obvious, that it is not easy to imagine in what view the French government has proposed to alter the article from the form in which his Majesty had offered to consent to it.

I have now only to add, that, should the armistice be concluded, his Majesty would think it necessary, for the purpose of accelerating the negotiation (an object of which the French government has declared itself to be also very desirous), to limit a period for its continuance beyond which it would not be his Majesty's intention, nor would it be consistent with the essential interests of his dominions to extend it.

The power of doing this will be reserved to either party by the terms of the convention. Nor does this power result only from the articles as here proposed: it is equally reserved to both parties

ties by the effect of the present French projet; and there is, therefore, no necessity for specifying in the convention itself either his Majesty's intention in this respect, or (still less) the precise period of such limitation.

But it may appear on his Majesty's part more consistent with that openness which his Majesty is desirous to observe in this whole transaction, that you should express this intention to M. Otto in this stage of the business, reserving to a subsequent period the formal notification to be duly made in his Majesty's name, agreeably to the terms of the convention.

You are at liberty to communicate to M. Otto, in the course of your discussions, the whole or any part of this letter, and to allow him to take either a copy or such extracts from it as he may wish.

*Mr. Hammond.*

(Signed)

**GRENVILLE.**

(No. 39.)

My Lord,

*Downing Street, Sept. 25, 1800.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in obedience to his Majesty's commands signified to me in your Lordship's letter of yesterday, I have this morning had a conference with M. Otto on the subject of the proposed armistice between Great Britain and France.

Having suggested to M. Otto whether it might not tend to facilitate the discussion, that we should read over the counter-projet, transmitted by your Lordship to him on the 7th of this month, and the projet delivered by him on the 21st, in answer to it; and that I should state to him, from the instructions which I had received from your Lordship, the objections on the part of his Majesty's government to the several articles of that projet; and M. Otto having acquiesced in this suggestion, we pursued regularly this course of proceeding.

As it does not appear necessary that I should enter into any detail of the conversation which took place between us on those parts of the projet which M. Otto conceived that the French government would relinquish, it will be sufficient for me to observe on this part of the subject,

1st, That M. Otto conceived that the French government would, in forming a regular convention for an armistice, have no objection to adopting the preamble in the counter-projet instead of that which was proposed in the French projet.

2dly, That concurring in the opinion that the phrase in the 4th article, "*Appellée à jouir du bénéfice de l'armistice continental,*" might be (for the same reasons which applied to particular pas-

fages of the preamble) liable to a construction offensive to his Majesty's allies, he doubted not that the French government would consent to omit that phrase in the 4th article.

3dly, That he doubted not that the French government would have no difficulty in agreeing to omit the concluding clause of the 3d article, from the words "*d'où il résulte*," to the end.

With respect to the clause in the 1st article of the counter-projet, by which the duration of the naval armistice is made to depend on the continuance of the continental armistice, M. Otto conceived that, by allowing the officers commanding the British forces to recommence hostilities as soon as the cessation of the continental armistice should be signified to them, too great a latitude was left to their discretion; and that it therefore seemed most advisable that, in that event, the cessation of the naval armistice should be signified from government to government, as would be the case whenever, for any reason, either Great Britain or France might think it for their interest that the naval armistice should cease. But upon my representation of the advantages which France, on the one hand, would derive from her local position and the facility of collecting its forces on any point which it might determine to attack, and the delay, on the other, which would necessarily occur in the receipt of the intelligence in England of the rupture of the armistice in any distant part of the territory of her allies, M. Otto agreed to refer this subject to future consideration.

We then proceeded to the 4th and 5th articles; on which M. Otto remarked, that they contained the only points to which his government attached much importance; and such were its sentiments respecting them, that he conceived that it would not consent to any armistice of which they did not form a part. With respect to the calculation of the provisions for Malta at the rate of 10,000 rations per diem, M. Otto did not specify any data on which that calculation was founded, but remarked, briefly, that the quantity of rations was not to be exactly apportioned to the precise return of the garrison, but that a certain number of rations, in proportion to their respective ranks, was to be allowed to the general and staff officers; and that although a considerable number of the inhabitants had been sent from the forts occupied by the French troops, there still remained many for whose wants provision was to be made. He was, however, of opinion that there might not be much difficulty in arranging this point in the manner proposed in the counter-projet, founded on the stipulations in the German armistice relative to Ulm and Ingolstadt.

On the subject of that part of the fourth article of the French projet, which requires that six frigates should be allowed to sail from Toulon for Egypt, and be exempted from search, M.

Otto



Otto read to me part of a dispatch from M. Talleyrand, expressive of the interest which the whole French nation takes in that part of the army now in Egypt, and assigning the desire of contributing to the comfort and security of that army as the principal inducement to the conclusion of the armistice on the part of the French government. M. Otto added, that he would not conceal from me that the reinforcement which France intended to send to Egypt amounted to 1200 men, and that the supply of military stores consisted chiefly of 10,000 muskets. The language of M. Otto, in this part of our conversation, and of M. Talleyrand's letter, appeared to me to be so decisive and peremptory, that I was induced to inquire of him distinctly, whether I was to understand that this stipulation was a point from which the French government would not recede? M. Otto replied, that, in his opinion, the French government would not recede from it.

On my adverting to the variation in the fifth article between the counter-projet and the French projet, by which the latter stipulates, that the French frigates and smaller ships of war should be allowed freely to sail from and return to the ports of France which have hitherto been in a state of blockade, M. Otto remarked, that the motive which induced the French government to insist on this clause was the desire of opening a secure mode of communication between France and her distant possessions. To this insinuation I replied, that if such was the sole object which France had in view, it might be as effectually attained by the employment of unarmed vessels as of ships of war. M. Otto did not appear desirous of urging this point much further, but concluded this part of the conversation by expressing his conviction that the French government would insist upon this point, and considered itself as having gone to the utmost extent of sacrifice which could with justice be required from it, in consenting that the ships of the line should not alter their position. With respect to that part of the counter-projet, which restrains the conveyance by sea of naval or military stores, M. Otto is of opinion that the French government would agree to that restriction.

The 6th article in the French projet, although entirely new, was not considered by M. Otto, as likely to be insisted upon by his government; but he declined giving any positive opinion to that effect, until he had had farther time for the consideration of its tendency.

M. Otto's principal objection to the form in which the article marked 6, in the counter-projet, is worded, was founded on an opinion, that unless Great Britain and France assumed the right of including their respective allies in the naval armistice, without

without waiting for their express concurrence in it, much delay would necessarily arise, and the two powers (Great Britain and France) might be involved in fresh hostilities in consequence of either of them deeming it expedient to attack the allies of the other. He afterwards intimated a persuasion, that the article might be amended by inserting a clause which should fix a specific period in which the allies of Great Britain or France should signify their accession to or dissent from the naval armistice.

Towards the close of our conversation, M. Otto acquainted me that he would state to me in writing the objections to the counter-project which he had received from your Lordship, and his observations on the objections that had been made by me to the project which he had delivered.

I have now endeavoured to give your Lordship a faithful account of the substance of my conference with M. Otto. The very ample instructions with which I was provided, and which (as I have mentioned in the beginning of this letter) I read to M. Otto, precluded me from adding many observations; and as I have promised to communicate to that gentleman extracts of such part of my instructions as relate to the 4th and 5th articles, the two essential subjects of difference between us, he will have the means of retracing in his recollection the precise grounds of the objections to his proposal which have occurred to his Majesty's government.

Before I conclude this letter, I cannot avoid mentioning, that in the course of our conversation, M. Otto threw out the most pointed assertions of the determination of France, in the event of the naval armistice not being concluded, to pursue the course of her victories in Germany and in Italy, and of the facilities that the conquest of Naples and Sicily (events which he regarded as speedy and inevitable) would afford to the French government of obtaining by force those objects relative to Egypt and Malta which it had expected to acquire through the naval armistice. Of these assertions, though frequently repeated, I judged it proper to take no notice, but to recall his attention to the subject immediately under discussion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. HAMMOND.

*The Right Hon. Lord Grenville.*

(No. 40.)

*Hereford Street, 4 Vendémiaire, An 9*

Monsieur, (26 Sept. 1800).

JE m'empresse de vous envoyer le résumé des observations que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous faire sur les principaux points contestés ; je désire bien sincèrement que votre ministère les trouve satisfaisantes. Je vous prie en même tems de vouloir bien m'adresser, comme nous en sommes convenus, copie des raisonnemens auxquels répondent ces observations.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec haute considération, &c.

(Signé)

OTTO.

*M. Hammond, Sous Secrétaire d'Etat.*

(No. 40.)

*Translation.**Hereford Street, 4 Vendémiaire, Year 9*

Sir, (Sept. 26, 1800).

I LOSE no time in sending you the substance of the observations which I had the honour of making to you upon the principal contested points ; I most sincerely wish that your ministry may think them satisfactory. I beg of you, at the same time, to have the goodness to address to me, as was agreed upon between us, a copy of the reasonings to which these observations are in answer.

I have the honour, &c.

*Mr. Hammond.* (Signed)

OTTO.

(No. 41.)

LE Citoyen Otto n'ayant trouvé dans les observations qui lui ont été faites par Mons. Hammond, que trois objets qui lui paroissent réellement de nature à retarder la conclusion de l'armistice proposé, s'est réservé de les prendre en considération et d'y répondre par écrit.

Après avoir murement réfléchi sur le bût de la trêve maritime sur la position actuelle de la France et de ses ennemis, sur l'influence que cette négociation doit avoir à l'égard de la pacification générale, il doit faire sur les points contestés les observations suivantes :

1. L'article 4, en accordant dix milles rations par jour à la garnison de Malthe, n'a pas seulement en vue les troupes effectives



festives de la république, mais toutes les personnes attachées à la garnison, et même les habitans de la place. Le Citoyen Otto ne croit pas qu'il soit possible de diminuer cette quantité, cependant pour écarter autant que possible l'objection qui lui a été faite, et pour se rapprocher de plus en plus de la façon de voir du gouvernement Anglais, il consent à borner cette évaluation au premier mois, délai nécessaire pour donner aux commissaires respectifs la facilité de convenir de la quotité suffisante pour l'entretien de la garnison & de la place.

Le second point renfermée dans l'article 4 touchant l'expédition libre de six frégates pour l'Egypte paroît avoir donné plus d'inquiétude encore que le précédent, il a été l'objet d'une discussion plus animée. A cet égard le Citoyen Otto ne peut s'empêcher d'observer de nouveau, que si le gouvernement François a proposé d'assimiler les places d'Egypte à celles d'Ulm et Ingolstadt, il n'a pû le faire, et il ne l'a fait effectivement que par l'analogie qu'il y a entre ces places à l'égard du blocus, car sous tout autre rapport la comparaison eût été inexacte. En effet personne n'ignore que les places d'Egypte ne sont pas comme Ulm et Ingolstadt dans le cas d'être approvisionnées, puisqu'on ne sauroit les empêcher de tirer des pays environnans toutes les subsistances qui leur sont nécessaires; que d'ailleurs ces places ne sont pas tellement bloquées qu'elles puissent tomber facilement au pouvoir des ennemis. On n'a donc pû entendre par cette comparaison que l'intention de faire accorder à ces places bloquées par les forces ennemis, des avantages analogues à ceux qui ont été accordés aux places d'Allemagne, et ces avantages ne peuvent être déterminés que par les stipulations spéciales de la convention qu'il s'agit de conclure. Le passage libre de six frégates ne sauroit ajouter considérablement à la défense de l'armée d'Egypte; il servira seulement à prouver à cette armée que le gouvernement François s'occupe de son sort, jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse être définitivement fixé par un traité de paix. En se rappelant les circonstances qui ont suivi la capitulation signée par Sir Sidney Smith, le Citoyen Otto ne sauroit se convaincre de l'inconvenance d'un pareil arrangement relativement à la Porte, et il voit à regret que les observations qui lui ont été faites par Mons. Hammond ne lui présentent aucun motif suffisant pour renoncer à cette demande, dont le succès peut seul établir une sorte d'analogie entre les places d'Egypte et celles d'Ulm et d'Ingolstadt.

2. L'article 5 du nouveau projet diffère sous plusieurs rapports de celui du contre-projet du ministère Britannique; mais il diffère bien plus encore du premier projet que le Citoyen Otto a eu l'honneur de remettre, en ce qu'il admet qu'aucun vaisseau de ligne actuellement mouillé dans les ports de Brest et de Toulon ne pourra en sortir pendant la durée de l'armistice. Le gouvernement François pense que, surtout dans la saison actuelle,

cette concession va aussi loin qu'elle peut aller, et qu'en admettant qu'aucun navire armé ne sortira des dits ports, ils laisseroient ces ports réellement dans le même état où ils se trouvent dans ce moment-ci, même dans un état moins favorable, puisque le moment n'est peut-être pas bien éloigné où les forces Britanniques n'empêcheront pas ces vaisseaux de sortir. Tout ce que le Citoyen Otto pourra accorder à l'égard de cet article, c'est qu'aucune munition navale ne puisse être importée par mer dans les ports de Toulon et de Brest, mais il doit insister que les frégates et corvettes puissent en sortir librement. Si cette concession donne à la France l'avantage de communiquer efficacement avec ses colonies, il est l'équivalent de celui que l'Angleterre retire de l'armistice pour son commerce, qui, à l'ombre de cette convention, pourra se porter dans toutes les parties du monde sans être inquiété par les corsaires François.

Que si l'on vouloit encore en appeler à une comparaison entre l'armistice continental et la trêve maritime, cette comparaison seroit entièrement au désavantage de la France. Sur le continent, les armées Françaises et Autrichiennes jouissent réciproquement de la même liberté de prendre en de çà de la ligne de démarcation les positions qui leur paroissent les plus avantageuses; par l'armistice maritime au contraire, l'Angleterre conserve seule le droit de disposer de ses escadres tandis que les vaisseaux de ligne François restent dans leurs ports, et ne peuvent entrer dans aucune combinaison hostile contre la Grande Bretagne.

3. L'article 6 du nouveau projet touchant les troupes Angloises qui pourront être débarquées en Italie, a été considéré comme une prétension nouvelle de la France, puisqu'elle n'en avait fait aucune mention dans son premier projet; mais cette prétension (si elle peut-être appelée ainsi) n'est que la suite naturelle d'une concession également nouvelle faite par la France, en offrant de comprendre dans l'armistice les alliés de la Grande Bretagne. Il seroit en effet impossible de faire jouir le Roi de Naples des avantages de cette trêve, et lui laisser en même tems la faculté de se renforcer et de préparer de nouveaux moyens d'attaque contre la république.

Le Citoyen Otto doit se borner à ces observations qui lui paroissent les plus importantes. D'autres objections qui lui ont été faites, et qui ne portent en grande partie que sur la rédaction de la convention projetée, pourront être facilement levées.

(No. 41.)

*Translation.*

CITIZEN Otto having observed, in the remarks made to him by Mr. Hammond, three points only which appear to him

to be really of a nature to retard the conclusion of the proposed armistice, reserved them for future consideration, and an answer in writing.

After having maturely reflected upon the object of the maritime truce, upon the actual position of France and of her enemies, upon the influence which this negotiation must have with regard to a general pacification, he feels it his duty to make the following observations upon the disputed points:

1. The fourth article, in granting 10,000 rations per diem to the garrison of Malta, has not only in view the effective troops of the republic, but all the persons attached to the garrison, and even the inhabitants of the place. The Citizen Otto does not think that it is possible to diminish that quantity; nevertheless, in order to remove, as much as possible, the objection which has been stated to him, and to accommodate himself as much as possible to the manner in which the subject is viewed by the English government, he consents to limit that estimate to the first month, a period necessary to afford to the respective commissaries the means of agreeing upon the amount which may be necessary for the support of the garrison of the place.

The second point contained in the fourth article, respecting the liberty of dispatching six frigates to Egypt, appears to have given still more uneasiness than the preceding one, and has given rise to a more animated discussion. Upon this subject Citizen Otto cannot avoid again remarking, that, if the French government proposed to assimilate the places in Egypt to those of Ulm and Ingolstadt, it could only do so, and has, in truth, only done so, from the analogy that there is between these places with respect to the blockade; for, in every other respect, the comparison is inexact; in fact, nobody is ignorant that the places of Egypt are not, like Ulm and Ingolstadt, in want of being *invested*, since they cannot be prevented from drawing from the surrounding countries all the subsistence they require; that, besides, those places are not blockaded in such a manner as to make it probable that they should fall into the hands of the enemies. By that comparison, therefore, it could only be meant that there should be granted to the places blockaded by the forces of the enemies advantages analogous to those which have been granted to the places in Germany, which advantages can only be ascertained by the special stipulations of the convention which it is proposed to conclude. The free passage of six frigates cannot add any considerable strength to the army of Egypt; it will only serve to prove to that army that the French government takes an interest in its fate, until it shall be definitively settled by a treaty of peace. In reviewing the circumstances which have followed the capitulation signed by Sir Sidney Smith, Citizen Otto cannot perceive the impropriety of such an arrangement, relatively



relatively to the Porte, and he sees, with regret, that the observations made to him by Mr. Hammond do not offer any adequate motive for relinquishing that demand; the acquiescence in which can alone establish any kind of analogy between the places of Egypt and those of Ulm and Ingolstadt.

2. The fifth article of the new projet differs, in several respects, from that of the counter-projet of the British ministry; but it differs much more still from the first projet which Citizen Otto had the honour of presenting, inasmuch as it admits that no ship of the line now at anchor in the ports of Brest and Toulon shall go out thereof during the continuance of the armistice. The French government is of opinion, that this concession, and more especially in the present season, goes as far as it can go, and that by admitting that no armed vessel should go out of the said ports, they would leave those ports really in the same state in which they are at present; indeed in a state even less favourable, since the time is perhaps not far off when the British forces will not prevent those vessels from going out. All that Citizen Otto can concede, with regard to this article, is, that no naval stores shall be imported by sea into the ports of Toulon and Brest; but he must insist upon the free egress of frigates and sloops. If this concession give to France the advantage of an effectual communication with her colonies, it is an equivalent to that derived from this armistice to the commerce of England; which, under the protection of this convention, can extend itself to all parts of the world, without being molested by French privateers.

That, besides, if a reference were made to the comparison between the continental armistice and the maritime truce, that comparison would be found to be entirely to the disadvantage of France. Upon the continent, the French and Austrian armies reciprocally enjoy the same liberty of taking, within the line of demarkation, those positions which appear most advantageous to them: by the maritime armistice, on the contrary, England preserves alone the right of disposing of her squadrons, whilst the French ships of the line remain in their ports, and cannot enter into any hostile combination against Great Britain.

3. The sixth article of the new projet, respecting the English troops which may be allowed to land in Italy, has been considered as a new pretension on the part of France, since she had made no mention of it in her first projet; but this pretension (if it can be called so) is only the natural consequence of a concession alike new, made by France, in offering to include in the armistice the allies of Great Britain. It would indeed be impossible to allow the King of Naples to enjoy advantages from this truce, and to leave him also the power of reinforcing and preparing fresh means of attack against the republic.

Citizen

Citizen Otto confines himself to these observations, which he deems of most importance. Other objections which have been made, and which, in great measure, relate to the form of drawing up the proposed convention, might be easily obviated.

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(No. 42.)

NOTE.

*Downing Street, Sept. 26, 1800.*

MR. Hammond is directed to acquaint M. Otto that the observations contained in his note this day, received by Mr. Hammond, have been laid before his Majesty's government.

The King's servants regret that M. Otto's instructions are not sufficiently extensive to enable him to furnish the means of accommodation on those points which prevent the conclusion of a naval armistice.

The only object which his Majesty has had in view in this discussion has been repeatedly stated, as well as those considerations which appear to him necessarily to limit the extent of the concessions which it is possible for him to make in this respect.

It is not conceived that any advantage can arise from a new statement of the same topics, especially as it is not doubtful that M. Otto, in his report of the different arguments stated by Mr. Hammond in their conference, will bring them in the fullest manner under the consideration of his government. In offering these concessions, his Majesty has given a strong proof of his willingness to make a considerable sacrifice of the particular interests of this country in order to facilitate those negotiations for general peace in which he has expressed his readiness to concur. He still perseveres in the same dispositions, and will be willing to join in any proper steps to be taken for that purpose.

*M. Otto.*

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(No. 43.)

*Hereford Street, le 6 Vendémiaire  
(28 Sept. 1800).*

Monsieur,

J'AI reçu la note, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 26, et je me suis empressé d'en transmettre le contenu à mon gouvernement, de même que les observations renfermées dans la pièce que j'ai l'honneur de vous renvoyer ci-joint.

Le ministère de sa Majesté a rendu justice à mes intentions en se persuadant que j'enverrois en France un compte détaillé

exact de la conversation que j'ai eu l'honneur d'entretenir avec vous. Je n'ai rien négligé pour faire connoître au Premier Consul toute l'étendue des observations que vous avez été chargé de me communiquer. Quelque soit le resultat de cette tentative des deux gouvernemens de rétablir la tranquillité générale de l'Europe, je dois me féliciter d'avoir été près du ministère de sa Majesté l'organe des dispositions pacifiques de la France, et d'avoir été chargé de transmettre à mon gouvernement l'assurance des dispositions également conciliantes de sa Majesté.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la plus haute considération,  
Monsieur, &c.

(Signé)

OTTO.

M. Hammond, Sous Secrétaire d'Etat.

(No. 43.)

Translation.

Hereford Street, 6 Vendemiaire  
(Sept. 28, 1800).

Sir,

I HAVE received the note, which you did me the honour to address to me on the 26th, and I lost no time in forwarding the contents to my government; and also the observations contained in the piece which I have now the honour to return enclosed.

His Majesty's ministry has done justice to my intentions, in being persuaded that I would send to France a detailed and exact account of the conversation which I had the honour of having with you. I have done every thing in my power to make the first Consul acquainted with the whole extent of the observations which you were directed to communicate to me.

Whatever may be the result of this attempt of the two governments to re-establish the general tranquillity of Europe, I ought to congratulate myself for having been, to the ministry of his Majesty, the organ of the pacific dispositions of France; and for having been charged to transmit to my government the assurance of the equally conciliatory dispositions of his Majesty.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

(Signed)

OTTO.

To Mr. Hammond, Under Secretary of State.

(No.



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(No. 44.)

Hereford Street, 14 Vendémiaire, An 9.

Monsieur,

(6 Oct. 1800.)

**MONSIEUR** George n'étant pas encore de retour, j'ai l'honneur de m'adresser directement à vous pour vous demander une entrevue dans Park Place, ou dans tout autre endroit que vous jugerez à propos de désigner.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

*M. Hammond, Sous Secrétaire d'Etat.*

*Translation,*

(No. 44.)

Hereford Street, 14 Vendémiaire, Year 9

Sir,

(Oct. 6, 1800.)

MR. George not being yet returned, I have the honour to address myself directly to you, to request that you will meet me in Park Place, or in any other place which you shall think proper to appoint.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Mr. Hammond,*

(Signed)

OTTO.

(No. 45.)

Sir,

Downing Street, Oct. 8, 1800.

IN endeavouring to make, for the information of his Majesty's ministers, as accurate a representation as I could of the purport of the communication which you yesterday made to me verbally, I have felt so much anxiety lest, in an affair of such importance, there should be any mis-statement, on my part, of what you said, that I cannot help expressing to you my earnest desire that you would send me a written minute of the substance of this answer in the same manner as has been done in all the other stages of this discussion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*M. Otto.*

(Signed)

GEO. HAMMOND.

(No. 46.)

*Hereford Street, le 16 Vendémiaire, An 9*

(8 Oct. 1800).

Monsieur,

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser ce matin pour me demander la substance par écrit de la communication que j'ai été chargé de vous faire, vu que l'importance de l'objet dont il s'agit vous fait craindre de n'avoir pas complètement saisi le sens de cette communication. Je m'empresse en conséquence de vous en adresser le résumé.

Les dernières notes échangées et plusieurs évènements importants, qui ont complètement changé les bases sur lesquelles devoit s'établir l'armistice proposé, ayant mis un terme à la négociation entamée, j'ai eu l'honneur de vous informer, que nonobstant les circonstances qui s'opposent à la conclusion d'une trêve maritime, le Premier Consul est invariablement disposé à recevoir les ouvertures qui pourront être relatives à une négociation particulière entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, et que le mode d'une pareille ouverture dépend entièrement du choix de sa Majesté ; que lorsque le Roi jugera à propos d'envoyer pour cet effet un plénipotentiaire à Paris, je suis autorisé non seulement à y consentir, mais à lui remettre le passeport nécessaire : que si d'une autre côté sa Majesté préfère que les négociations préliminaires soient entamées à Londres il me sera envoyé pour cet effet des pouvoirs spéciaux.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec une haute considération,

Monsieur, &amp;c.

(Signé)

OTTO.

*M. Hammond, Sous Secrétaire d'Etat.*

(No. 46.)

Translation.

*Hereford Street, 16 Vendémiaire, Year 9*

(Oct. 8, 1800).

Sir,

I HAVE received the letter which you did me the honour to address to me this morning, requesting that I would acquaint you, in writing, with the substance of the communication which I have been directed to make to you, the importance of the object to which it relates rendering you apprehensive lest you should not completely have seized the meaning of the communication ; I hasten, therefore, to transmit the substance of it to you.

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The last notes which were exchanged, and several important events, which have completely changed the basis upon which the proposed armistice was to have been established, having put an end to the negotiation on foot, I had the honour to inform you, that notwithstanding the circumstances which are opposed to the conclusion of a maritime truce, the First Consul is invariably disposed to receive any overtures relative to a separate negotiation between France and Great Britain, and that the mode of such overture entirely depends upon the option of his Majesty: that when the King shall think proper to send, for that purpose, a plenipotentiary to Paris, I am authorized not only to consent to it, but to deliver to him the necessary passport: that if, on the contrary, his Majesty should prefer that the preliminary negotiations should be begun at London, special powers will be sent to me for that purpose.

I have the honour, &c.

*Mr. Hammond.*

(Signed)

OTTO.

(No. 47.)

Sir,

*Downing Street, Oct. 9, 1800.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date; and I am directed, in return, to acquaint you,

That his Majesty's government entirely agrees in the opinion there expressed, that all further discussion of the terms of a naval armistice would be superfluous, as the only object which it was proposed to his Majesty to secure by such an arrangement has, in the mean time, been made the ground of separate sacrifices required from his ally.

With respect to the proposal of opening negotiations for a separate peace, his Majesty, retaining always the sincere desire which he has uniformly expressed for the restoration of general tranquillity in Europe, must, at the same time, renew his former declarations of an invariable determination to execute, with punctuality and good faith, his engagements with his allies; and must, therefore, steadily decline to enter into any measures tending to separate his interests from those of the powers who shall continue to make common cause with him in the prosecution of the war.

I am, &c.

*M. Otto.*

(Signed)

Geo. HAMMOND.

APPENDIX



## APPENDIX.

A.

*Extrait d'une Note du Baron de Thugut à Monsieur Talleyrand, en Date de Vienne, le 11 Août 1800.*

L'EMPEREUR m'a ordonné, Monsieur, de faire parvenir au Premier Consul, par votre canal, l'invitation pour l'assemblée immédiate de plénipotentiaires respectifs, qui de bonne foi et avec zèle s'occupent à concerter, sous le moindre délai possible, les moyens du rétablissement de la tranquillité générale, après lequel l'Europe souffrante soupire vainement depuis si long tems ; sa Majesté ose se flatter de trouver dans cette mesure le prompt accomplissement de ses vœux pacifiques d'autant plus sûrement, que le Roi de la Grande Brétagne, son allié, vient de lui faire déclarer qu'il est prêt à concourir de son côté aux mêmes négociations, ainsi qu'il conste par la copie ci-jointe de la note officielle remise ici par Lord Minto, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de sa Majesté Britannique. Il ne s'agit donc plus que du choix du lieu pour la réunion des plénipotentiaires, dont il sera sans doute facile de convenir, et pour lequel sa Majesté pense, qu'àfin de faciliter les communications des plénipotentiaires avec leurs gouvernemens respectifs, il serait à-propos de préférer un point à-peu-près central, tel que Shelestat, Luneville, &c. ou tel autre endroit, sur lequel, pour gagner du tems, le gouvernement Français pourrait s'entendre directement avec le gouvernement Britannique. D'après la déclaration que j'ai l'honneur de transmettre ici à votre Excellence d'ordre exprès de sa Majesté, et d'après les dispositions également pacifiques de sa Majesté Britannique, il ne dépendra désormais que du gouvernement Français d'accélérer l'heureux moment qui doit rendre le repos à l'Europe si cruellement déchirée par une guerre destructive.

*M. Talleyrand.*

(Signé)

Baron DE THUGUT.

A.

*Translation.*

*Extract of a Note from Baron Thugut to M. Talleyrand, dated Vienna, the 11th of August 1800.*

THE Emperor has ordered me, Sir, to convey to the First Consul, through your channel, the invitation for the immediate meeting of the respective plenipotentiaries, who with good faith and

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zeal are occupied in concerting, with as little delay as possible, the means of re-establishing general tranquillity, after which suffering Europe has long sighed in vain; his Majesty flatters himself, that through that measure his pacific wishes will be speedily accomplished with the more certainty, because the King of Great Britain, his ally, has just caused it to be declared to him that he is ready, on his part, to concur in the same negotiations, as it appears by the enclosed copy of the official note delivered here by Lord Minto, his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. It only remains therefore to agree upon the place at which the plenipotentiaries shall meet, which will doubtless be easily settled. In order to facilitate the intercourse of the plenipotentiaries with their respective governments, his Majesty thinks that it would be advisable to give the preference to some place nearly central, such as Schellstat, Luneville, &c. or some other with respect to which, in order to save time, the French government might come to an understanding directly with the British government. According to the declaration which, by his Majesty's express order, I have now the honour to transmit to your Excellency, and according to the equally pacific dispositions which his Britannic Majesty has testified, it will henceforward depend upon the French government alone to accelerate the happy moment of the restoration of repose to Europe so cruelly mangled by a destructive war.

*M. Talleyrand.*

(Signed)

Baron DE THUGUT.

LE soussigné envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plenipotentiare de sa Majesté Britannique n'a pas manqué de transmettre à sa cour toutes les communications qui lui ont été faites d'ordres de l'Empereur par son Excellence Monsieur le Baron de Thugut relativement aux correspondences qui ont eu lieu entre sa Majesté l'Empereur et le gouvernement Français, sur des ouvertures de paix. Le soussigné s'est trouvé en conséquence chargé de témoigner la satisfaction qu'a donnée à sa Majesté cette marque de confiance de la part de sa Majesté Imperiale et Royale. Le soussigné ne diffère pas, d'après les autorisations qu'il vient de recevoir, de déclarer que sa Majesté Britannique, desirant donner à l'Empereur et à toute l'Europe les preuves les plus évidentes de son union parfaite et cordiale avec sa Majesté Imperiale et Royale, et du prix qu'elle attache à la conversation constante du concert et de l'amitié intime qui sont si heureusement établis entre leurs couronnes et leurs peuples, est disposée à concourir avec l'Autriche aux négociations qui pourront avoir lieu pour une pacification générale, et à envoyer ses plenipotentiaries pour traiter de la paix de concert avec

avec sa Majesté Imperiale et Royale, aussitôt que l'intention du gouvernement Français d'entrer en négociation avec sa Majesté Britannique lui sera connue.

Le soussigné saisit avec empressement cette occasion de renouveler à son Excellence ses assurances de sa considération la plus distinguée.

Vienne, ce 9 d'Août 1800.

(Signé) MINTO.

B.

*Translation.*

THE undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, did not fail to transmit to his court all the communications which have been made to him by the Emperor's direction, by his Excellency Baron Thugut, relative to the correspondence which has taken place between his Majesty the Emperor and the French government respecting overtures for peace. The undersigned has in consequence been directed to intimate the satisfaction which his Majesty has received from this mark of confidence on the part of his Imperial and Royal Majesty. The undersigned does not delay, after the authority which he has just received, to declare that his Britannic Majesty, desirous at all times of giving to the Emperor and to all Europe the clearest proofs of his perfect and cordial union with his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and of the value which he attaches to the constant preservation of the intimate concert and friendship which are so happily established between their crowns and their subjects, is disposed to concur with Austria in the negotiations which may take place for a general pacification, and to send his plenipotentiaries to treat for peace in concert with his Imperial and Royal Majesty, as soon as the intention of the French government to enter into a negotiation with his Britannic Majesty shall be known to him.

The undersigned eagerly seizes this occasion of renewing to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Vienna, Aug. 9, 1800.

(Signed) MINTO.

C.

*Cheber Général en Chef, commandant l'Armée Française en Egypte, à son Excellence le Camaikam de la Sublime Porte, illustre parmi les grands, éclairés et sages ; que Dieu lui donne une longue Vie pleine de Gloire et de Bonheur,*

*Salut et Amitié.*

VOTRE Excellence a sans doute été informée de la marche et du résultat des négociations que j'avais conclues avec son Altesse le



le Suprême Vizir Yousséf Pacha ; et d'après les assurances qui m'en ont été données par des personnes de marque de votre nation, je dois penser que le traité d'El-Arish a obtenu l'approbation de sa Majesté l'Empereur Selim II. Plusieurs articles de ce traité avaient déjà reçu leur exécution, et l'armée Française particulièrement remplissoit avec fidélité ses engagements.

J'étais sur le point d'évacuer le Caire, lorsque je reçus de Lord Keith, commandant en chef la flotte Anglaise dans la Méditerranée, une lettre, qui excita la surprise et surtout l'indignation de tous les Français. J'en joins ici la copie : cet écrit, qui suppose l'ignorance absolue de ma position, et l'oubli de ce qu'on doit à ses alliés, rendait illusoires non seulement la convention d'El-Arish, mais encore toute espèce de traité que je pourrais à l'avenir conclure avec la Sublime Porte ; à l'égard des conditions injurieuses que cette lettre renferme, votre Excellence comprendra facilement que l'armée Française en Egypte ne peut jamais se trouver dans le cas d'y souscrire.

J'avais fait part de ces observations au Suprême Vizir, et je lui proposais de différer l'évacuation de Caire jusqu'à ce que cette difficulté inattendue fut levée. Je ne pouvais demander une garantie plus modérée de l'exécution de nos conventions ; son Altesse s'est refusée, et elle a préféré d'abandonner au hasard d'une bataille la possession d'un pays qui lui étoit toute assurée. Cette bataille a eu lieu 29 Ventose, et le Ciel protégeant la justice de ma cause, m'a donné la victoire. Cependant le désir sincère que j'ai toujours eu de rétablir les liens d'amitié et d'intérêt qui ont uni pendant tant de siècles les deux nations, n'est point altéré par cet événement. La Sublime Porte me trouvera encore disposé à la remettre en possession de l'Egypte aux conditions stipulées à El-Arish, sauf quelques modifications, que les circonstances actuelles ont rendu nécessaires. Ainsi une nouvelle effusion de sang seroit absolument sans objet, et une négociation régulière, et dont l'effet ne seroit pas arrêté par des ordres imprévus rendrait à l'empire Ottoman des provinces que l'on s'efforceroit inutilement de nous enlever par le voie des armes. Si votre Excellence partage ces sentimens de paix et de concorde, elle les fera connaître à sa Majesté l'Empereur Selim II. et sans doute elle en obtiendra l'ordre de renouer, sans délai, des conférences qui nous conduiront au but que nous avons un égal désir d'atteindre. Je prie votre Excellence de croire à la haute considération que j'ai pour elle.

(L. S.)

(Signé)

KLEBER.

*Du Caire, le (10 Avril) 20 Germinal, an 8 de la république Française, répondant au 14 du mois de la lune Zyskadé l'an de l'Egyre 1214.*

## C.

*Translation.*

*General Kleber, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Egypt, to his Excellency the Caimakam of the Sublime Porte, illustrious amongst the great, the enlightened, and the wise; may God grant to him a long Life full of Glory and of Happiness.*

*Health and Friendship.*

YOUR Excellency has, without doubt, been informed of the progress and result of the negotiations which I had concluded with his Highness the Supreme Vizir Yousséf Pacha; and according to the assurances to that effect which I have received from persons of distinction of your nation, I have reason to think, that the treaty of El-Arish has obtained the approbation of his Majesty the Emperor Selim the Second.

Several articles of this treaty had already been executed, and the French army in particular was faithfully fulfilling its engagements.

I was upon the point of evacuating Cairo, when I received from Lord Keith, commander in chief of the English fleet in the Mediterranean, a letter, which excited the surprise, and above all, the indignation of all the French. I herewith annex a copy of it: this paper, which evinces the most perfect ignorance of my situation, and the neglect of every thing due to allies, rendered illusory not only the convention of El-Arish, but also of every kind of treaty which I might thenceforward conclude with the Sublime Porte. With regard to the injurious conditions contained in that letter, your Excellency will readily perceive, that the French army in Egypt can never be reduced to subscribe to them.

I had communicated these observations to the Grand Vizir, and proposed to him to postpone the evacuation of Cairo until this unexpected difficulty should be removed. I could not demand a more moderate pledge of the execution of our conventions; his Excellency refused to consent to this proposal, and chose rather to expose to the fate of a battle, the possession of a country which was absolutely assured to him. This battle took place on the 29th of Ventose; and Heaven, protecting the justice of my cause, conferred victory on me. Nevertheless, the sincere desire which I have always had, to re-establish the ties of friendship and of interest, which, during so many centuries, have united the two nations, is not altered by that event. The Sublime Porte will still find me disposed to deliver up to him the possession of Egypt upon the conditions stipulated at El-Arish, with the exception of some modifications which the existing circumstances have rendered necessary. Thus all motive for a fresh effusion of blood would be obviated, and a regular negotiation (the effect of which would no longer be prevented by unforeseen orders) would restore to the Ottoman Empire those provinces of which it would be in vain to attempt to de-

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prive us by force of arms. If your Excellency shares these sentiments of peace and concord, you will communicate them to his Majesty the Emperor Selim the Second, and without doubt, you will obtain orders to resume, without delay, those conferences which would conduct us to the object which we are equally desirous of attaining. I beg your Excellency to believe in the high consideration I entertain for you.

(L. S.)

(Signed)

KLEBER.

*Cairo, the 20th Germinal, year 8 of the French republic (16th of April 1800), which answers to the 14th of the month of the moon Zyskade in the year of the Egira 1214.*

D.

*Au Camp de Jaffa, 15 Avril 1800.*

*Baudot, premier Aide-de-camp du General Kleber, Commandant en Chef de l'Armée Française en Egypte.*

*A Monsieur le premier Interprète de la Sublime Porte.*

Monsieur le Prince,

JE n'ai cessé dans toutes les conversations que j'ai eues avec vous, de vous répéter que l'intention ferme et bien prononcée du General Kleber, a toujours été d'exécuter scrupuleusement le traité d'El-Arish. J'y ajoute avec confiance, connaissant le caractère loyal et franc de ce général, et le vrai désir qu'il a de donner au Suprême Vizir des preuves positives de sa bonne foi, que quelques soient les chances de la guerre, l'armée Française évacuera l'Egypte, aussitôt que les passeports nécessaires du gouvernement Anglais seront arrivés, ainsi que le nombre des bâtimens stipulé pour le transport des troupes.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé)

BAUDOT.

D.

*Translation.*

*At the Camp of Jaffa, 15th April 1800.*

*Baudot, first Aid-de-camp to General Kleber, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Egypt*

*To the first Interpreter of the Sublime Porte.*

Prince,

IN all my conversations with you, I have continually repeated to you, that the firm and clearly expressed intention of General Kleber has always been, scrupulously to execute the treaty of El-Arish. I add, with confidence, from my knowledge of the loyal and



and open character of that general, and the real wish which he has to give to the Supreme Vizir the most positive proofs of his good faith, that, whatever may be the fortune of war, the French army shall evacuate Egypt immediately after the arrival of the necessary passports from the English government, and of the number of vessels stipulated for the transport of the troops.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

BAUDOT.

*Right of Neutrals.*

*The Case of the Maria, Swedish Merchantman, heard in the Court of Admiralty, before Sir William Scott.*

THIS was the leading case of a fleet of Swedish merchantmen, carrying pitch, tar, hemp, deals, and iron, to several ports of France, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; taken January 1798, sailing under convoy of a ship of war; and proceeded against for resistance of visitation and search by British cruisers.

*Judgment.*

*Sir W. Scott.*—This ship was taken in the British Channel, in company with several other Swedish vessels sailing under convoy of a Swedish frigate, having cargoes of naval stores and other produce of Sweden on board, by a British squadron under the command of Commodore Lawford.

The information now before the court consists of several attestations made on the part of the captors, and of a copy of the instructions under which the Swedish frigate sailed, transmitted to the King's Proctor, from the office of the British Secretary of State for the foreign department. On the part of the Swedes, some attestations and certificates have been introduced, but all of them applying to collateral matter, none relating immediately to the facts of the capture. On this evidence the court has to determine this most important question; for its importance is very sensibly felt by the court. I have, therefore, taken some time to weigh the matter maturely; I shall regret much if that delay has produced any private inconvenience; but I am not conscious (attending to the numerous other weighty causes that daily press on the attention of the court), that I have interposed more time in forming my judgment than was fairly due to the importance of the question, and to the magnitude of the interests involved in it.

In forming that judgment, I trust that it has not escaped my anxious recollection for one moment, what it is that the duty of my station calls for from me; namely, to consider myself as stationed here, not to deliver occasional and shifting opinions to serve present purposes of particular national interest, but to administer

nister with indifference that justice which the law of nations holds out without distinction to independent states, some happening to be neutral, and some to be belligerent. The seat of judicial authority is, indeed, locally here, in the belligerent country, according to the known law and practice of nations: but the law itself has no locality. It is the duty of the person who sits here to determine this question exactly as he would determine the same question if sitting at Stockholm; to assert no pretensions on the part of Great Britain which he would not allow to Sweden in the same circumstances; and to impose no duties on Sweden, as a neutral country, which he would not admit to belong to Great Britain in the same character. If, therefore, I mistake the law in this matter, I mistake that which I consider, and which I mean should be considered, as the universal law upon the question; a question regarding one of the most important rights of belligerent nations relatively to neutrals.

The only special consideration which I shall notice in favour of Great Britain (and which I am entirely desirous of allowing to Sweden in the same or similar circumstances) is, that the nature of the present war does give this country the rights of war, relatively to neutral states, in as large a measure as they have been regularly and legally exercised at any period of modern and civilized times. Whether I estimate the nature of the war justly, I leave to the judgment of Europe, when I declare that I consider this as a war in which neutral states themselves have an interest much more direct and substantial than they have in the ordinary, limited, and private quarrels (if I may so call them) of Great Britain and its great public enemy. That I have a right to advert to such considerations, provided it be done with sobriety and truth, cannot, I think, reasonably be doubted; and if authority is required, I have authority, and not the less weighty in this question for being Swedish authority; I mean the opinion of that distinguished person, one of the most distinguished which that country (fertile as it has been of eminent men) has ever produced—I mean Baron Puffendorff: the passage to which I allude is to be found in a note of Barbeyrac's on his larger work, l. viii. c. 6. s. 8. Puffendorff had been consulted in the beginning of the present century, when England and other states were engaged in the confederacy against Louis XIV. by a lawyer upon the continent, Groningius, who was desirous of supporting the claims of neutral commerce, in a treatise which he was then projecting. Puffendorff concludes his answer to him in these words:

“ I am not surprised that the northern powers should consult the general interests of all Europe, without regard to the complaints of some greedy merchants, who care not how things go, provided they can but satisfy their thirst of gain. Those princes wisely judge that it would not become them to take precipitate measures,

measures, whilst other nations are combining their whole force to reduce within bounds an insolent and exorbitant power which threatens Europe with slavery, and the Protestant religion with destruction. This being the interest of the northern crowns themselves, it is neither just nor necessary, that, for the present advantage, they should interrupt so salutary a design, especially as they are at no expense in the affair, and run no hazard."

In considering the case, I think it will be advisable for me, first, to state the facts as they appear in the evidence; secondly, to lay down the principles of law which apply generally to such a state of facts; thirdly, to examine whether any special circumstances attended the transaction in any part of it, which ought in any manner or degree to affect the application of these principles.

[For the facts, see case, p. 3 of this volume.]

What do these attestations (uncontradicted attestations) prove? To my apprehension they prove most clearly these facts: That a large number of vessels, connected altogether with each other, and with a frigate which convoyed them, being bound to different ports in the Mediterranean, some declared to be enemy's ports and others not, with cargoes consisting, among other things, of naval stores, were met with, close upon the British coast, by his Britannic Majesty's cruisers: that a continued resistance was given by the frigate to the act of boarding any of these vessels by the British cruisers; and that extreme violence was threatened, in order to prevent it; and that the violence was prevented from proceeding to extremities only by the superior British force which overawed it; that the act being effected in the night, by the prudence of the British commander, the purpose of hostile resistance, so far from being disavowed, was maintained to the last, and complaint made that it had been eluded by a stratagem of the night: that a forcible recapture of one vessel took place, and a forcible capture and detention of one British officer who was on board her, and who, as I understand the evidence, was not released till the superiority of the British force had awed this Swedish frigate into something of a stipulated submission.

So far to the general facts. But all this, it is said, might be the ignorance or perverseness of the Swedish officer of the frigate; the folly or the fault of the individual alone. This suggestion is contradicted most forcibly by the two sets of instructions, those belonging to the frigate, and those belonging to the merchant-vessels.

It is said, that the instructions to the frigate are intended only against cruisers of Tripoli, and an affidavit has been brought in to show that that government had begun hostilities against the Swedes. The language, however, of these instructions is as universal as language possibly can be; it is pointed against the "fleets of any nation whatever." It is, however, said that this was merely to



avoid giving offence to the Tripoline government. But is the Tripoline government the only government whose delicacy is to be consulted in such matters? Are terms to be used alarming to every other state, merely to save appearances with a government which, they allege in the affidavit referred to, had already engaged in unjust hostility against them? There is, however, no necessity for me to notice this suggestion very particularly, and for this plain reason, that it is merely a suggestion neither proved nor attempted to be proved in any manner whatever; and the *res gesta* completely proves the fact to be otherwise, because it is clear that if it had been so, the commander of the frigate must have had the most explicit instructions to that effect.

The terms of the instructions are these; they are incapable of being misunderstood: "In case the commander should meet with any ships of war of other nations, one or more of any fleet whatever, then the commander is to treat them with all possible friendship, and not to give any occasion of enmity; but if you meet with a foreign armed vessel which should be desirous of having further assurance that your frigate belongs to the King of Sweden, then the commander is by the Swedish flag and salute to make known that it is so; or if they would make any search amongst the merchant-vessels under your convoy, which ought to be endeavoured to be prevented as much as possible, then the commander is, in case such thing should be insisted upon, and that remonstrances could not be amicably made, and that notwithstanding your amicable comportment the merchant-ships should nevertheless be violently attacked, then violence must be opposed against violence." Removing mere civility of expression, what is the real import of these instructions? Neither more nor less than this, according to my apprehension: "If you meet with the cruisers of the belligerent states, and they express an intention of visiting and searching the merchant-ships, you are to talk them out of their purpose if you can; and if you can't, you are to fight them out of it." That is the plain English, and, I presume, the plain Swedish of the matter.

Whatever then was done upon this occasion, was not done by the unadvised rashness of one individual, but it was an instructed and premeditated act; an act common to all the parties concerned in it, and of which every part belongs to all; and for which all the parties, being associated with one common intent, are legally and equitably answerable.

This being the actual state of the fact, it is proper for me to examine, 2dly, what is their legal state, or, in other words, to what considerations they are justly subject according to the law of nations; for which purpose I state a few principles of that system of law which I take to be incontrovertible,

1st, That the right of visiting and searching merchant-ships upon the high seas; whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations, is an incontestable right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of a belligerent nation. I say, be the ships, the cargoes, and the destinations what they may, because, till they are visited and searched, it does not appear what the ships, or the cargoes, or the destinations are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle, that no man can deny it who admits the legality of maritime capture; because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry whether there is property that can legally be captured, it is impossible to capture. Even those who contend for the inadmissible rule, that "free ships make free goods," must admit the exercise of this right, at least for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ships are free ships or not. The right is equally clear in practice; for practice is uniform and universal upon the subject. The many European treaties which refer to this right, refer to it as pre-existing, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it, without the exception even of Hubner himself, the great champion of neutral privileges. In short, no man in the least degree conversant in subjects of this kind has ever, that I know of, breathed a doubt upon it.

The right must unquestionably be exercised with as little of personal harshness and of vexation in the mode as possible; but when it is as much as you can, it is still a right of force, though of lawful force; something in the nature of civil process, where force is employed, but a lawful force, which cannot lawfully be resisted. For it is a wild conceit, that whatever force is used, it may be forcibly resisted: a lawful force cannot lawfully be resisted. The only case where it can be so, in matters of this nature, is in the state of war and conflict between two countries, where one party has a perfect right to attack by force, and the other has an equally perfect right to repel by force. But in the relative situation of two countries at peace with each other, no such conflicting rights can possibly co-exist.

2dly, That the authority of the sovereign of the neutral country being interposed in any manner of mere force, cannot legally vary the rights of a lawfully commissioned belligerent cruiser; I say legally, because what may be given, or be fit to be given, in the administration of this species of law, to considerations of comity or of national policy, are views of the matter which, sitting in this court, I have no right to entertain. All that I assert is, that legally it cannot be maintained, that if a Swedish commissioned cruiser, during the wars of his own country, has a right by the law of nations to visit and examine neutral ships, the

King

King of England being neutral to Sweden, is authorized by that law to obstruct the exercise of that right with respect to the merchant-ships of his country. I add this, that I cannot but think that, if he obstructed it by force, it would very much resemble (with all due reverence be it spoken) an opposition of illegal violence to legal right. Two sovereigns may unquestionably agree, if they think fit (as in some late instances they have agreed), by special covenant, that the presence of one of their armed ships along with their merchant-ships, shall be mutually understood to imply that nothing is to be found in that convoy of merchant-ships inconsistent with amity or neutrality; and if they consent to accept this pledge, no third party has a right to quarrel with it any more than with any other pledge which they may agree mutually to accept. But surely no sovereign can legally compel the acceptance of such a security by mere force. The only security known to the law of nations upon this subject, independent of all special covenant, is the right of personal visitation and search, to be exercised by those who have the interest in making it. I am not ignorant, that amongst the loose doctrines which modern fancy, under the various denominations of philosophy and philanthropy, and I know not what, has thrown upon the world, it has been within these few years advanced, or rather insinuated, that it might possibly be well if such a security were accepted. Upon such unauthorized speculations it is not necessary for me to descant: the law and practice of nations (I include particularly the practice of Sweden when it happens to be belligerent) give them no sort of countenance; and until that law and practice are new-modelled in such a way as may surrender the known and ancient rights of some nations to the present convenience of other nations (which nations may perhaps remember to forget them, when they happen to be themselves belligerent), no reverence is due to them; they are the elements of that system which, if it is consistent, has for its real purpose an entire abolition of capture in war; that is, in other words, to change the nature of hostility, as it has ever existed amongst mankind, and to introduce a state of things not yet seen in the world, that of a military war and a commercial peace. If it were fit that such a state should be introduced, it is at least necessary that it should be introduced in an avowed and intelligible manner, and not in a way which, professing gravely to adhere to that system which has for centuries prevailed among civilized states; and urging at the same time a pretension utterly inconsistent with all its known principles, delivers over the whole matter at once to eternal controversy and conflict, at the expense of the constant hazard of the harmony of states, and of the lives and safeties of innocent individuals.

3dly, That the penalty for the violent contravention of this right, is the confiscation of the property so withheld from visita-



tion and search. For the proof of this I need only refer to Vattel, one of the most correct, and certainly not the least indulgent of modern professors of public law. In book iii. c. vii. §. 114, he expresses himself thus: "On ne peut empêcher le transport des effets de contrebande, si l'on ne visite pas les vaisseaux neutres que l'on rencontre en mer. On est donc en droit de les visiter. Quelques nations puissantes ont refusé en différens tems de se soumettre à cette visite, aujourd'hui un vaisseau neutre, qui refuseroit de souffrir la visite, se feroit condamner par cela seul, comme étant de bonnie prise." Vattel is here to be considered, not as a lawyer merely delivering an opinion, but as a witness asserting the fact, the fact that is the existing practice to modern Europe. And to be sure the only marvel in the case is, that he should mention it as a law merely modern, when it is remembered that it is a principle, not only of the civil law (on which great part of the law of nations is founded), but the private jurisprudence of most countries in Europe, that a contumacious refusal to submit to fair inquiry, infers all the penalties of convicted guilt. Conformably to this principle we find in the celebrated French ordinance of 1681, now in force, article 12, "That every vessel shall be good prize in case of resistance and combat;" and Valin, in his smaller Commentary, p. 81, says expressly, "That although the expression is in the conjunctive, yet that the resistance alone is sufficient." He refers to the Spanish ordinance 1718, evidently copied from it, in which it is expressed in the disjunctive, "in case of resistance or combat." And recent instances are at hand and within view, in which it appears that Spain continues to act upon this principle. The first time in which it occurs to my notice on the inquiries I have been able to make in the institutes of our own country respecting matters of this nature, excepting what occurs in the Black Book of the Admiralty, is in the Order of Council 1664, article 12, which directs, "That when any ship, met withal by the royal navy or other ship commissioned, shall fight or make resistance, the said ship and goods shall be adjudged lawful prize." A similar article occurs in the proclamation of 1672. I am aware, that in those orders and proclamations are to be found some articles not very consistent with the law of nations, as understood now, or indeed at that time; for they are expressly censured by Lord Clarendon. But the article I refer to is not one of those he reprehends; and it is observable that Sir Robert Wiseman, then the King's advocate general, who reported upon the articles of 1673, and expresses a disapprobation of some of them as harsh and novel, does not mark this article with any observation of censure. I am therefore warranted in saying, that it was the rule, and the undisputed rule, of the British Admiralty. I will not say that the rule may not have been broken in upon in some instances by considerations of comity or of policy, by which

it may be fit that the administration of this species of law should be tempered in the hands of those tribunals which have a right to entertain and apply them; for no man can deny that a state may recede from its extreme rights, and that its supreme councils are authorized to determine in what cases it may be fit to do so, the particular captor having in no case any other right and title than what the state itself would possess under the same facts of capture. But I stand with confidence upon all fair principles of reason, upon the distinct authority of Vattel, upon the institutes of other great maritime countries, as well as those of our own country, when I venture to lay it down, that by the law of nations, as now understood, a deliberate and continued resistance to search, on the part of a neutral vessel to a lawful cruiser, is followed by the legal consequence of confiscation.

3. The third proposed inquiry was, Whether any special circumstances preceded, accompanied, or followed the transaction, which ought in any manner or degree, to affect the application of the general principle?

[After adverting to these very minutely, the Judge concluded in the following manner:]

“ I am of opinion that special circumstances do not exist which can take the case out of the rule which is generally applicable to such a state of facts; and I have already stated that rule to be the confiscation of all the property forcibly withheld from inquiry and search. . . It may be fitting (for any thing that I know) that other considerations should be interposed to soften the severity of the rule, if the rule can be justly taxed with severity: but I have neither the knowledge of any such considerations, nor authority to apply them. If any negotiations have pledged (as has been intimated) the honour and good faith of the country, I can only say that it has been much the habit of this country to redeem pledges of so sacred a nature. But my business is merely to decide, whether in a court of the law of nations a pretension can be legally maintained which has for its purpose neither more nor less than to extinguish the right of maritime capture in war: and to do this, how? by the direct use of hostile force on the part of a neutral state. It is high time that the legal merit of such a pretension should be disposed of one way or other; it has been for some few years past preparing in Europe, it is extremely fit that it should be brought to the test of a judicial decision; for a worse state of things cannot exist, than that of an undetermined conflict between the ancient law of nations and a modern project of innovation utterly inconsistent with it; and in my apprehension, not more inconsistent with it than with the amity of neighbouring states and the personal safety of their respective subjects.”

The Judge then alluded to the costs, and having allowed those which seemed equitable, he condemned the ship and cargo directing

directing all private adventures to be restored, and ended in the following words :

" This is the substance of what I have to pronounce judicially on this case, after weighing with the most anxious care the several facts and the learned arguments which have been applied to them. I deliver it to my country, and to foreign countries, with little diffidence in the rectitude of the judgment itself: I have still more satisfaction in feeling an entire confidence in the rectitude of the considerations under which it has been formed."

*Milan, 15th September.*

*The following is the Plan of the new Constitution.*

A SENATE with a president shall form the government; the president alone shall have the power to propose all the laws, to direct foreign affairs, and the war department. An electoral body of twelve individuals shall name the members of the senate, the legislative body, the tribunate, and the tribunals; and shall be the guardian of the constitution. A legislative body of forty members shall discuss the projects of laws proposed by the president, and shall accept or reject them. The tribunate or the *grands procureurs*, to the number of five, shall assist at the sittings of the legislative body, without speaking. They shall denounce to the electoral body the unconstitutional acts, but shall have no other functions.

*Consular Decree uniting the Navarese Territory with the Cisalpine.*

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the republic, orders,  
 1. Counting from the 23d of September, the river of Sesia shall be the boundary between Lombardy and Piedmont.  
 2. All the countries situated on the left bank of that river shall be united to the Cisalpine, from the day above mentioned.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

*Proclamation of Lieutenant-general Dupont, commanding in Tuscany, to the Inhabitants of Leghorn, published at Head-quarters at Leghorn, 30th Vendémiaire (October 22).*

IN taking possession of Tuscany, I have directed my first cares to Leghorn; this city, celebrated for its commerce, and one of the most flourishing ports in the Mediterranean, has a title to inspire me with a particular solicitude.—You have received the French within your walls with confidence, and they have justified it.—Order and respect of property have not suffered the slightest violation. I will never suffer them to be changed.

VOL. X.

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Always



Always reject with contempt the alarms which some persons strive to sow among you.—All your interests are under theegis of French loyalty—the security of your commerce is complete.

The last asylum of the extraordinary levy has been taken possession of by force. Arezzo, taken by assault, has seen the destruction of those audacious insurgents who declared war against the French army and the Cisalpine republic.

Tuscany enjoys a profound calm. It acknowledges the justice and necessity of the military expedition, which places it under the protection of the French republic. If any agitator dare to disturb this order of things, he shall soon be no more.

(Signed)

DUPONT.

*Army of Italy.—Division of Piedmont.*

*Lieutenant-general Soult, Commander in Chief in Piedmont, to the Piedmontese.*

*Head-quarters at Turin, October 1.*

THE tranquillity which was beginning to prevail in your country was the effect of the wise measures adopted for repressing the disorders of every kind which were daily committed. Your magistrates felicitated themselves on the return of order, and the French soldiers, quartered among you, were proud of having assisted in effecting this happy change. Personal safety was restored, assaults on the highways became less frequent, and, in a word, every thing seemed to promise that an end was put to the assassinations, vexations, and disorders of every kind, which you had so long lamented.

To consolidate the calm which you had begun to enjoy, was it necessary that the repetition of those bloody scenes should make the means of terror be again resorted to? Assassinations are renewed, outrages are recommenced, the laws are despised; and you yourselves, seduced by the false and perfidious insinuations of evil-designing persons, render it necessary to use those measures of rigour which alone can put an end to these excesses.

Piedmontese! you listen to the voice of disaffection, which will lead you into an abyss of evils. Those incorrigible men who provoke you to disobedience of the laws, assume every guise for the purpose of seducing you. Having nothing to risk, they are desirous of overturning every thing, in the hope that they may gratify their revenge and their rapacity, amidst the horrors of anarchy. They call themselves your friends; believe them not. Those who persuade you to disregard the voice of your magistrates, cannot be friends either to you or your country; neither can they be your friends who talk to you of vengeance.

Would

Would they perpetuate this disposition? Wretched men! do they not perceive that ultimately they themselves must fall victims to it? There can be no liberty where revenge is permitted; there can be no liberty where licentiousness is suffered to exist.

Piedmontese! you still keep up denominations which recall the spirit of party. Have the courage to proscribe them, and unite all under one appellation—that of friends of your country and Frenchmen.

Repel far from you the insinuations of those alarmists who endeavour to spread anxiety among you, and to arm your hands against your deliverers. Equally reject the insinuations of those anarchists who talk only of proscriptions and vengeance. Both conspire your ruin. Obey the laws, listen to the voice of your magistrates, remain tranquil, and you will be protected by an armed force.

Invested with the chief command of all Piedmont, and being resolved to adopt all the measures necessary to the restoration of order, tranquillity, and the safety of persons and property, I declare to you, that, for this purpose, I shall have recourse to measures of severity, should those which are now tried prove ineffectual.

I know no other party than the friends of order; the following dispositions shall therefore be carried into execution.

1. Every individual who shall commit the slightest offence against another, shall be instantly apprehended and conducted to the military prison, in order to be tried by the extraordinary court-martial, as a disturber of the public peace.

2. All assemblages of people being strictly prohibited, the armed force shall be employed to disperse such as may take place, without obtaining a legal permission.

3. The nearest commanders are authorized to call out the national guard, as often as the assistance of an armed force may be deemed necessary to the restoration of public tranquillity.

4. A table of regulations of police shall be drawn up for the commune of Turin, and all persons acting in violation of it, shall be apprehended and tried as disturbers of the public peace, conformably to the 1st article.

5. The present proclamation shall be published in both languages, read, and placarded in every commune of Piedmont, and copies shall be sent to the minister extraordinary of the French republic at Turin, and the commission of government. The chief of the staff is ordered to attend to its execution.

Lieutenant-general and Commander in Chief in Piedmont,

SOULT.

*Decree appointing a new Government in Piedmont.**Liberty.**Equality.**Arrêté of General Jourdan, Minister Extraordinary of the French Government in Piedmont.**Turin, October 4.*

**T**HE Minister Extraordinary having considered the letter from the General in Chief, Brune, in which he points out such changes as ought to be effected both in the form of the Piedmontese provisional government, and in the members who compose it; ordains—

1. Citizens Galli and Braida, now members of the commission of government; Botta, now member of the Consulta; Bossi, envoy from the commission to the Ligurian government; Debernardi, a lawyer, and late member of the central administration of the department of La Sesia; Costa, chief officer of police, and Guilio, a professor in the university, are appointed members of the provisional government of Piedmont.

2. Citizens Bossi, Botta, and Debernardi are specially intrusted with the direction of the affairs of government, under the denomination of the executive committee.

Citizens Galli, Braida, Costa, and Guilio shall be called to assist at the deliberation of the executive committee, as often as shall be deemed necessary by the committee or by the minister extraordinary of the French government in Piedmont.

Each of them shall be specially charged with the superintendence of some branch of the administration.

3. Citizens Bossi and Debernardi being absent, they shall be provisionally represented in the executive committee by Citizens Costa and Guilio.

4. The new committee of government, appointed by this arrêté, shall enter on their functions this day. Immediately after their installation, such of the members of the existing committee as are not comprised in the present arrangement, shall cease to perform their functions. They shall be immediately employed in the Consulta, senate, chamber of accounts, or in some other public department.

A copy of this arrêté shall be transmitted to the existing committee, and the original shall be sent to that now appointed\*.

*JOURDAN.**The*

\* The Minister Jourdan, accompanied by Lieutenant-general Soult, Generals Lacombe-Saint-Michel, Kister, Seras, the other superior officers at Turin, and the whole of the staff officers, was present at the installation of the



The following Justification of the Invasion of Tuscany by the French has appeared in the *Moniteur*, the official Paper of the French Consul te.

THE Publiciste of this day, 13 Brumaire (October 4), asserts, that at the moment of writing that statement, Tuscany is evacuated. It says more. It pretends that the invasion of that country was never authorized by the government. It might be asked from what source the Publiciste has drawn intelligence so false, and assertions so unfounded; and if it confine itself to replying, that another journal (the *Citoyen Français*) has published the same statements, we would ask the editors of both those periodical papers, by what combination they have believed that generals would permit military operations of such vast importance to be undertaken without the orders of government? The motives which have determined and authorized the occupation of Tuscany are to be found in documents and transactions which are sufficiently public.

1. In the preliminaries signed by Count St. Julien, the Emperor was engaged to cause the disarming of the Tuscan levy *en masse*.

2. By the additional convention made at Castiglione, between General Marmont and General Hohenzollern, General Brune consented to wait for an answer from Vienna relative to the evacuation of the Ferrarese by the Austrians, who were to evacuate that country in execution of the convention of Marengo: but in return for this condescension, no question was made with respect to Tuscany in the convention of Castiglione.

3. The Austrians have failed essentially in the convention of Marengo, since it specified that they were to occupy only the town and citadel of Ferrara, which certainly does not mean forty leagues of country. This fundamental convention, which formed the basis of every other, and was ratified by both governments, being incapable of alteration in consequence of any convention made by general officers, the government instantly disavowed every modification.

4. The levy *en masse* was paid by the English, and partly directed by Willot. A Neapolitan corps had arrived to reinforce it. The French army, however, had concluded no armistice with the Neapolitans.

the new government; and he delivered a speech upon the occasion, which was loudly applauded.

He distinctly stated that it was necessary that the Piedmontese government, reposing unlimited confidence in Bonaparte, should endeavour to merit the protection of that of France. "Whilst the French," said he, "are shedding their blood in defence of your liberty, can you object to making a few sacrifices?"

5. A few days after the occupation of Leghorn by the French, an English fleet presented itself before the port, having on board 12,000 troops for landing; but the republic has concluded no armistice with the English. Foresight is the first duty in war; when once a government is deficient in that, victory wavers, and defeats succeed.

6. General Sommariva, commanding the Austrian troops, withdrew, without offering any assistance to the levy *en masse*, which ought to have been disarmed. These 20,000 brigands had proceeded to every excess, and respected no convention whatever.

While General Dupont commanded, and took by assault the town of Arezzo, the Austrian troops ought not to have taken, and did not take, any part in the action.

General Sommariva, with the troops under his command, obtained permission to cross the French army, and to rejoin the Austrian army at Ferrara.

If, throughout all this expedition, any reproach can be made to the French, it is that of not having sufficiently punished the town of Arezzo, which was the centre of the insurrection, and which allowed itself to be taken by assault. The criminal conduct of this city on the retreat of the army of Naples may be recollected. The national glory did not permit that such excesses, again renewed, should remain unpunished. It is evident that the Austrian general did not conceive that an invasion, rendered necessary by so many motives, was a rupture of the armistice, since nothing prevented him from proceeding against Brescia or Bologna until General Dupont was in Tuscany.

Tuscany was so oppressed by the levy *en masse*, that the persons most attached to the Grand Duke saw with pleasure the arrival of the French, whose conduct has been that of well-regulated troops, delivering a country from the yoke of undisciplined hordes.

Besides, the government has been preserved as it was established by the authority of the Grand Duke.

*Imperial Notification of the Removal of Baron Thugut; Vienna, October 5, 1800.*

AT the request of my conference-minister, Baron Thugut, I have accepted his resignation of the direction of the department of foreign affairs, and bestowed the administration of the court and state chancery, in conjunction with my cabinet, on Louis Count Cobentzel, late envoy to the Imperial court of Russia, whom I likewise appoint, *pro tempore*, my conference-minister, and vice-state-chancellor.

FRANCIS.

*Note*

*Note transmitted upon the above Occasion by Baron Thugut to all the Members of the diplomatic Body.*

HIS Majesty the Emperor, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of the undersigned, having generously condescended to dispense with his administration of foreign affairs, has thought proper to charge Count Louis de Cobentzel with that department, and has at the same time appointed him minister of conferences, and vice-chancellor of the court of state.

The undersigned loses no time in acquainting Mr. — with this arrangement, that he may henceforward apply to Count Cobentzel in all affairs that shall be intrusted to him on the part of the court, and respecting which Count Cobentzel will take care to inform him of his Imperial Majesty's determinations.

The undersigned has the honour of assuring Mr. — of his very high consideration.

Vienna, Oct. 7, 1800.

(Signed) BARON DE THUGUT.

*Copy of a Note sent round by Count Cobentzel, to all the foreign Ministers.*

THE Emperor has been constrained to yield to the repeated applications of his minister of conferences, Baron Thugut, for leave to resign his direction of the department of foreign affairs; in consequence of which the latter has received the post of commissary-general and minister, extraordinary for the government of the Imperial states in Italy, Istria, and Dalmatia. At the same time his Majesty has been pleased to confer upon the undersigned the station of minister of conferences, and appoint him vice court and state chancellor, and in that capacity to conduct the department which Baron Thugut has resigned, which, in future, will be united with the department of the cabinet under the direction of the lord chamberlain and minister of conferences, Count Colloredo.

As this arrangement produces official arrangements, in which the undersigned may have business to transact with A. B. he has the honour to inform him of it. At the same time he hastens to express to A. B. how desirous he is to obtain his confidence, agreeably to the relations of friendship which prevail between the two courts. He avails himself of this opportunity with pleasure to assure A. B. of his highest consideration.

(Signed) LOUIS, Count VON COBENTZEL.

*Operations*



*Operations in Italy.*

**THE** Tuscan levy *en masse*, directed by Austrian officers, and commanded by M. Sommariva, was to have possessed itself of Lucca and a part of the Bolognese territory. Gen. Brune having concentrated his forces on the left bank of the Po, Gen. Dupont marched from Bologna with a division, dissipated the rising *en masse*, and signified to M. Sommariva that if the armed peasants did not return to their homes, he would enter Tuscany, in order to disarm and punish them for the outrages which they daily committed on the territory occupied by the French army.

The answer not being satisfactory, General Dupont entered Tuscany. He was on the 14th of October within a day's march of Florence.

*Dupont, Lieutenant-general, commanding the right Wing, to Monsieur the General commanding in Tuscany for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke.*

Monsieur General,      *Head-quarters at Planora, Oct. 12.*

**THE** time allowed you by the General in Chief, Brune, for disbanding and disarming the extraordinary Tuscan levies has expired, and you have not yielded to his demand. The levies are not disbanded, they occupy even still Saint Leo, Castiglione, and several other points of the Cisalpine territory. The horrors committed in the Romagna by the Tuscan insurgents have been followed by aggressions which have been renewed the moment after they have been resented. They have recently engaged in arms at Saint Pelegrino and Castel Nuovo, and raised contributions within the circle limited for the army.

This state of things is become at once too alarming and too outrageous for the French army. A decisive measure is necessary. Even the interest of peace is attached to it. The General in Chief has ordered me to effect the disarming of this mislaid multitude, and to take possession of Tuscany.

I announce to you in consequence, Monsieur General, that I am marching to execute this order.

(Signed)

DUPONT.

*Capture of Florence and Leghorn by the French.—(From the official Paper.)*

**GENERAL** Brune, by a dispatch of the 19th of October, informs government, that in pursuance of the 2d article of the preliminaries and particular convention of Castiglione, he summoned the general commanding in Tuscany for the Grand

Duke to disarm the levy *en masse*; but that the latter having refused to do so, Lieutenant-general Dupont entered Florence the 15th of October, and the General of Brigade, Clement, Leghorn the 16th.

All Tuscany is occupied by the French army. Above 25,000 men of the rising *en masse* have been dispersed, disarmed, and sent back to their several homes. The French troops required nothing more than their reputation to conquer them. General Sommariva and the corps of Austrians who were in Tuscany, have retired to Ancona. All the English merchandises found in Tuscany, and particularly at Leghorn, have been confiscated for the benefit of the republic.

The disarming of these brigands has not been attended with any loss on our side. Our troops have observed the strictest discipline.

*Dupont, Lieutenant-general, to the General in Chief, Brune.*

*Head-quarters at Florence, Oct. 15.*

I HASTEN to give you an account, Citizen General, that I have entered Florence. The army of Tuscan insurgents, about 25,000 strong, according to the acknowledgment of the Austrians themselves, is dissolved. I have now only to pursue the scattered corps which have taken refuge in several quarters in the narrow defiles of the Appenine, and to chastise the brigands of Arezzo. They are the most audacious, and the same who dared to insult the army of Naples in the last campaign. It was in that city that the famous miracle of the Holy Virgin was fabricated, which gave the signal of insurrection by the firing of a gun, which Mr. Windham, one of the principal artists in that ridiculous miracle, made her discharge upon the French. These impostures should not be suffered to arm this multitude of peasants and increase their force.

The head-quarters of the insurgents, commanded by General Spanocci, were at Barberino, from whence they were chased yesterday. As they were menaced on three points, they were obliged to divide themselves, and from fear of being surrounded they abandoned the works, where they had begun to place their artillery, and the most advantageous positions. General Sommariva has apprized me of his departure from Florence, by a letter, of which a copy is subjoined. He is retiring to Ancona.

General Monnier will advance to-morrow against Arezzo, with the brigade of General St. Cyr. General Pino will march against Prato and Pistoja; and General Malher against Leghorn. I do not know whether General Clement has entered that place.

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L 1

I hope

I hope that in consequence of these dispositions the disarming will be speedily effected in all Tuscany.

The regency established on its departure a provisional government. General Sommariva emptied the state chests.

(Signed)

DUPONT.

For a true copy.

(Signed)

The General in Chief, BRUNE.

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*Dupont, Lieutenant-general, commanding in Tuscany.*

*Head-quarters at Florence, 15th October,  
9th Year of the Republic.*

DECREE.

ART. 1. All the public functionaries now in office shall continue their functions provisionally, until it shall be otherwise ordained.

2. All persons now confined on account of their political opinions shall be immediately set at liberty, and the sequestration put on their properties shall be taken off. The public functionaries, whom this order concerns, are responsible for its execution.

3. The present imposts shall be continued until a new order.

4. The magistrato supremo is charged with the posting, publishing, and execution of the present decree, which shall be printed in both languages.

DUPONT.

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*Clement, General of Brigade, commanding the French Troops in the Republic of Lucca and the City of Leghorn, to the Tuscan People.*

*Head-quarters at Leghorn, 16th October, 9th Year  
of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

IN conformity with the orders which I have received, I come to Leghorn with the column which I command.

Acknowledging only the laws of honour and justice, the respect due to property, to worship, usages, political and religious opinions, I come the expounder of these sentiments, as a friend and as a general, jealous of good order and discipline.

The harmony which prevails between the French troops and those of his Imperial Majesty shall be maintained. I shall punish with severity whoever shall attempt to disturb it, or raise any obstacle in its way.

Tuscan people, remain peaceable at your firesides. Let not the arrival of the French inspire any dread. Let such persons as

have



have withdrawn themselves from fear at our approach, return. I promise them, on my honour, support and protection.

The city of Leghorn shall enjoy tranquillity and repose. I have taken the means to secure them. The order, the union, and the discipline which I shall maintain among the troops which I command, make me hope that its inhabitants, not having any cause of complaint, will see with pleasure the French in their bosom.

The Tuscan troops of the line shall remain under the protection of the troops of his Majesty the Emperor.

The refugees returned in consequence of the arrival of the French column, who shall offer the slightest insult whatever, towards any person whatever, shall be immediately arrested, carried before a military tribunal, and punished as disturbers of the public peace.

CLEMENT.

*Report of Lieutenant-general Dupont to the General in Chief Brune.*

*Head-quarters, Florence, October 17, 9th Year.*

AS soon as the Austrian major sent to Milan had returned to Florence, General Sommariva took every means to excite a general insurrection. He caused all his troops to march forward, and the *tocsin* to be sounded in Florence and the neighbouring country. Lo! the pledge of the promises which have been made to us, and which evidently had no other object but to gain time. To supply the want of muskets, pikes were distributed in the villages. There was a depot of them at Barberino, which I have caused to be brought to Bologna. The least delay in my march would have been attended with great inconveniencies. The presence of the French in Tuscany has been thought necessary by several partisans of the Grand Duke themselves, who feel that the safety and honour of the French army required the measures which you have ordered. I have found this opinion strongly accredited here.—The extraordinary levies inspired, besides, a very lively fear for the interior of Tuscany, and their pay was an enormous weight which this state could not support. I have observed the highest respect towards the Austrian troops. Those which were in the Tuscan port which surrendered its arms, and those which had been left at Florence, set out to-day for Ancona. Nothing has passed that could in the slightest degree affect the armistice, and all the officers have acknowledged in this procedure that the occupation of Tuscany was a particular measure which ought not to diminish the harmony that prevails between the two armies.

The city of Florence is tranquil. My proclamation instantly inspired the fullest confidence.

L | 2

I send

I send you a copy of a decree which I was obliged to ordain on my arrival, to prevent the public administration from falling into dissolution. I was solicited by the provisional government, which the regency of Florence instituted at its departure. The members of this government request to be dismissed, as they are already engaged in other employments to which they give a preference. I have not consented to their removal, and await your answer on this point. I have ordered such persons as were confined for matter of opinion to be set at liberty. The provisional government, though the avowed partisan of Austria, has itself judged this measure necessary. The severities exercised by the regency extend to above 20,000 families. It has been real tyranny, and has made us friends. Should I occupy Tuscany for some time, I think it would be necessary to confide the several branches of administration to men less devoted to our enemies. The public tranquillity and the service of the troops require it.

(Signed)

DUPONT.

A true copy, General in Chief, BRUNE.

*Extract of a Letter from the Isle of Leon; dated October 7, 1800.*

ON the day before yesterday there appeared off Cadiz an enemy's fleet which had come from the Mediterranean, and consisted of

- 22 Sail of the line.
- 27 Frigates.
- 4 Corvettes.
- 1 Brigantine.
- 2 Transports.
- 2 Gun-boats.
- 1 Ea flute.
- 
- 59 Ships of war.
- 74 Store-ships,
- 10 Brigantines, } with troops.

Total 143

There can be no doubt that it was the dreadful epidemic disorder, which has raged in Cadiz and its vicinity since the beginning of the month of August, which suggested to the humanity of the English the desire of paying us a visit, on the supposition that the vessels in the roads might be easily carried, and that they could penetrate to the old arsenal, in order to set it on fire; for it is not probable that such preparations should have been made merely to bombard Cadiz, and they must have known that they could not obtain possession of it without meeting a number of obstacles.

General

General Don Thomas de Morla, lately appointed governor of this place, where he arrived during the most violent period of the epidemic disease, thought it right to send a note [No. 1] to the English admiral, stating to him the situation of the inhabitants, and the odium which must, among all nations, attach to the English name, if any attack was made upon that city. General Abercromby and Admiral Keith sent a reply [No. 2] to the governor, in which, without taking any notice of him as governor of Cadiz, but merely as captain general of the army, and province of Andalusia, and captain general of the department of marine, they proposed to him to deliver up the ships already armed, and those which were arming, the crews and officers of which might be set at liberty; and on complying with this condition they would withdraw their fleet.

The governor of Cadiz sent back an answer [No. 3], in which he stated the erroneous conclusion which they had drawn from his letter.

Yesterday the whole of the expedition came to an anchor before Cadiz; but to-day, the wind having come round to the south-east, they dropped their fore-sails, and tacked off shore until pretty late in the afternoon; and towards evening they were about six leagues distant.

The masters of the fishing-vessels stopped yesterday by the squadron, and who have arrived here this evening, declared that it was the intention of the enemy to attempt a descent this morning between Candon and Regla; but they have been prevented by the south wind.

The number of land forces on board is not accurately known. They are estimated at 20,000; a number not improbable, considering that there are eighty-four transports, besides the ships of the line, frigates, &c.

It must be confessed that this event could not have taken place in more critical circumstances, as, in consequence of the ravages of the epidemic distemper, we had scarcely a force sufficient to defend the harbour. It would appear, however, from the enemy's not hazarding an attack, that they must have thought our numbers more formidable. So far as respects the land service, all the necessary measures have been taken to defeat their plans. It is not to be imagined that they will abandon them, should the wind change from the south; and it does not promise a long continuance in that point.

These are all the particulars I can give you in this rapid sketch. It is already late; I have a press of business to attend to, and I am not yet entirely recovered from my late illness.

Annexed are copies of the documents above referred to.



No. I.—*To the English Admiral.*

The affliction which carries off, in this city and its environs, thousands of victims, and which threatens not to suspend its ravages until it has cut off all who have hitherto escaped, being calculated to excite compassion, it is with surprise that I see the squadron, under the command of your Excellency, come to augment the consternation of the inhabitants. I have too exalted an opinion of the humanity of the English people, and of yours in particular, to think that you would wish to render our condition more deplorable. However, if, in consequence of the orders your Excellency has received, you are inclined to draw down upon yourself the execration of all nations, to cover yourself with disgrace in the eyes of the whole universe, by oppressing the unfortunate, and attacking those who are supposed to be incapable of defence;—I declare to you, that the garrison under my orders, accustomed to behold death with a serene countenance, and to brave dangers much greater than all the perils of war, know how to make resistance, which shall not terminate but with their entire destruction. I hope that the answer of your Excellency will inform me, whether I am to speak the language of consolation to the unfortunate inhabitants, or whether I am to rouse them to indignation and vengeance.

May God preserve your Excellency.

Oct. 5, 1800.

THOMAS DE MORLA.

The vessels employed in the blockade have not, till now, prevented the fishers from exercising their harmless industry. It must excite astonishment, that your Excellency should deprive us of this small comfort.

No. II.—*The Commanders in Chief of the Sea and Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty, forming the Expedition before Cadix.*

*On board his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Foudroyant, off Cadix, October 5.*

We have had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of this date, in which you describe to us the deplorable state of this city. We are deeply afflicted at this calamity, though we have good reason to believe that its effects have been much less disastrous.

We are not ignorant that a great number of his Catholic Majesty's vessels are armed, in order to join the naval forces of the French, and to be employed in prolonging the troubles which afflict all the nations of Europe, disturb public order, and destroy the happiness of individuals. We have received orders from our Sovereign to use every effort to defeat the projects of the common enemy,

enemy, by endeavouring to take or destroy the ships of war which are in the harbour and arsenal of Cadiz.

The number of troops intrusted to our command leave but little doubt as to the success of the enterprise. We are little disposed to multiply unnecessarily the evils inseparable from war. Should your Excellency consent to give up to us the vessels armed or arming, in order to act against our King, and to prolong the misfortunes of neighbouring nations, your crews and officers shall be at liberty, and our fleet shall withdraw; otherwise we must act conformably to the orders which have been given to us, and your Excellency cannot attribute to any other than yourself the additional evils which you fear.

We have the honour to be, with respect, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

KEITH.

A frigate will remain in the harbour, to wait for the answer of your Excellency, that there may be no delay.

No. III.—*To the Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's Sea and Land Forces.*

When I represented to your Excellencies the melancholy condition of this city, with the view of engaging your humanity, not to aggravate it by acts of hostility, I could not have supposed that my request would have been regarded as the effect of fear or weakness. Unfortunately I find that your Excellencies have misinterpreted my expressions, since they have led to a proposal as insulting to the person to whom it is addressed, as it is but little honourable to those who have made it. Your Excellencies will take this as sufficient information that you must make more suitable propositions, if you intend that they shall be accepted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

October 6, 1800.

THOMAS DE MORLA.

*Extract from a Discourse, written by the Earl of Liverpool, on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to neutral Nations.*

THE right of protection then must have its foundation in some law, and, when considered in relation to any particular case, it must be founded on that law, by which the interests of the parties concerned are generally determined, and which hath force in that place where the right of protection is claimed. Thus in the present case \*, if neutral nations have any right to protect the property

\* This Discourse was written in 1757, by Charles Jenkinson, Esq. now Earl of Liverpool. Great Britain was at that time engaged in war with France,

property of the enemy, it must take its rise from those laws, which are the established rules of conduct between nations, and particularly on that element, where this right is supposed to be exerted. No civil or municipal institutions, and much less the privileges arising from them, can here take place; they have no force but under the dominion of those who agreed to their establishment. The question then is—How far, according to the law of nations, doth this right of protection extend?—To answer this clearly, we must observe, that governments can have succeeded to no other rights, but such as their respective members enjoyed in a state of individuality; and that one nation is now to another, as it were in a state of nature, that is, in the same condition in which man was to man before they entered into society; the right therefore of protection, which individuals would have enjoyed in such a situation, is the same which government can claim at present:—an individual then in a state of nature, would have had an undoubted right to protect his own person and property against any attack;—but if I am engaged in contention with another, would he then have had a right to protect him against me?—most certainly not;—since he thereby would deprive me of a right, which the law of nature, for my own security, would in such a case give me, of seizing the property of this my enemy, and destroying his person: if he thought my conduct manifestly injurious, so as to call for general resentment, he would, on that account, become my enemy himself; but as long as he calls himself a neuter, to act in this manner against me would be no less absurd than unjust:—such therefore, and no more, is the right of protection, which governments enjoy at present in those places, to which their own dominions do not extend; they have succeeded to the rights only of their respective members, and by consequence these alone they can protect.

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France, and the republic of Holland refused to conform to those treaties of defensive alliance, by which she was then bound to assist Great Britain, and suffered her subjects not only to trade with France, but to afford protection to the property of the enemy; to supply him with naval and military stores, and to bring to the French ports in Europe the produce of the French West India islands. The British government ordered all Dutch ships, laden with the property of the enemy, or with naval or military stores, or with the produce of the French West India islands, to be seized, and to be brought into port for legal adjudication. The merchants of Holland remonstrated against this measure, which deprived them of a most lucrative trade; but the British government persevered. This Discourse was written in support of the principles on which the British government at that time acted. It was translated and reprinted in almost every language in Europe; and was republished, from the best edition, at the desire of several noblemen and gentlemen, by J. DABRETT, in January 1794.



But it will be asked, From whence then arises the right, which governments alway enjoy, of protecting the property of the enemy within the precincts of their own country?—It is a consequence of the right of dominion; unless, therefore, their dominion extends over the ocean, the right of protection cannot there take place: dominion gives a right of enacting laws, of establishing new jurisdictions, and of making all (whether its own subjects or those of other countries) submit to these, who come within the pale of its power. Here then the trial, which the law of nations gives, is, as it were, superseded; and any proceedings upon it would of course be unjust; but as soon as you are out of the verge of this particular jurisdiction, the laws thereof and the privileges which attend them cease at once, and the general laws of nations again have their force: here the property even of an ally hath no other protection than what these laws allow it: being joined, therefore, to the goods of an enemy, it cannot communicate its protection to these, since the same law which gives security to the first, allows you to seize and destroy the latter. These reasonings are exemplified by a common fact;—within the precincts of the dominion of any government, you are not at liberty to search the ships of any country; but is not this liberty universally and immemorably practised over all on the main sea? and wherefore is this search made, but that, according to the law of nations, all are here answerable for what they may convey?

There is something analogous to this in most civil governments. Few countries are without some places which enjoy a right of protection from the general laws of the state, such as palaces, houses of religion, and the like; and this right generally arises from some pretence to an exclusive jurisdiction: as long, therefore, as any particular property remains within the verge of these, however justly it may be the object of the law, it is not subject to the power of it; but suppose it conveyed from hence into the public roads, beyond the precincts of this particular palace, or convent, the protection it received would vanish at once, and the general laws of the community would fully then have force upon it. Thus the protection which governments can give within their dominions extends not to the sea; the ocean is the public road of the universe; the law of which is the law of nations; and all that pass thereon are subject to it without either privilege or exemption.

If this manner of reasoning should not clearly establish my point, I can appeal in support of it to the ablest writers on public law, who will be found to have decided the question in my favour.

And first I will produce the testimony of that learned native of Delft, who wrote so nobly on the freedom of navigation to serve his ungrateful country. In one of the passages which are now

before me, it is remarkable how much he labours to give the greatest extent to the rights of commerce; and yet with all his laudable bias to this favourite point, he is clearly of opinion, that the ship of a neutral nation cannot protect the property of an enemy: he manifestly implies \*, that the vessels even of allies are subject to condemnation on account of the enemy's property, with which they are laden; when it appears that this property was put on board them with the consent of the owners of the vessels, but not otherwise. His words are, "*Neque amicorum naves in prædam veniunt ob res hostiles, nisi consensu id factum sit dominorum navis;*" and producing several authorities in confirmation of this opinion, he afterwards adds, "*Alioqui res ipsæ solæ in prædam veniunt;*" but if the enemies property should be found laden on board a neutral vessel, without the connivance of the owner, in such case, "that property alone is lawful prize:" and speaking again in another place on this point, he says, that if the wrong done me by my enemy is manifestly unjust, and that any one, by affording succours, should encourage him in his enmity against me, "*jain non tantum civiliter tenebitur de damno, sed & criminaliter, ut IS, qui judici imminenti reum manifestum eximit.*" A fine and animated manner of expression, which shows how clear the opinion of this great author was upon the question.

To the testimony of Grotius I shall add that of Bynkershoek, a native also of Holland, and whose sentiments, in point of maritime jurisprudence, Barbeyrac often prefers even to those of the former; and what makes even his opinion at this time of great importance, is, that he wrote principally for the use of the courts and states of the United Provinces, and generally confirms what he advances by their judgments and resolutions. He speaks expressly in favour of my point: "*Ratione consultâ,*" says he †, "*non sum qui videam, cur non liceret capere res hostiles quamvis in navi amicâ repertas, id enim capio, quod hostium est, quodque jure belli victori cedit.*" He then assigns this reason also for his opinion, that as it is lawful to stop on the ocean any vessel, though she carry the colours of a neutral nation, and to examine by her papers to whom she really belongs, and in case she appear to be the property of an enemy, to seize her as a lawful prize; so he can see no cause why this rule should not extend to the effects which any ship may have on board; and if the goods of an enemy should lie there concealed, why they also, by the right of war, should be taken and condemned: he even declares it to be his opinion, that the owner of the neutral vessel should, in such a

\* Grotius de Jure Belli ac Pacis, lib. iii. c. 6. sec. 6. in notis.

† Ibid. cap. 1.

‡ Bynkershoek, *Questionum Juris Publici*, lib. i. cap. 14.

safe, lose the price of the freight ; a severity which the English courts of admiralty never practise, where some particular circumstance doth not require it.

I shall add to these the opinion of Albericus Gentilis\*, esteemed the ablest writer on national jurisprudence till Grotius bore the palm from him ; and his fame in this respect was so great, that Philip III. of Spain appointed him perpetual advocate for his subjects in all causes which they might have depending in the courts of England. The author states a case, where the Tuscans had taken the effects of the Turks, at that time their enemies, which they found on board some English ships ; and he determines, that the Turkish goods are legal prize, but that the captor must pay the freight to the English. "*Transseunt res,*" says he, "*cum sua causa, victor succedit in locum victi, tenetur Etruscus pro Toro naulo.*" The property of the enemy passeth to the captor, but all its consequences attend it ; the goods justly belong to him, but he must pay to the freighter all which the enemy would have paid, to whose right he hath in every respect succeeded.

To enter particularly into the sentiments of any more writers on this subject would be equally tedious and unnecessary ; it will be sufficient to mention the names alone of such others as are in favour of the question.—Among these I find Heineccius†, no less famed for his knowledge of laws, than for his learning in what are the best expositors of laws, the antiquities of governments—Zouch‡, who for many years presided in the courts of admiralty of this kingdom—Voet§, Zuarius||, and Loccenius¶, all of them writers of reputation, and whose opinions are universally relied on by all who treat on public jurisprudence.

I might indeed have wholly omitted the sentiments of these learned individuals, since we shall find, that great communities themselves have confirmed our opinion both by their laws and by their practice.—It will not be proper on this occasion to look far back into the early annals of the European states ; when the governments of these were yet in their infancy, the advantages of commerce were but little understood, and of course the rights of it were not sufficiently regarded ; war was then too much the season of rapine, and they who entered into it meant less to conquer than to plunder. As soon, however, as some better order began to be introduced into these affairs, it then became usual for each party at the commencement of the war to publish a declara-

\* Albericus Gentilis de Advocacione Hispanica, lib. i. cap. 28.

† Heineccius de Navibus ob Vecturam de vetitarum Mercium commissis, cap. 2.

‡ Zouch de Judiciis inter Gentes, pars 2.

§ Voet de Jure Militari, cap. 5.

|| Zuarius de Usu Maris, Consil. ii.

¶ Loccenius de Jure Maritimo, lib. ii. cap. 4.



tion, wherein he specified what kind of trade he would permit neutral nations to carry on with his enemy; and the regulations of these were sometimes attended to, and sometimes not, either as the interest of the party neutral inclined him to submit to the restraint, or as the power of the party belligerent enabled him to enforce the execution of it. True it is, that the prohibitions which these declarations contain are various, according to the sentiments of the different governments which made them; and on that account they are, perhaps, too unsteady a foundation on which to establish a right: there plainly, however, follows from hence one powerful inference in our favour, that not one can be found amid all this variety, which ever permitted neutral nations to protect the property of the enemy: this branch of freightage they all agree unanimously to prohibit.

The free states of Italy cultivated first the interests of commerce: before any vessel had as yet passed the Cape of Good Hope, and a shorter passage had been discovered to the East Indies, Venice and Genoa drove the principal trade of the world, and dispersed the manufactures of Asia to the different parts of Europe: it naturally followed, that these two commercial republics soonest understood and defined the just rights of navigation; their maritime constitutions still remain collected in the *Consolato del Mare*; and the reputation of these was so great, that as the laws of Rhodes were once to the Romans, and the laws of Oleron to the western parts of Europe, so these Italian laws became of force universally to all nations which border on the Mediterranean sea: these have determined the point expressly in our favour. In one of them it is asserted, “*Se la nave o navilio, che pigliato sarà, fusse di amici e le mercantie, che lui porterà saranno d’inimici, lo armiraglio della nave o del navilio armato, pou forzare & constringere quel patrone di quella nave o d’quel navilio, che lui pigliato haverà, che lui conquella sua nave gli debba portare, quello, che di suoi inimici sarà;*”—“If the ship or vessel which shall be taken belong to an ally, and the merchandise which she has on board belong to an enemy, the captain of the armed ship may force or constrain the master of the ship or vessel which he has taken, to carry into some port for his account, the effects of his enemy which are on board;” and it is afterwards added, that the master of the vessel must be paid for the freightage of the goods of the enemy\*.—And such was not only the constant purport of their laws, but the practice of their governments was always conformable to it. Their historian† tells us, that in the war between the Venetians and the Genoese, the ships of Gre-

\* Il *Consolato del Mare*, c. 273.

† Nicep. *Grægoras*, lib. ix.

cians, who were neuter, were always searched, and the enemies who lay hid in them were taken out and made prisoners.

It is unnecessary to dwell longer in giving a further detail of the conduct of every nation in this respect; I will, therefore, confine myself to those who are most concerned in the present dispute; and will show, that as England claims no more at present than what she always enjoyed, so France and Holland have constantly supported the same opinion whenever their interest required it.

It was in the reign of the first Edward, a prince who thoroughly understood the rights of his crown, and had a spirit equal to the support of them, that Philip the Fair of France being engaged in a war with the Duke of Burgundy, the French admiral took the ships of several neutral nations, which were passing through the British Channel into the ports of Flanders: great complaints were made on this head, and commissioners were appointed to examine into the conduct of the admiral; a libel was there presented against him by almost every trading nation of Europe: the record\* of this is still remaining; and if neutral nations had at that time pretended to enjoy the right of protecting the property of the enemy, and that the effects which they carried on board their ships, could in no case, except in that of contraband, be made lawful prize, we might well expect, that this right would here have been claimed and asserted; fear could not, in this case, have prevented it; for all the world, except France, was on one side of the question; but the record contains no such claim: the injured demand their right on a different principle, because their ships were taken on those seas, "where the kings of England (saith the record) have time out of mind been in peaceable possession of the sovereign lordship, with power of appointing laws, of prohibiting the use of arms, of giving protection as occasion should require, and appointing all things necessary for the maintaining peace, justice, and equity among all, as well foreigners as natives, who navigate those seas†." Here then the right of protection is placed on that basis, on which alone it can properly be founded, the right of dominion; no other pretence is offered; and if I may be allowed to sum up the evidence, as their names are written in the record, "Genue, Cateloigne, Espagne, Alemaine, Seland, Hoyland, Frise, Denmark, Norway, & plusieurs autres lieux del Empier," all join here in asserting the principles on which I first established my argument.

The annals of Edward III. afford still other facts in favour of my opinion: this prince added to his military accomplishments, great sagacity in the science of laws, and uncommon attention to

\* Sir Ed. Coke's Fourth Inst. chap. 22.

† See all this more fully stated in the record.

the commercial interests of his kingdom : in the second year of his reign he confirmed the Charter of Privileges, which some of his predecessors had before granted to foreign merchants, and particularly to those of the Hanse Towns\*, who were at that time the greatest freighters of the western parts of Europe. This instrument may well be considered as a sort of maritime regulation, by which England meant to direct her conduct at that time in affairs of this nature : in this, liberty of navigation is fully confirmed ; foreign merchants are allowed to carry their goods, whether purchased within the kingdom or without, "*quocunque voluerint*," but with this exception, "*præterquam ad terras notiorum & manifestorum hostium regni nostri*† ;" and some offences being afterwards committed against this charter in the succeeding wars, it was again renewed in the same manner in the sixth year of this reign. In both these instances the exception is express, that no trade whatsoever should be permitted with the enemy ; but this good king, perhaps through a principle of justice, and his ardent love to commerce, seems to have practised this right with more moderation, that is, in much the same manner in which the government of England claims it at present ; for in his wars with Scotland, some ships of Great Yarmouth having taken several vessels belonging to the burgesses of the town of Bruges, "*præterdentes bona in iisdem existentia fuisse hominum de Scotia*," he directed his precepts to the sheriff of Norfolk‡, commanding him to set at liberty, and to cause full restitution to be made of the ships, and of such of the goods as belonged to the merchants of Bruges, and that he should detain only that part of the cargo which was the property of the Scotch, his enemies. We find also, that when Elizabeth was engaged in war with Spain, she seized several vessels of the Hanse Towns, which were entering into the port of Lisbon ; and she urged, among other arguments, the charter above mentioned in defence of her conduct : she was in this respect so satisfied of the justice of her cause, that the threats of the German Empire, and other neutral powers, could not oblige her to relinquish her right ; and though she might perhaps on this occasion give too great extent to this right, yet it is remarkable that Monsieur de Thou, who was himself a great lawyer, and had long sat in the first court of judicature in France, even when he blames the conduct of the queen in this affair, passeth his censure upon it, not as defective in justice, but only in policy : "*In tam alieno tempore*," says he§, "*rerum prudentiores existimabant, imprudenter factum esse a Regina anglis.*"

\* Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. iv. p. 361.  
† *Ib.* p. 328.

† *Ib.* p. 516.  
§ Thuanus, lib. 96.



We have as yet mentioned the conduct alone of those English princes who knew how to assert their rights, and who ruled their people with glory; but we shall find that even under a weaker government, and in a latter period, this right of seizing the property of the enemy found on board neutral ships hath been fully claimed and practised. When Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, presided over the naval affairs of England, and, to gratify his own private resentments, had engaged his country in a war against Spain, the British fleet under Pennington took several French vessels, to the number of between thirty and forty, which had Spanish effects on board; they were brought into the ports of England, and our courts of admiralty condemned the goods of the Spaniards as legal prize, but ordered the vessels of the French to be released, and the freightage to be paid to them. This conduct was avowed by the court of England, and a full representation of it transmitted by the lord high admiral to the administration of France. About fifteen years after this, when the French themselves were at war with Spain, the navy of France took a great many English ships which were laden with the property of Spaniards; and their courts of admiralty condemned not only the enemy's effects, but the English ships which conveyed them. The Earl of Leicester, then ambassador in France, made great complaints on this head; he was answered, that the English always acted in this manner; and this answer being transmitted to the Earl of Northumberland, at that time lord high admiral, he consulted upon it Sir Henry Martin, the best English civilian of that age, and the most versed in maritime jurisdiction; and by his advice he returned to Lord Leicester the following answer, which at the same time proves the constant opinion, and shows the moderation of the British admiralty on this point: "That," says he\*, "which is alleged by the French to be practised in our courts of admiralty is absolutely denied; and that neither the law nor practice hath ever been here to confiscate the goods of friends for having enemies' goods among them: we are so far from doing any such act of injustice, as when in time of war we have met with any such prizes, the freight hath always been paid by the taker of those enemies' goods that he took, and those that belonged unto friends were duly restored to them."

Thus much may suffice to show the conduct of the people of England: history will also prove to us, that Holland hath always exerted the same right. At the beginning almost of that war which the United Provinces sustained in support of their liberties, and even before their sovereignty was as yet fully established, the people of Zea-

\* The Sidney Papers; Algernon Earl of Northumberland, to Robert Earl of Leicester, November 5, 1649.

land scrupled not to carry into their ports all such neutral vessels as were conveying the effects of the enemy, under pretended names, from Flanders into Spain; and the courts of admiralty of that province adjudged the Spanish property to be legal prize; and though they released the neutral ships, they made them no compensation for their freightage: among these were some English vessels; and Queen Elizabeth, angry that so young a state, and one which had placed itself under her protection, should in any degree interrupt the commerce of her people, at first showed the effects of her resentment by seizing their ships, and imprisoning their merchants; the Zealanders upon this made reprisals; several English vessels were detained, and their commanders put under confinement. To endeavour at some settlement of this affair, the Queen sent over to Holland Mr. Robert Beal, her secretary; and for the same purpose the Prince of Orange dispatched a minister to London; by these means the dispute at last was compromised: the ships and the prisoners were on both sides released; but the Queen never obtained restitution of the enemies' goods which were taken on board the vessels of her subjects: this fact is worthy of observation, not only as it relates to the conduct of Holland, but as it shows how far a princess thought herself obliged in equity to yield, whom historians have always described as positive in her temper, and, whenever her right was concerned, of a very tenacious disposition.

Holland, whenever she was engaged in war, almost constantly pursued the same conduct: she sometimes even prohibited the commerce of neutral nations beyond all justice and moderation. In the year 1599†, when the government of Spain first prohibited the subjects of the United Provinces from trading to the ports of that kingdom, a liberty which had unaccountably been allowed them, from the commencement of their revolt to that period; the States General, in revenge, published a placart, forbidding the people of all nations to carry any kind of merchandize into Spain. The words of Grotius, in the relation he has given of this affair in his *Belgic History*, are very full and expressive: “*Per edictum,*” says he, “*vetant populos quoscunque ullius commercii resse alias in Hispaniam ferre; si qui secus faxint, hostibus faventes vice hostium futuros.*” This placart they publicly notified to all kings and nations, for this reason, as the historian expresses it, “*ne quis incertam excusaret.*” The consequences of this notification deserve also our attention; the historian continues: “*Paruit Rex Gallie, ac si quis suorum sex inter menses in Hispaniam navigat, professus est privatum periculum*

\* *Historia Belgica Metereni*, lib. 5. Camden, anno 1575. Zouch *Judicio inter Gentes*, pars 2.

† Grotii *Hist.* lib. viii.

fore." Henry IV. at that time king of France; though delivered then from all his distresses, and arrived at the summit of all his power, scrupled not to submit to this placart, and gave up the interests of all his subjects, who should attempt within six months to transgress it: the historian concludes, "*Ceteri (reges) silentio transmisere.*" The other powers of Europe made no clamorous complaints against this measure of the States; in silence they passed it over. How unlike was this conduct to that of Holland at present! Charles II. in a letter to the States General, of October 4, 1666, charges them with a remarkable violence of this nature; being at war with some Asiatic princes in the East Indies, they seized all the ships and goods of the English merchants which were trading to those countries; and the Dutch governors scrupled not only to profess in their declarations, "*Qu'ayant depuis peu annoncé la guerre aux princes, avec qui ils avoient dessein de trafiquer, cette guerre devoit par conséquent leur interdire tout commerce avec les dits princes.*"

I omit citing many other instances of their conduct in this particular, lest I should appear tedious, especially as one fact still remains, which is alone sufficient to evince the opinion of Holland on this point; and the which I rather choose to mention, as it happened even after the Dutch had by their negotiations endeavoured to establish, as a general maxim among nations, that the goods of an enemy under a neutral banner should pass unmolested. At the commencement of that war which broke out immediately after the revolution, when the first grand alliance was formed against France, Holland entered into a convention† with England to prohibit totally the commerce of neutral powers with the enemy. In the preamble of this, they assign publicly their reasons for it; they say, "that having declared war against the Most Christian King, it behoves them to do as much damage as possible to the common enemy, in order to bring him to agree to such conditions as may restore the repose of Christendom: and that for this end it was necessary to interrupt all trade and commerce with the subjects of the said king; and that to effect this, they had ordered their fleets to block up all the ports and havens of France;" and afterwards, in the second and third articles of this convention, it is agreed, "that they would take any vessel, whatever king or state it may belong to, that shall be found sailing into or out of the ports of France, and condemn both vessel and merchandise as legal prize; and that this resolution should be notified to all neutral states." Such, therefore, was at this time the avowed opinion of Holland, and England was induced to join with her in this convention, exceeding thereby those bounds of

\* Charles the Second's letter to the States General, October 4, 1666.

† Convention concluded at London, August 22, 1689.



equity and moderation, which she had almost always practised in this point before, and which she will, I hope, most faithfully observe for the future. The northern crowns, who were particularly affected by this prohibition, contended very vehemently against it; in answer to their objections were urged, the circumstances of affairs, the danger of Europe, and the mighty strength of that ambitious power; which, if some extraordinary effort was not made, would bring mankind under its subjection. It is remarkable, that Puffendorff\*, who owed his fortune and employments to one of those northern crowns, was of opinion in this case against them, and thought that the convention might be justified. It is not meant here at present either to censure or commend it: circumstances may sometimes make a thing to be lawful, which, considered by itself, would be unjust; but such times are truly unhappy, when necessity must be pleaded in support of a right.

It remains that I now inquire into the conduct of France; my proofs† on this head will be clear; they are indeed nothing less than the public laws of that kingdom. By some very old French ordipances it is declared, not only that the enemies' goods shall be adjudged to be lawful prize, but that the neutral vessel which carries them, or the property of any ally which shall be joined with them, shall be joined also in the condemnation. It has always been a maxim of the courts of maritime jurisdiction of France, "*Que la robe d'ami confisque celle d'ennemie*:" and so clear were they in this opinion, that the laws which established it were repeatedly enacted in the reigns of two of their kings, Francis I. and Henry III. That the practice of the French marine had in this particular been conformable to their laws, may be proved by a thousand instances: I shall select one upon the authority of a minister of Holland, which will show what their conduct was in that Spanish war which preceded the Pyrenean treaty. In a letter of Monsieur Boreel from Paris, to Monsieur de Wit, December 26, 1653: "*On tient ici*," says he, "*pour maxime favorable à leurs interêts, que leurs ennemis ne doivent recevoir ni defense ni service des subjects de leur H. H. P. P. en transportant de chez eux quelques marchandises ou commodités ou d'autres, qui seroient pour le compte de l'ennemie, sous peine, au cas qu'ils les trouvent dans les batiments Hollandois, qu'ils seront de bonne prise, & qu'on les puisse enlever les dits batiments & les confisquer.*"

But it is not the old laws of France alone, that thus determine

\* See a letter of Puffendorff in Jno. Groningii Bibliotheca Universalia Librorum Juridicorum, p. 105.

† See the Ordinances of France, Francis I. 1543. c. 4. ad Henry III. 1584. c. 69.

this point; their more modern regulations confirm it. One of the last and greatest services which Colbert performed to his country, was the establishment of a system of naval laws, the wisest and best digested which the spirit of legislation hath ever yet produced; it is observable, that although the ordinance which contained these laws was registered in 1681, several years subsequent to those treaties, by which France agreed that neutral vessels should protect the property of the enemy, yet it pays no attention to them, and establishes the contrary doctrine. This proves how little regard France always showed to that article. The words of the ordinance expressly condemn not only the enemies' goods, but the neutral ship which carries them: "All ships," saith the law\*, "which have goods on board that belong to the enemy, shall be good prize."

These laws continue still to be observed in France: at the commencement even of the present war, the French government delivered to Monsieur Berkenrode, the Dutch minister at Paris, a memorial, "*Contenant les Precautions*," as the title expresses it, "*que doivent prendre les negociants Hollandois conformement à l'ordonnance de la marine & aux reglements de la France, pour eviter que leurs navires soient déclarés de bonne prise.*" In the preamble of this, the words of the above-mentioned law are repeated, and the same rule of condemnation is declared to be still in force: and the seventh article of the memorial lays even a greater restriction on neutral commerce than the ordinance of 1681 seems to have intended; it is there said, "*Si les navires Hollandois transportoient des marchandises du cru ou fabriques des ennemis de la France, ses marchandises seroient de bonne prise, mais le corps du navire seroit relaché.*" By this memorial, therefore, every thing which is either of the growth or manufacture of the enemy's country, when found on board the ships of Holland, though the property does not appear to belong to the enemy, is declared to be good prize. The same restriction evidently extends to all other neutral traders†. Is not this almost a total prohibition to neutral powers, of any commerce with the enemies of France?

Let us now look back on what has been said: the deduction which I have made hath, I fear, been tedious; but the importance of the subject by force led me into it; I flatter myself, however, it has appeared that reason, authority, and practice, all join to support the cause I defend: by reason, I have endeavoured to trace out those principles on which this right of capture is grounded; and to give that weight to my own sentiments which of themselves they would not deserve, I have added the autho-

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\* Naval Ordinance of 1681, title ix. art. 7.

† See the preamble of the memorial.

rities of the ablest writers on this subject; and lastly, I have entered largely into the conduct of nations, that I might not only lay thereby a broader foundation for this right, but that I might the more fully illustrate, by the extravagant pretensions of other states in this respect, the present moderation of England: no age or country ever gave a greater extent to the commerce of neutral nations, and we have seen that most in the same circumstances have confined it within much narrower bounds.

There remains still, however, one objection to what has been said, and that of so plausible a cast, that I cannot leave it without an answer: it has been pretended, that the liberty of navigation is destroyed by means of these captures, and that a violent restraint hath been put on the lawful industry of mankind. The liberty of navigation, in fair construction, can mean no more than the right of carrying to any mart, unmolested, the product of one's own country or labour, and bringing back the emoluments of it: but can it be lawful that you should extend this right to my detriment; and when it was meant only for your own advantage, that you should exert it in the cause of my enemy? Each man hath a right to perform certain actions, but if the destruction of another should follow from them, would not this be a just reason of restraint? The rights of mankind admit of different degrees, and whenever two of these come into competition, the lowest in the scale must always give place to the higher: but you will say that you have a profit in doing this; if, however, it is otherwise unjust, will that consideration convert it into a right? If you mean, that your own commerce ought to be free, that right is not in the least denied you; but if under this disguise you intend to convey freedom to the commerce of the enemy, what policy or what justice can require it? What can neutral nations desire more, than to remain amid the ravages of war in the same happy circumstances which the tranquillity of peace would have afforded them? But can any right from hence arise, that you should take occasion from the war itself to constitute a new species of traffic, which in peace you never enjoyed, and which the necessity of one party is obliged to grant you, to the detriment, perhaps destruction, of the other? If this right was admitted, it would become the interest of all commercial states to promote dissension among their neighbours; the quarrels of others would be a harvest to themselves; and from the contentions of others they would gather wealth and power. But, after all, the rights of commerce are not the real cause of this dispute; and liberty of navigation is only a fair pretence, which ambition hath thought fit to hold forth, to interest the trading states of the world in its cause, and to draw down their indignation upon England; this is not the first time that a deceit like this has been practised. When the power of Spain was at its greatest height, and Elizabeth wisely contended



contended against the mighty designs of Philip, the capture of some vessels belonging to the Hanse Towns gave occasion to a contest of this nature: but they were the emissaries of Philip that then blew up the flame, and pretending a love to commerce, promoted the ambitious projects of their master. The Queen of England published an apology for her conduct, and this was answered in a virulent and abusive manner; not from any of the Hanse Towns, but from Antwerp, a city under the dominion of Spain, and it seemed to be written (says Thuanus) "*per hominem Philippi partibus addictum, non tam pro libertate navigationis et in Germanorum causâ defendendâ, quam in Hispanorum gratiam, et ad Reginae nomen proscindendum.*" The interests of commerce were the pretended cause of this dispute, but the real cause was the interest of Philip; the pretended design was to preserve the liberty of navigation, but the real end was to serve the cause of ambition, and to destroy the government of England: this case need not be compared with our own at present; the resemblance is too obvious.

Here then we might rest our cause, if the law of nations was the only foundation on which this point could be argued; but the bands of equity have been found alone too weak to hold the nations of the world to their duty; their interest taught them to renew and confirm these by contracts among themselves, and frequently to add thereto certain mutual advantages, greater than what the law of nations singly would have allowed them: let us consider, therefore, what influence these may have in the present case; whatever they are, I mean to give them all the force which reason or justice can require. If our ancestors have betrayed the interest of their country in granting any privileges of this nature, we, who have succeeded to their rights, are bound to abide by their concessions; it is the happiness of great kingdoms, whose power is equal to the support of their own independency, to be able to act up to those principles which necessity hath often forced little states unhappily to abandon; those scandalous maxims of policy, which have brought disgrace both on the name and the profession, took their rise from the conduct of the little principalities of Italy, when distressed by the successive invasions which France and Spain made upon them, they broke or conformed to their leagues, as their own security obliged them; and their refined shifts and evasions, formed into systems by able doctors of their councils, have composed that science which the world hath called politics; a science of fraud and deceit, by which kingdoms are taught to be governed on principles which individuals would be ashamed to profess; as if there could be no morality among nations, and that mankind being formed into civil societies, and collectively considered, were set free from all rules  
of

of honour and virtue : maxims like these I mean to avoid ; to follow them would bring dishonour on my country.

It must then be allowed, that there are articles in some of our maritime treaties with other nations, which have stipulated, that, " All which shall be found on board the vessels belonging to the subjects of those countries, shall be accounted clear and free, although the whole lading or any part thereof shall, by just title of property, belong to the enemies of Great Britain : " such an article is inserted in those maritime treaties which Great Britain hath made with France \* and Holland †. It has indeed by some been supposed, that the subjects of the crown of Spain have a right to enjoy a privilege of the same nature ; certain, however, it is, that no such article as that above mentioned can be found in the maritime treaties between that country and Great Britain, and particularly in that of Madrid of 1667, which is the principal maritime treaty at present in force between the two kingdoms ; but as a mistake in this respect may possibly have arisen from a false interpretation of two articles in the treaty of Madrid, which declare in general ‡, that " the subjects of the two crowns respectively shall have liberty to traffic throughout all countries, cultivating peace, amity, or neutrality with either of them ; and that the said liberty shall in no wise be interrupted by any hindrance or disturbance whatsoever, by reason of any hostility which may be between either of the said crowns and any other kingdoms : " and as the liberty here stipulated, may be by some erroneously imagined to extend so far as to grant a right to carry freely the effects of the enemy, it will be proper here to remove this error, and to stop a little to show the true design and meaning of these articles. This explanation is at present more necessary, as it will tend to illustrate the true sense of other stipulations of precisely the same purport, which may be found in several of our commercial treaties, and particularly in the first and second articles of that with Holland of December 11, 1674 : a wrong interpretation of which hath already given occasion to great confusion and much false reasoning upon the present question.

It cannot, I think, be doubted, that according to those principles of natural equity, which constitute the law of nations, the people of every country must always have a right to trade in general to the ports of any state, though it may happen to be engaged in war with another, provided it be with their own merchandise, or on their own account ; and that under this pretence, they do not attempt to screen from one party the effects of the other ; and on condition also, that they carry not to either of them any imple-

\* Treaty between Great Britain and France, 24th February 1677.

† Treaty between Great Britain and Holland, 1st December 1764.

‡ Treaty of Madrid, 1677.

ments of war, or whatever else, according to the nature of their respective situations, or the circumstances of the case, may be necessary to them for their defence. As clear as this point may be, it has sufficiently appeared by the facts deduced above, that amid the regularities of war, the rules of equity in this respect were not always enough regarded; and that many governments in time of war have often most licentiously disturbed, and sometimes prohibited totally, the commerce of neutral nations with their enemies. About the middle, therefore, of the last century, when the commercial regulations, which at present subsist between the European powers, first began to be formed, it became absolutely necessary to call back the attention of governments to those principles of natural right from whence they had strayed; and to fix and determine what was the law of nations, by the articles of their respective treaties: for this purpose, the negotiators of that age inserted in their commercial regulations, articles \* to the same purport as those above mentioned, asserting, in general, a right to trade unmolested with the enemies of each other; and these they usually placed among those articles of general import, which are commonly first laid down in treaties, as the basis on which the subsequent stipulations are founded: the rule, therefore, of equity in this case being thus defined, they came afterwards to erect upon it such privileges as that rule alone would not have allowed them; and among the rest, some nations, as their interest prompted them, granted mutually to each other, by new and express articles, the right of carrying freely the property of their respective enemies. These last articles therefore must be considered as wholly distinct in their nature from those before mentioned, and in their meaning totally different: the first are an affirmation of an old rule, the last create a new privilege; those only confirm a right which was determined by the law of nations before; these make an exception to that law: if they both imply the same sense, why are both so often found inserted in the same treaties? Would the repetition in such a case have been necessary; and to what purpose were new articles added to grant a privilege which was already included in the terms of the preceding? The same exception also of contraband goods is again repeated in the last case as well as in the former; and shows clearly, that the property, which is the object of the exception in the different articles, must likewise in its nature be different; the one relates to the ordinary means of traffic which every nation enjoys, its

\* Treaty of commerce between France and Holland, 1662.—Treaty of commerce between England and Holland, February 17, 1668.—Treaty of commerce between England and Holland, December 1, 1674.—Treaty of commerce between England and France, February 24, 1677.

† See the treaties mentioned above.



own produce or property; the other to the property of the enemy.

But this point is still more clearly explained by the assistance of other treaties, where articles of the same force as the 21st and 22d of the treaty of Madrid are inserted, and the intention of them fully made appear from the subsequent parts of the same treaties. In the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, of the 21st of October 1661, it is stipulated by the 11th article, that "it is by no means to be understood, that the subjects of one confederate, who is not a party in a war, shall be restrained in their liberty of trade and navigation with the enemies of the other confederate, who is involved in such war;" and then in the article which immediately follows, the meaning of these words becomes manifest beyond a doubt: it is there so far from being supposed that the liberty here granted can be so interpreted as to imply a right of conveying the effects of an enemy, that the very attempt to practise it under favour of this liberty, is there called "a fraud\*;" and as a "most heinous crime," is ordered "to be most severely punished;" and to prevent any collusion in this respect, the vessels of both parties are required to be furnished with passports, "specifying of what nation the proprietors are to whom the effects on board them belong." And in the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Denmark, of the 11th of July 1670, a right of free trade with the enemy is stipulated in the 16th article; and afterwards by the 20th article, the extent of this right is made apparent. Here the means are set down to prevent the designs of those who, under favour of this stipulation, should attempt to protect the effects of the enemy; and the illegality of such a practice being supposed, as not necessary to be expressed, the article then declares, "but lest this liberty of navigation and passage for one ally might, during a war which the other may be engaged in, by sea or land, with any other state, be of prejudice to such other ally, and the goods belonging to the enemy be fraudulently concealed, under the colourable pretence of their being in amity together; to prevent, therefore, all fraud of that sort, all ships shall be furnished with passports;" the form of which is there set down, and is the same as that mentioned above. From these treaties then it manifestly appears, that by a general stipulation in favour of trade with the enemy of another power, negotiators never intended to imply a right to carry freely the effects of that enemy; but that, to establish such a right, it is necessary to have it expressly mentioned. The 21st and 22d articles therefore of the treaty of Madrid, in which liberty of traffic to the countries of the enemies of Great Britain is thus in general

\* See the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, October 21, 1661.

stipulated,

stipulated, can be explained to grant to the subjects of the crown of Spain no other right but that of carrying on without any injuries, "molestation," or "disturbance," such traffic as would otherwise be legal according to the law of nations; and by this law, in time of war, it never could be legal to protect the effects of an enemy\*.

[The author having fully discussed the question on the ground of the treaties between Great Britain and Holland, as proposed in the note below, then proceeds as follows:]

There remains one more claim to be considered; a claim which, if report had not averred that such a one had been formally offered, would by no means deserve an answer. The northern crowns, whose commercial treaties with Great Britain contain not any article which gives them expressly a right to carry the property of the enemy, have endeavoured to deduce this right from a general stipulation which is to be found in some of their treaties, declaring, that "they shall be treated in like manner as the most favoured nation." If Great Britain, therefore, hath granted by treaty to any other nation the right, in time of war, of becoming the carrier of her enemies, they think they are justly entitled to be admitted to the same favour. Under this pretence they claim this privilege, as stipulated in the Dutch treaty of 1674; but it has been proved also that the treaty of 1674, as far as it relates to the present case, is no longer in force: if the inference, therefore, was otherwise just, the foundation being thus destroyed, whatever is built upon it must necessarily fall with it. But this stipulation of equal favour, from the very nature of it, can relate to nothing else but such advantages as may be granted to foreign traders by the municipal laws or ordinances of each country; such as equality of customs, exemption from the rigour of ancient laws, which would affect them as aliens, and the privileges of judges-conservators and consuls; these are the proper objects of favour, and because the whole detail of these could not easily be specified in a treaty, for this reason they are thus comprehended in a general article. If the rights conceded by treaties were the objects of this stipulation, to what purpose were any other articles added, since this would contain them all, and would alone include every privilege which past or future treaties could

\* The author then proceeds to show that Great Britain granted such a privilege in her commercial treaties with France and Holland: that with the former power was put an end to by the then existing war; the author, therefore, confines in the sequel his discourse on this privilege as stipulated in the British treaties with Holland, and contends that with respect to that country it was extinct at the time in which he wrote. To give a full view of the subject, and show the origin and intention of the privilege, he enters into its history, and relates the manner in which it was first admitted into treaties.

afford them? and can it be supposed, that any nation intended in this manner to preclude itself from the power of exchanging, by treaty with some particular country, any great right of its own in return for an equal advantage? or that this right should, in such case, be universally forfeited to the people of every other nation, who would thus reap the benefit without having been parties to the bargain? But this point is made clear beyond a doubt, from the words of the treaties themselves, where this general equality is stipulated.

In the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, of the 21st of October 1661 (the principal one at present in force between the two countries), the fourth article, which contains this stipulation, plainly makes it refer to such favours only as may be enjoyed in matters of traffic within their respective dominions. The treatment which the contracting parties shall there give to the subjects of each other is the principal purport of the article; it specifies many particulars, and among the rest it stipulates, that the people of both countries shall have "liberty to import and export their goods at discretion, the due customs being always paid, and the laws and ordinances of both kingdoms universally observed;" and then, manifestly connecting this with what follows, it adds, "which things being presupposed, they shall hold such ample privileges, exemptions, liberties, and immunities, as any foreigner whatsoever doth or shall enjoy:" the general equality, therefore, here stipulated, plainly relates to those places alone where the customs of these kingdoms are to be duly paid, and the laws and ordinances of them are in force, and that is only within their respective dominions. The privileges here conceded cannot possibly have any larger extent; and to confine the sense of the article still more strongly to the explanation which hath now been given of it, the words, "in the dominions and kingdoms of each other," are twice repeated, to determine clearly where that trade must be carried on, to which this favour is meant only to be granted: if, however, any doubt could yet remain in respect to this interpretation, they who made the treaty have given the strongest proof that under this article they never intended to imply a right of carrying the property of an enemy, since, by the 12th article of this same treaty, an attempt of that nature is pronounced to be "a heinous crime," and the strongest provisions are made to prevent it. In the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Russia, of the 2d of December 1730, this stipulation of equal favour is inserted in several articles; but it appears in every one of them to relate to nothing else but to the particular privileges which the subjects of each were to enjoy while they were trading within the dominions of the other. In the second article this equality is expressly said to be granted "throughout the dominions of the contracting parties in Europe."



In the third it relates only to "the favourable reception of the subjects of each other in the ports of their respective countries." In the 14th it grants only an equal freedom to import "such merchandise into each other's dominions as is allowed to the subjects of any other country;" and in the 28th it refers only to the "respect and treatment which is to be given to the subjects of one party who come into the dominions of the other." In the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Denmark, of the 11th of July 1670, the latest at present in force between the two countries, the stipulation of equal favour is inserted in the 40th article; it is there said, "If the Hollanders, or any other nation, hath, or shall obtain from his Majesty of Great Britain any better articles, agreements, exemptions, or privileges, than what are contained in this treaty, the same and like privileges shall be granted to the King of Denmark and his subjects also, in most full and effectual manner." That these privileges relate only to customs and other advantages of the same kind, might be proved from the whole tenour of this treaty; but it will be sufficient to show that the right of carrying the property of the enemy cannot possibly be intended by it. Holland had obtained this right in 1668, two years before the Danish treaty was concluded; if therefore the stipulation of equal favour contained in the 40th article could extend to an advantage of that nature, the merchants of Denmark would have been immediately entitled to it from the hour the treaty was signed: the ministers of that kingdom could not be ignorant of this; and yet in the 20th article they have positively forbid the exertion of any such right. They have even expressed the greatest apprehension, lest any liberty conceded by this treaty should be interpreted to that purpose; "lest such freedom of navigation," says the article, "or passage of the one ally, and his subjects and people, during the war which the other may have by sea or land with any other country, may be to the prejudice of the other ally, and that goods and merchandises belonging to the enemy may be fraudulently concealed under the colour of being in amity; for preventing fraud, and taking away all suspicion, it is thought fit the ships, goods, and men, belonging to the other ally, in their passage and voyage, be furnished with letters of passport;" and in the passport the King of Denmark hath bound himself to declare that the ship and goods with which it is laden, "belong to his subjects, or to others having an interest therein, who are the subjects of neutral powers;" and that "they do not appertain to either of the parties now engaged in war." Nothing more, I hope, need be said, to refute this weakest pretence to a right of carrying freely the property of the enemies of Great Britain.

*Arrêté of General Moreau.—Army of the Rhine.*

*Head-quarters, Augsburg, 21 Vendémiaire,  
An 9 (Oct. 13, 1800).*

**T**HE General in Chief, seeing that the demolition of the fortresses of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburg, concerns the army as much with relation to disarming and non-provisioning them as to the advantages the enemy may draw from them in case of success;

Considering that the preservation of these fortresses cannot enter into any plan of operations of the army, whether defensive or otherwise; and that the time fixed on as the term of the suspension of arms may bring on a resumption of hostilities too soon for prudence to permit us to wait for the decision of government respecting the destruction of these places; decrees,

1. The destruction of the fortifications of Philippsburg, Ingolstadt, and Ulm, with their dependant forts, shall be proceeded on instantly.

2. The works in earth shall be razed; and the parts covered with fortifications, particularly the salients of the bastions, shall be blown up by mines, and cleared.

3. The above fortresses, and principally that of Philippsburg, shall be put, as much as possible, out of a state to be reconstructed as fortresses of war, unless at great expense, either by mines or water; taking care nevertheless, that private habitations suffer no injury.

4. In the fortresses of Ulm and Ingolstadt this new order shall be confined to preparing the mines and making them ready to take effect.

5. The general commandant of the artillery shall furnish the quantity of powder necessary for the above operations.

6. Lieutenant-general Susanne is charged to accelerate the above decree with respect to Philippsburg; Lieutenant-general Grenier, with respect to Ingolstadt; Lieutenant-general Richepanse, or whoever may fill his place for the moment, with respect to Ulm.

7. The commandant of the artillery shall, as far as concerns him, take the necessary measures for the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

*Refusal of the Emperor of Russia to receive an Ambassador from the Emperor of Germany.—(From the Petersburg Gazette of Oct. 15.)*

**A**CCORDING to advices received from the Privy Counsellor, M. de Kalistchew, it has been made known that the Emperor of Germany intended to send an extraordinary embassy to the court

of his Imperial Majesty, to offer excuses for what happened at Ancona; and that for this purpose he had named the Prince of Auersperg, a lieutenant-general of his armies, and Knight of the Golden Fleece, as his ambassador. It has not, however, pleased his Imperial Majesty either to accept the embassy or the ambassador, particularly in the person of the Prince of Auersperg, who during the journey of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandra Paulowna, allowed himself to offer her several indignities (*grossièrétés*). His Majesty orders that no answer shall be returned to this notification.

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*Report of the Minister of general Police.---Oct. 20th, 1800.*

Citizens Consuls,

THE general list of emigrants, such as it was printed, presents a nomenclature of a hundred and forty-five thousand individuals, or collection of individuals, and the repetition of a number of names. It was formed from partial lists, made up by the local authorities whom the National Convention charged with this operation. There is besides a supplement, which has not been, but which ought to be printed, in order to form a complete list of those who are accused of emigration.

The Legislative Assembly, the National Convention, the Committee of Legislation of the Convention, and, since that, the Legislative Body, have definitively erased a great number of individuals, whose names are subscribed on these lists. Thirteen thousand were erased by the Executive Directory. About 1200 have been erased by you.

These individuals ought then to enjoy the rights which have been restored to them. It is upon the stability of the decisions of the government that the public confidence, the faith of private transactions, and the security of property repose.

Many of the inscriptions on the lists are collective, and affect individuals, under the general discriminations of heirs, representatives, and children.

The collective inscriptions of heirs and representatives may embrace within their general compass a number of families unknown to that one in whose inheritance they are called to participate; for the laws have set no bounds beyond which one family, in defect of nearer representatives, may not be brought in as the representative of another, and consequently unknown to the local authorities, till such time as the individuals which compose these families have produced their titles and proved their rights.—It is impossible upon such an inscription to constitute any citizen to be in a state of accusation of emigration.

The



The inscription of children in the mass is not more regular. The crime of emigration ought to be applied to a specified individual, as the punishment will be individually applied.

Other inscriptions present the qualities of cultivators of the soil, of artisans, hirelings, their wives and children. These qualities are constant, since they were given by the authorities charged with the inscriptions, by authorities present in the places where the individuals whom they inscribed had their real residence. Of this class of individuals, there are few who have petitioned. They are almost all ignorant both of the inscription which has affected them, of the laws which pursue them, and of the punishment which threatens them. The greater part of them, having no property, neither have been nor could be informed by a sequestration of the accusation of emigration which impends over them.

Such men could not be true emigrants. All the benefits of the revolution were intended for them. By it they were delivered from the fetters and the shame of feudal subjection, and were made the equals of those who had been their oppressors or their masters.

If these men have quitted the soil of their country, it was never in the intention of abandoning it, nor in the absurd design of arming against their own interests. They might, for a moment, have been drawn away by the arts of seduction, but never, neither in the civil dissensions, nor in the external wars, ought to be confounded with the really guilty—these abused men who can be no more than blind instruments, whose ignorance ought to be their acquittal, and who more especially ought to find their pardon from the interest of the society which again calls for their industry.

Other inscriptions relate to women in the power of their husbands, to children still subjected to paternal authority, or who have only left France in order to perfect their education.

Here again the crime of emigration cannot be found. A woman obeys the impulse of her husband, she quits with him her country, without calculating the difficulties into which it may bring her, and without knowing the laws which threaten her.

Some ecclesiastics, whom the revolutionary laws forced to leave their country, are yet inscribed in the lists of emigrants.

Some unfortunate men, victims of the revolutionary tribunals, have been inscribed though they had never emigrated. The government owes to their families to restore to their memory the title of citizen, and to their heirs the rights which they may derive from it.

The French present at Milan at the time of the capitulation, are absolved by the capitulation itself, the execution of which is demanded by the public faith.

A great number of individuals inscribed have been previously  
erased

erased by the central administrations, at times when they were armed with all the rigour of the laws respecting emigration.

A great number more have further been supposed innocent by the committee established in virtue of your decree of the 7th Ventose, year 8th.

After these different classes of individuals inscribed on the general list, or on the supplement, there will remain those who had the prejudices of birth and of titles to defend; others who are known to have carried arms against their country, or served foreign powers; others, in fine, who have not petitioned during the days fixed by your decrees.

Such, Citizens Consuls, are the classes of individuals who form the general list of emigrants.

In order to reduce this list to real emigrants, I shall propose to you, in the annexed plan of a decree, the views and the means which have been suggested to me by the labours of the committee of the Council of State, charged by you to turn their attention to this subject.

(Signed)

FOUCHE, Minister of general Police.

*Extracts of the Registers of the Consuls of the Republic, Sitting of the 20th October 1800.*

THE Consuls of the republic, upon the report of the Minister of Police, decree as follows:

Title I. Of the inscription which ought to be struck out of the list of emigrants.

Art. 1. The persons hereafter described shall be struck out of the list of emigrants.

First, Those who have been definitively erased by the Executive Council, the Committee of Legislation of the National Convention, the Legislative Body, and the Executive Directory.

Secondly, The individuals provisionally erased by the local administrations, from the month of April 1792 to the 21st of March 1795, from the 22d of October 1796 to the 20th of May 1797, and from the 22d of September 1798 to the 4th of December 1799.

Thirdly, Persons of the following description, labourers, workmen, artisans, and all others exercising a mechanic profession, servants, the wives and children of all the persons above mentioned.

Fourthly, The individuals collectively inscribed without any individual denomination; such are comprised under the general head of heirs or children of a person mentioned; nevertheless this decree does not go to the erasure of those individuals who may have been inscribed distinctly from the collective inscription.

Fifthly,

Fifthly, All wives except those, first, whose husbands are in the situation described in Article III. paragraphs 1, 2, and 3; and secondly, those who have emigrated and abandoned their husbands.

Sixthly, The individuals who were under the age of sixteen on the 25th of December 1799.

Seventhly, The knights of Malta, who were in that island when it capitulated.

Eighthly, The individuals who left France before the 14th of July 1789.

Ninthly, The names of the individuals put to death by judgments of revolutionary tribunals.

Tenthly, The ecclesiastics who were sentenced to deportation, and who left France in obedience to the law.

Eleventhly, The individuals erased by the report of the committee of the 26th of February, and not put on the list again on the revision of that report.

Art. 2. The erasures which shall be made by virtue of the preceding article, are declared null and void, if they arise from any false application of the article. The agents of government are to prosecute the question on this head before the civil tribunals; and the individual, if it shall be so determined, shall be replaced on the list, provided that the acts done by him in the intermediate time, whether with the republic or with individuals, shall not be affected by such judgment.

Title II. Of those to be kept on the list.

Art. 3. The following description shall be,

First, Those who have borne arms against France.

Secondly, Those who after the departure of the ci-devant French princes have continued to form part of their civil or military establishment.

Thirdly, Those who have accepted from the ci-devant French princes, or from the powers at war with France, the place of ministers, ambassadors, negotiators, and agents.

Fourthly, Those who have been kept on the list by government after the report of the committee established in consequence of the order of the 26th of February 1800.

Fifthly, Those who have not made their claims before the 25th December 1799, as indicated in the law of the 2d March 1800, founded on the report of the 26th February, unless they shall come within the cases pointed out in the preceding title.

Art. 4. The nullity pronounced by the 2d article is applicable to the erasures which shall be made in contravention of the preceding article.

Title III. relates to the mode in which the regulations of the two preceding titles shall be carried into execution.

Title



Title IV. directs the precautions to be adopted with respect to those who return. They are to take the oath of fidelity to the constitution. The individual who shall be struck out of the list in consequence of the present order, shall be placed under the control of government during the continuance of the war, and one year after a general peace. The women whose names are struck out though their husbands are kept on the list, may, if they disturb the public tranquillity, be driven out of the French territories.

*In Execution of the Consular Decree of the 20th of October, in the present Year, relative to the Persons inscribed on the List of Emigrants, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine decrees:*

ART. 1. There shall be opened a registry to the secretaryship of the prefecture, to receive the promises of fidelity to the constitution, which shall be made by the citizens definitively erased from the list of emigrants; and another registry for the persons not yet erased, and who shall solicit their erasure.

2. Reckoning from the 29th of October, the day of the promulgation of the decree of the Consuls, until the 18th of November inclusive, the citizens definitively erased from the list of emigrants by the Executive Council, the Committee of Legislation of the National Convention, the National Convention, the Legislative Body, the Executive Directory, and the First Consul, shall be received at the secretaryship of the prefecture every day, from two to four o'clock, to take before the secretary general the promise of fidelity to the constitution.

3. Before the making of this promise, they shall be obliged to present to the secretary general a formal copy of the decree which pronounces their erasure.

4. The citizens erased provisionally by local administrations, and those not yet erased, who solicit their erasure, and who wish to conform to the terms of the 17th article of the Consular decree, shall be received daily, without distinction, at the same hour.

5. The persons above described shall severally sign, upon their proper registry, the promise of fidelity to the constitution; and a copy of it shall then be delivered to them, signed by the secretary general.

*Note transmitted by the Swedish Ministry to the Minister of his Catholic Majesty at Stockholm, in Answer to the Representations of the Spanish Court, dated St. Ildefonso, September 17, 1800.*

HIS Swedish Majesty has understood with the utmost concern, the violence used by some officers of the English navy, towards a merchant-ship from Swedish Pomerania, by employing

the same in an hostile enterprise against two frigates in the Road of Barcelona.

He perfectly accords with his Catholic Majesty with respect to the light in which this new abuse of power is to be considered, and the common danger which such examples must occasion both to neutral and belligerent powers. His Majesty will therefore immediately make remonstrances to the court of London, to which he is equally induced by his friendly connexions with the Spanish court, and the violation of the neutrality of his flag.

In these remonstrances, which will have for their first object the rights of the Swedish flag and of Swedish subjects, his Catholic Majesty will certainly admit it to be right that the King should consider himself as the principal party; but while he attends to his own interests, he will not neglect those of Spain. Justice requires that what has been obtained in an unjustifiable manner shall be restored. His Majesty will demand, but without answering for the consequence of this measure. He will, when it shall be time, make confidential communications to the Spanish court, with respect to the dispositions which the English government shall manifest on the subject; but the justice of his Catholic Majesty will undoubtedly leave to him the free choice of the forms and means to be employed in this negotiation, nor attempt to limit any precise time or mode of restoration. Spain and all Europe is acquainted with the long process which Sweden has carried on in London on the subject of restoration, and there can be no reason to expect that speedier justice will be done in a cause which requires restitution to be made to an enemy.

In the mean time his Swedish Majesty cannot consider himself as liable to any kind of responsibility with respect to an affair to the causes of which he was an entire stranger. According to the statement of the Spanish court itself, it was, under the circumstances with which it took place, not supposed that the Swedish government and nation were involved in it. It would be much to be lamented, should the injustice of a third power be able to break connexions which several direct discussions during the war have not altered. Unfortunate events of this nature have frequently taken place, and some as if they were peculiar to the Spanish ports. A Swedish ship which was taken in the harbour of Passage itself, a second Swede plundered and entirely destroyed by the French in Alicant, and several others taken by the French privateers at the entrance of the harbour of Malaga, have occasioned his Swedish Majesty to make friendly representations and remonstrances to the court of Spain, to procure respect and security to the trade of his kingdom. His Majesty would have been happy to have seen the same energy with which it now makes complaints; but the fruitlessness of his remonstrances never induced

him to pass the bounds of that moderation and candour, which should be cultivated by friendly courts, and to which his Majesty trusts the court of Spain will return, when it shall have carefully inquired into the true causes of the different accidents which have occasionally taken place in its ports.

The undersigned, chancellor of the court, has the honour to make the present representations to the Chevalier de la Huerta, envoy extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty, as an answer to his communication of the 17th of September, and avails himself with pleasure of the opportunity to express his esteem, &c.

(Signed)

F. VON EHRENHEIM.

Drottningholm, Oct. 22, 1800.

Milan, October 23.

*Convention agreed upon between the Imperial Colonel Siegenthal, and the French General of Brigade Clement, before the latter took possession of Leghorn.*

1. **THE** Imperial troops intrusted with the defence of Leghorn, their commandant and major, as well as the Tuscan troops of the line garrisoned in that city, in consideration of their being allied troops, shall march out with their horses, arms, baggage, and every thing belonging to them, such as artillery and ammunition of all kinds, unmolested, to join their corps by the way of Siena, Arezzo, and Cortona.

2. The sick shall follow them, immediately on being recovered.

3. The independency of the Tuscan government at Leghorn shall be respected, and shall not undergo any change; the public functionaries shall be retained, and the pensioners continue in the enjoyment of their pensions.

4. The volunteer corps, armed in defence of Tuscany, shall be respected; and, in case they shall not be deemed necessary any longer, they are to be honourably and peaceably dismissed; no individual of these corps, nor those who command them, shall be molested.

5. The inhabitants of the city and district of Leghorn shall in no manner be called to an account for their political opinions.

6. Those of the inhabitants who shall be inclined to quit the city and Grand Duchy, may do it without being molested, and shall obtain the necessary passports.

7. The Austrian merchant-vessels in the roads and harbour, and all Austrian property in general, shall be respected and secure.

(Signed)

SIEGENTHAL, Colonel.

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Answer.



Answer.—Sir, I am acquainted only with the noble manner of negotiating, and therefore accept your proposals, in hopes of having the honour of speaking to you in person. I am a friend to customs, to respect for property, political and religious opinions, and you may rest assured that I shall only treat in that manner. I am already known to General Sommariva.

(Signed) CLEMENT, General of Brigade.

*Report of the Committee of general Police to the Consuls; dated Paris, October 23.*

Citizens Consuls,

THE vigilant eye of the police gave you notice some months ago, that a small body of wretches was meditating some attempt. They were goaded on by the enemies of France. Soon after the papers of the English committee, laid before you, afforded you a proof of these criminal designs. The agents of this committee have been arrested and put to flight. Government has not yet brought to trial the affairs of the English committee. This delay has been occasioned by reasons of state. The agents of this committee have been arrested and put to flight. A new attempt has been meditated. It has been supposed that a blow at the first Consul was a blow which would be fatal to the republic, and would replunge it in chaos.—Hitherto the head which directs the arms of these assassins has been concealed. It is hidden in the clouds. The police has seized those who were really guilty, but these were only obscure agents. How can we avoid supposing that this fact is not connected with a more powerful cause, when we reflect that its success was calculated upon in certain countries in Europe? I shall, however, abstain from any indefinite and general accusations. When we seek truth, and to throw light on a subject, our accusations should be made with precision, and only when there are proofs to support them.—Hitherto the only persons arrested are Ceracchi, Demerville, and Arena. The two first have revealed the whole plot: they accuse Arena with having been the favourer and the chief in it.—I propose to you to bring to trial before the criminal tribunal of La Seine, Arena, Ceracchi, and Demerville, and to refer the interrogatories, with the proofs, to it.—Every thing has its limits. The generous affections have theirs also. Beyond a certain point, the exercise of them is weakness and want of foresight, as beyond the limits of nature, chaos begins.

(Signed) FOUCHÉ, Minister of the general Police.

Referred to the minister of justice, to carry into execution the laws,

laws, with respect to the persons named in the report of the minister of police, and their friends and accomplices.

Dated 24th of October 1800.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul, H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

*Proclamation of the Archduke Charles.*

CHARLES Lewis, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, &c. &c.—Earnestly as his Majesty the Emperor and King endeavours to procure an honourable and lasting peace for the whole of his hereditary dominions, and much as it is to be wished, that for the sake of suffering humanity, after a long period of devastation, the enemy would be inclined to co-operate for the same purpose, it nevertheless remains advisable, and is now more than ever absolutely necessary, to be prepared for the worst, if, contrary to our wishes and hopes, the obstinate refusal and extravagant demands of the enemy should make a continuation of hostilities indispensably necessary, and to prepare for the greatest possible general defence. Precaution and prudence demand speedily, and with sufficient means, zealously to effect whatever the existing laws and the increasing danger of the country require at this decisive moment. From this consideration, the extraordinary armaments in the kingdoms of Hungary, Transylvania, in Austria and Tyrol, will be effected with the utmost activity in a short period. The same precaution of his Majesty also induces to prepare full security for the kingdom of Bohemia and the adjoining Moravia, as well as for all his faithful subjects, against any destructive attacks from the enemy. For obtaining this great object, his Majesty orders, as the most suitable means, to form a legion of twenty battalions of infantry from among the faithful inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, solely and wholly to be employed in the defence of the country to be intrusted to my command, and to be called after my own name. This internal armament, however, must be speedily completed, by zeal and courage in every class of inhabitants, according to the present circumstances of the armies. The exertion necessary for this purpose can justly be expected from nations, the proper and prominent features of whose character have ever proved themselves by their attachment to their regents, their country, and their religion, by their firm principles and sound judgment, which in every thing looks for the evidence of truth, and affixes the stamp of conviction and necessity to an undertaking like that now resolved upon. This conviction will be the more decisive and general, as, without having recourse to artificial or intricate reasoning, it is founded

founded merely upon facts, the strongest proofs of the ruin and degradation which have befallen the countries occupied by the enemy being manifest. Let the melancholy sensation of these events and examples arouse our full patriotic strength; let it animate our spirit of resistance to the arrogant demands of the enemy; let the consciousness of our own strength and dignity speak so powerfully to our hearts, that we shall fear no personal services, nor evade any exertions and sacrifices whatever; let resolution distinguish our proceedings; let nothing prevent our having at heart the interest of the country! The enemy, seeing the zeal which animates our bosoms, and the courage which strengthens our arms, will desist from menacing us with any attacks. However, be the plan on which he has resolved, whatever it may, it will be defeated by the united exertions of an organized whole, by increased patriotic sentiments, energy and perseverance, which is even the only means of determining the enemy to an equitable and just peace, and which, as experience has shown, is the only conduct with which security and independence can be connected. On my part, I shall take upon myself, with the most conscientious care, the management of all that, with the honourable confidence placed in me, can lead to the great point in view. In return, I confidently expect from the well-meaning states and subjects (agreeably to the plan of organization, which will be communicated to the proper officers) the most vigorous and undivided co-operation in the defence of this just concern, which leaves no choice between destruction and preservation, between ignominy and honour. I am fully persuaded, that by a noble emulation of the behaviour of our loyal and brave ancestors, on similar occasions, the security and happiness of our country will further be maintained, as it has hitherto been gloriously preserved, under the protection of Providence, by perseverance, energy, and virtue, even at the period of universal danger and misery.

(Signed) CHARLES, Archduke,

Done at Prague, the 24th of October 1800.

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*Proclamation issued by Brigadier-general Maitland, on his Arrival at Port au Prince; dated 21st March 1798.*

*By the King, and the Honourable Thomas Maitland, Brigadier-general of the Forces of his Majesty at St. Domingo.*

IN consequence of the departure of Major-general Whyte for Cape Nicholas Mole, and the general orders issued by him of this date, appointing me commandant of the district of Port au Prince and its dependencies, &c. until the arrival of Major-general Nesbitt; I deem it proper to announce to all his Majesty's subjects,



subjects, that although malicious reports have been spread, of a projected evacuation of the places in the possession of his Majesty, I am firmly determined to defend them to the last extremity, during the absence of General Whyte, and while I expect the arrival of his Excellency General Nesbitt.

In the name of the King, I then summon every inhabitant under my orders to use every effort and endeavour for the defence of their properties and the enjoyment of their rights, as well civil as religious; and I am perfectly convinced by their conduct they will show themselves worthy of the paternal care and of the attention which his Majesty still continues to manifest towards them, for the prosperity and interest of the parts of St. Domingo submitted to his Britannic Majesty.

Given under my hand and seal of arms, at the King's House,  
Port au Prince, the 21st March 1798.

(Signed) THOMAS MAITLAND, Brigadier-general.

*By the King and the Honourable Brigadier-general Mailland, Commander in Chief, &c. Port au Prince, 25th April 1798:*

THE General having been informed that reports have been circulated, without any kind of foundation, that he had a design of suddenly evacuating this city and its dependencies, thinks it necessary to declare, in a public manner, that this is by no means his intention, as his arrangements besides may have sufficiently proved.

His Majesty's service may oblige the troops to quit some parts of the island within a limited time; but the General, in the most formal manner, assures all the inhabitants that, before taking this step, he will issue a proclamation, which will give them length of time sufficient to make their arrangements.

The General declares besides, that he will grant every kind of accommodation to those who may wish to follow him to any part of the colony, and that he has taken measures for ensuring the safety of the persons and properties of those whose business or inclination may lead them to remain behind.

The General, on his side, expects from the inhabitants a just confidence, a regular conduct, and a freedom from all party spirit; and he declares, that if, notwithstanding the gratitude due to the generosity which the English government displays upon this occasion, any person or persons shall dare to instil principles amongst the colonial troops, with the design of shaking the fidelity which they have always shown to their officers, and to the King's service, the offenders shall be tried by martial law, and executed on the spot.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, November 3.*

ON the 30th ult. our government returned an answer to the note lately delivered by the Batavian ambassador, Citizen Bruys, couched in the most friendly terms, and evincing the constant desire for maintaining and consolidating the good understanding reigning between Sweden and the Batavian republic. It is said that the Prussian ambassador had also made some oral representations, in support of the demands of Spain, which our court had answered by a very friendly note. Colonel Tornquist, commander in chief of the convoy with the presents destined for the powers of Barbary, has sent intelligence of his arrival in the roads of Malaga, on the 24th of September. He likewise reports, that, on being informed of the breach of peace by Tripoli, he had resolved to proceed thither, for the purpose of adjusting the differences with the Dey, and of restoring peace. We learn that since the declaration of war, our vice-consul at Tripoli, M. Kolster, has been put under arrest.

*Notice of the Rupture of the Armistice.*

General,

ACCORDING to the orders I have received from my government, I hereby notify to you the termination of the armistice. Hostilities will therefore recommence in fourteen days from this day, that is, on the 1st of Frimaire (November 22)\*.

AUGEREAU.

*Exposé de la Situation de la République; présenté par les Conseillers d'Etat Regnier, Najeac et Saint-Cyr au Corps Législatif, dans la Séance du 2 Frimaire.*

AU moment où le Corps Législatif reprend le cours de ses travaux, le gouvernement met sous les yeux de la France le tableau de son administration. C'est un devoir que lui imposent ses principes, et il le remplit avec la franchise qu'il doit à l'intérêt public et à la pureté des sentimens qui l'animent.

On se rappelle qu'elle était au 4 Nivôse de l'an 8 la situation de la république.

\* *Extract of a Letter, dated Frankfort, November 10.*

Yesterday General Augereau received a courier from Paris, with orders to give notice immediately of the termination of the armistice; which he accordingly did the same day. Adjutant-general Richer was yesterday afternoon sent with the above note to the commander of the Austrian troops, and to Baron Albini, commander of the Mentz troops at Aschaffenburg.

Les événemens du 18 Brumaire avaient relevé les courages ; mais les esprits flottaient toujours dans l'incertitude. Les départemens de l'Ouest étaient en proie à la guerre civile. Par tout des administrations faibles, incertaines, sans unité de principes ; sans uniformité de mesures ; point d'énergie dans le commandement, point de ponctualité dans l'exécution, une police impuissante, des tribunaux sans activité, le désordre dans les caisses publiques ; des réquisitions qui fatiguaient les citoyens et dévoraient nos revenus ; le commerce et les manufactures dans la stagnation ; les armées de l'Autriche, du haut des Apennins et des Alpes, menaçant la Ligurie et la France ; les pavillons neutres bannis de toutes les mers par la terreur de nos lois ; l'Amérique qui nous devait son indépendance, armée contre la nôtre ; l'Espagne, la Batavie, l'Helvétie, la Ligurie, toujours fidèles à notre alliance, mais attendant avec une douloureuse inquiétude ce que l'avenir prononcerait sur notre sort et sur le leur.

Ce fut dans ces circonstances, et sous ses auspices, que commença l'an 8. La paix était le premier besoin et le vœu le plus ardent de la nation ; la paix fut aussi la première pensée du gouvernement. Deux lettres écrites par le Premier Consul à l'Empereur d'Allemagne et au Roi d'Angleterre, leur exprimèrent sans faiblesse, mais sans détour, le vœu des Français et celui de l'humanité.

Ce vœu fut repoussé par les ministres de l'Autriche et de la Grande Bretagne. Le cabinet de Vienne mêla quelques espérances à l'adresse de ses refus. Le cabinet de Londres mis l'amertume et les reproches dans sa correspondance, et bientôt les déclamations et les injures dans des discussions publiques auxquelles il livra ses ouvertures qui avaient été faites par la France.

Cet éclat, ces déclamations et ces injures, servirent mal la haine et les projets du ministère Britannique. Les Français virent dans la démarche de leur premier magistrat, le désir sincère de la paix ; ils s'indignèrent contre l'ennemi qui la repoussait, et sentirent qu'ils ne devaient plus l'attendre que de leurs efforts et de leur courage. De là le principe de cette énergie qui a fait nos derniers succès et nos dernières victoires ; de là, peut-être, dans le cœur des Anglais un sentiment de justice pour un peuple qui, après tant d'exploits et de gloire, n'aspirait qu'à la paix ; et dans le cœur des autres nations, un retour de bienveillance pour la cause de notre indépendance et de notre liberté.

Cependant la rebellion de l'Ouest était étouffée. Chaque jour se fortifient dans ces départemens, l'attachement à la république, le respect pour nos institutions et la haine pour nos ennemis. L'établissement d'une gendarmerie à pied achevera de les purger d'un reste de brigands accoutumés au pillage, et couverts de crimes que l'amnistie n'a pu pardonner.



Dans ces départemens comme dans tous les autres, l'influence des autorités créées par la constitution, a été marquée par des améliorations progressives. Un pouvoir concentré, une responsabilité individuelle et par là inévitable, impriment aux affaires publiques et particulières un mouvement plus rapide, et ramènent peu-à-peu l'économie dans l'administration. La surveillance est plus active, les informations et plus promptes et plus sûres. Le citoyen sent mieux les bienfaits de l'autorité qui protège, et la force de l'autorité qui contient et réprime.

Dans les départemens du Midi, les délits sont encore multipliés et souvent atroces ; mais là comme ailleurs, ils sont dus à des scélérats que la gendarmerie poursuit de contrée en contrée, et que bientôt elle aura tous atteints.

Dans toute la république il existe encore quelques hommes qui regrettent le passé, quelques consciences faibles qu'un reste de fanatisme tourmente ; mais chaque jour les regrets diminuent, le fanatisme s'amortit, et les sentimens se rapprochent.

Les administrateurs ont été choisis pour le peuple, et non pour l'intérêt de telle faction, de tel parti. Le gouvernement n'a point demandé ce qu'un homme avait fait, ce qu'il avait dit dans telle circonstance et à telle époque : il a demandé s'il avait des vertus et des talens, s'il était inaccessible à la haine, à la vengeance ; s'il saurait être toujours impartial et juste.

Avant le 4 Nivôse, c'était le gouvernement qui prononçait sur les réclamations des citoyens inscrits sur la liste des émigrés ; et il prononçait sur un simple rapport du ministre de la police générale : ainsi se décidaient des questions qui intéressaient la tranquillité de l'état, le sort des personnes et des propriétés.

Pour éclairer sa marche, le gouvernement voulut connaître les lois sur l'émigration, ce que c'était que la liste des émigrés, comment et par qui elle avait été formée, et quels en étaient les élémens.

Il reconnut que dans chaque municipalité on avait dressé des listes des citoyens absens de la commune où ils avaient soit propriété, soit domicile ; que de ces listes partielles, réunies en neuf volumes, c'était formé ce qu'on appelle aujourd'hui la *liste des émigrés* ; que des citoyens inscrits comme absens ou émigrés dans une commune, étaient, à la même époque, fonctionnaires publics dans une autre ; que des cultivateurs, des artisans, des hommes à gages, étaient confondus avec des hommes que des préjugés de naissance et des intérêts de privilèges signalaient comme des ennemis de la révolution ; que des inscriptions collectives et indéterminées frappaient des familles entières, et des familles inconnues à ceux qui avaient fait l'inscription.

Il se convainquit donc qu'il n'existait point de véritable liste d'émigrés, et qu'il fallait en former une, en séparant ceux qui n'auraient jamais dû être inscrits, de ceux que leur position

leurs préjugés et des circonstances connues, dénonçaient comme de véritables émigrés. De là les bases et les dispositions de l'arrêté du 28 Vendémiaire. Un projet de loi sera proposé, pour donner une garantie de plus aux acquéreurs de domaines nationaux.

Un travail important va être terminé ; celui que, depuis dix années, appelle la législation. Dans cette session même, le code civil, un code de procédure, seront proposés à la détermination du Corps Législatif ; d'autres objets moins importants seront matière de lois dont les élémens sont déjà préparés.

L'instruction publique, négligée encore dans bien des départemens, a pris dans d'autres une meilleure direction et une plus grande activité.

De nouveaux prytanées ont été ouverts aux enfans de ceux qui sont morts pour la patrie.

Si les hospices et les hôpitaux sont encore dans la détresse, un arrêté leur assure du moins le paiement d'une partie de ce qui leur est dû en capitaux de rentes, dont le rachat fut autorisé par une loi rendue dans la dernière session.

Des mesures ont été prises pour vérifier le nombre des enfans de la patrie, excessivement accru dans ces derniers tems : pour remédier au mal moral qui les multiplie, et pour secourir leurs besoins.

Quelques manufactures qui appartiennent à la nation, et qui honorent l'industrie Française, sortent de la langueur où nos malheurs les avaient plongées. La peinture, la sculpture, ont obtenu des encouragemens, et vont transmettre à la postérité les traits et les actions des héros qui ont combattu pour notre indépendance et pour notre gloire.

Les monumens des arts sont conservés, et offerts à l'admiration publique, dans des dépôts dignes de les renfermer.

Les routes sont presque par tout dans un état alarmant de dégradation ; mais l'administration a fait tout ce qu'elle pouvait avec ses faibles moyens qui lui étaient confiés. Le droit d'entretien des routes a reçu quelques modifications que sollicitaient la justice et l'intérêt public.

La perception de ce droit, séparée de l'obligation d'entretenir les routes mêmes, a été affermée ; et la rentrée en est assurée par des cautionnemens qui ne seront plus vains et illusoires, comme ils ont été dans les années dernières.

L'emploi des produits, beaucoup trop faible, est déterminé, pour chaque département, dans la proportion de ses besoins.

La surveillance devient tous les jours plus active ; la comptabilité s'éclaire et se perfectionne.

Le gouvernement a porté ses vues sur la navigation intérieure et sur les canaux. Ce ne sont point de vastes projets qu'il a conçus ; ce n'est point encore un grand ensemble de navigation qu'il

va créer. Terminer les travaux commencés, les terminer sur les points qui intéressent le plus la circulation intérieure et le commerce de la France ; voilà tout ce qu'il peut promettre aujourd'hui ; et tout ce que les circonstances lui permettent d'entreprendre. Moins de projets et plus d'exécution : telle est la maxime fondamentale de son administration.

Les finances ont été un des objets constans de sa surveillance et de son inquiétude. Base première et appui nécessaire de tous les projets qui peuvent être formés pour le bonheur et pour la gloire des états, le gouvernement a dû s'appliquer à en connaître tous les élémens, et à fonder toutes les causes qui peuvent en opérer la restauration ou la ruine.

Ce n'était pas seulement les fonds qui manquaient à la république au 4 Nivôse de l'an 8 ; c'était l'activité dans la répartition et dans l'assiette des contributions directes ; la régularité dans les perceptions, la surveillance dans les versements, une comptabilité lumineuse dans le trésor public, une distribution bien entendue dans les différens canaux de la dépense.

Au 4 Nivôse, les rôles de l'an 8 n'étaient point encore formés, et ils ne pouvaient être en recouvrement qu'au mois de Germinal.

Des porteurs de délégations, autorisés à puiser directement dans les caisses des receveurs et de leurs préposés, achetaient, par la corruption, des fonds qui n'y étaient pas encore, ou qui devaient être réservés à la république. Des bons de réquisition, des bons d'arrérages de rentes, étaient admis dans le paiement des contributions directes ; et c'était des receveurs, des préposés, des percepteurs, qui trafiquaient de ces valeurs dépréciées, et les échangeaient dans leurs caisses contre des valeurs réelles qu'ils avaient reçues ; des payeurs dissimulaient les versements qui leur avaient été faits, pour arracher aux parties prenantes l'escompte des avances qu'ils ne faisaient pas.

Ainsi, le trésor public ne connaissait ni les fonds qui avaient été reçus, ni les fonds qui avaient été versés dans les départemens. Delà, des distributions incertaines et des assignations illusives ; cependant les ministres ordonnaient tout, et le directoire autorisait tout : de là, le discrédit public ; et sur la place, des négociations scandaleuses des ordonnances avilies.

Depuis le 4 Nivôse, l'époque de la répartition et de l'assiette des contributions a été fixée avec précision ; et cette année, pour la première fois, les rôles de presque tous les départemens ont été en recouvrement dans le courant de Vendémiaire.

Les caisses publiques ont été fermées aux délégataires ; mais cinquante-deux millions de délégations ont été rapidement retirés par des opérations qui n'ont coûté au trésor public ni emprunt ni intérêts, et lui ont procuré quelques avances de fonds effectifs. Ces délégations, le gouvernement aurait pu, avec quel-



que couleur de justice, en discuter la légitimité. Elles avaient été remises à des fournisseurs, avant même qu'ils eussent commencé leur service ; et il était bien vraisemblable que ce service n'avait été ni complètement fait par tous, ni fait par aucun avec une parfaite loyauté.

Mais ces délégations avaient été négociées sous les yeux et de l'aveu de l'ancien gouvernement ; elles n'étaient plus dans la main de ceux qui avaient contracté. C'étaient des lettres de change dont les porteurs actuels avaient fourni la valeur ; et l'on ne pouvait sans blesser la foi publique, sans mettre un honteux obstacle au retour du crédit, en différer ou en atténuer le paiement.

Les bons de réquisition ont été soustraits à l'agiotage, et doivent presque tous être déjà rentrés par le paiement des contributions ; et dans l'an 9, il n'y aura plus de bons d'arrérages dans la circulation. Le créancier de l'état recevra en numéraire tout ce qui lui est dû, et le trésor public ne recevra plus que des valeurs réelles.

Une partie des contributions directes de l'an 8, celle qu'on a pu présumer qui ne serait pas absorbée par les bons de réquisition et par les bons d'arrérages, a été versée à l'avance dans le trésor public, en obligation de receveur ; et ces obligations qui ont, dans une caisse de garantie, un gage certain de leur acquittement, sont aujourd'hui la valeur la plus solide que l'état et le commerce puissent offrir.

Les contributions directes de l'an 9 sont déjà dans le portefeuille de la trésorerie, en obligations d'une égale solidité. Les recettes successives des contributions indirectes ou casuelles y sont représentées en bons de receveurs, payables à vue.

Une somme fixe de ces obligations et de ces bons est assignée à la dépense de chaque mois, et il n'est jamais délivré d'ordonnances qu'à la mesure des sommes qui sont réellement présentes dans les caisses. Ainsi les ordonnances ne sont plus le jouet de la place ; il n'y a plus de mécompte dans les distributions, plus d'illusion dans les promesses de paiemens, et l'attente des parties prenantes n'est plus trompée.

Le trésor public a reçu une organisation nouvelle ; une surveillance active en éclaire toutes les parties ; la comptabilité arriérée marche dégagée de ses entraves ; la comptabilité courante est, pour ainsi-dire, à jour.

Chaque mois le ministre des finances et le directeur du trésor public mettent sous les yeux du gouvernement, des états de situation qui représentent fidèlement tout ce qui a été reçu, tout ce qui a été payé, ce qui l'a été sur les ordonnances de chaque ministre. La collection de ces états à la fin de chaque année, donnera le compte de toute la recette, de toute la dépense acquittée, et de chaque nature de dépense.

Il reste encore à acquitter des dépenses des années 5, 6 et 7; il en restera encore de l'an 8 : l'état en sera conigné par aperçu dans les rapports des différens ministres. Le rapport du ministre des finances offrira toutes les ressources qui restent à la république pour les acquitter.

L'an 9 marche avec ses propres revenus, sans emprunt sur le passé, sans anticipation sur l'avenir.

Tout ce qui reste à recouvrer des revenus des années précédentes, est fidèlement réservé à l'acquit de leurs dépenses.

L'aperçu des dépenses nécessaires de l'an 9, a été calculé avec une sévère économie. Les revenus ont été évalués avec tout ce qu'on a pu y mettre de précision. Ces revenus ne suffiront pas à la dépense présumée: le gouvernement proposera au Corps Législatif ce qu'il croit de meilleur pour combler ce déficit éventuel, et sa sagesse en décidera.

Une caisse d'amortissement a été créée; l'administration n'en est déjà plus onéreuse aux finances; elle fournira un jour de grands moyens à la libération progressive de la dette publique, et un grand instrument de crédit. En attendant, elle fait avec succès la fonction importante de caisse de garantie pour les obligations des receveurs.

Une banque a été fondée, faible encore, mais dont la faiblesse est en proportion avec les besoins actuels de la circulation: à la paix, elle prendra tout l'effort qu'exigera notre commerce, agrandi par le retour de nos anciennes relations, et par les secousses mêmes de la révolution. Le gouvernement, qui en a favorisé la naissance de tout son pouvoir, la protégera toujours de son influence, et la regardera constamment comme un dépôt sacré qui doit être conservé par la puissance et la fidélité de la nation.

D'autres améliorations seront offertes dans un rapport du ministre des finances; d'autres projets d'amélioration sont encore sous les yeux et dans la pensée du gouvernement.

Une fois sorti du chaos des dilapidations, des abus et des injustices, chaque jour verra éclore des idées salutaires et de nouveaux moyens de prospérité. Les citoyens honnêtes, ceux qui ont des facultés et une réputation à conserver, prêteront leurs moyens et leur appui à une administration fidelle au plan que la loyauté et l'intérêt public lui ont tracé. Elle n'est déjà plus assiégée par l'intrigue qui trafique de l'embarras des finances, ni par la cupidité qui vend chèrement, pour des valeurs réelles, mais lointaines, de misérables secours qui ne soulagent les besoins du moment qu'en ajoutant aux besoins de l'avenir.

Déjà des compagnies solides ont accepté des entreprises importantes à des prix modérés, et n'ont point exigé qu'on leur livrât d'avance, comme on faisait autrefois, des valeurs effectives pour gage d'un service qu'elles n'avaient pas encore fait.

Nos succès dans la guerre ont passé nos espérances ; quatre armées toutes victorieuses se tiennent par une chaîne non interrompue depuis la ligne formée par la neutralité Prussienne, jusqu'au centre de l'Italie. Maîtresses des deux rives du Danube et du Pô, elles occupent, par leurs détachemens, les bords de l'Adriatique et la Toscane.

Le génie de la France a sauvé l'armée d'Orient de l'exécution d'une convention qui l'aurait mise dans les fers de l'Angleterre.

Malte a cédé, mais après deux années de la plus glorieuse résistance. Tout ce qui pouvait être tenté pour conserver cette importante possession, le gouvernement l'a tenté, mais toujours inutilement.

L'organisation de l'armée, la discipline militaire, la recherche des dilapidations et des abus, le rétablissement de l'ordre et de l'économie dans toutes les parties du service, ont été l'objet des travaux et des arrêtés du gouvernement. Un rapport du ministre de la guerre en présentera le résultat. La paix, la paix seule peut donner aux succès qu'ils ont obtenus, leur complément et leur solidité.

Il n'a pas été au pouvoir du gouvernement de réparer tout-à-coup les malheurs de notre marine, et de lui rendre son ancien lustre ; mais il en a recueilli les débris, et il en prépare le rétablissement et la gloire. Des réglemens ont réformé des abus, assuré la régularité du service, établi dans les ports unité de pouvoirs et surveillance sévère ; d'anciennes dilapidations ont été recherchées et atteintes ; des contrats onéreux ont été résiliés, des marchés plus avantageux à la république ont été conclus ; enfin, bien des pas ont été faits vers l'ordre et l'économie : mais combien il en reste à faire ! combien il faut encore de travaux et de tems pour remplir la tâche que le gouvernement s'est imposée, et que l'intérêt public exige de lui !

Dans l'état où était la marine, il était impossible d'entretenir régulièrement avec nos colonies, ces relations de correspondance et de pouvoirs qui appartiennent à la métropole.

Le gouvernement a conservé avec soin des liens qui les attachaient à la France ; et il prépare dans le silence, les moyens de les rendre au calme, à la culture et à la prospérité.

Un conseil des prises, autorisé par une loi rendue dans la dernière session, a porté dans cette matière délicate un esprit de justice et d'impartialité qui a eu déjà une heureuse influence sur nos relations commerciales. Les pavillons neutres se sont remontrés sur les mers et dans nos ports ; les puissances Barbaresques ont repris leurs anciennes liaisons avec nous. Si le gouvernement eût pu les renouer plutôt, Malte serait peut-être encore en notre pouvoir ; mais du moins elles assureront des subsistances à la Ligurie et



et à nos départemens méridionaux, et elles ne seront pas inutiles à l'armée d'Orient.

Une convention fondée sur des intérêts communs et sur la plus parfaite réciprocité, rétablira les liens qui attachaient les Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la France : ils dureront éternellement ces liens, parce qu'aucune condition inégale n'en altère la force et la pureté.

La nation Française ne veut ni privilège exclusif, ni faveur partielle ; elle ne demande aux peuples amis que les droits de l'égalité. Qu'aucune nation ne soit plus favorisée qu'elle, qu'elle-même ne soit pas plus favorisée qu'une autre nation ; telles sont ses prétentions, et l'intérêt de tous les peuples qui contracteront avec elle.

Tous les peuples, qui connaissent leurs droits se rallieront à ces principes. Le Nord s'affranchira de la tyrannie qui pèse sur son commerce et sur les mers ; il sentira que nos intérêts sont les intérêts du genre humain. La Russie sur-tout se souviendra de sa dignité, des anciennes relations qui l'unirent avec la France. Elle sait que la France est un contre-poids nécessaire dans la balance maritime.

Le gouvernement avait offert la paix avant l'ouverture de la campagne : il l'a offerte sur le champ de bataille et au sein de la victoire ; il l'a offerte digne de la grandeur, mais aussi de la modération du peuple Français, et à des conditions qui devraient lui en garantir l'acceptation et la durée.

Au plus léger espoir d'en rapprocher l'époque, il a suspendu les succès que nous assuraient la position de nos armées et l'ardeur de nos guerriers.

Si nous n'en jouissons pas encore, il n'en faut accuser que cette puissance qui, étrangère aux désastres du continent, ne veut que cimenter du sang des nations son empire sur toutes les mers et son monopole dans le monde entier.

Enfin un négociateur Autrichien est à Lunéville, un homme qui a mérité l'estime de l'Europe. S'il a toute entière la confiance du souverain qui l'envoie, il déploiera cette franchise qu'a droit d'attendre la franchise du gouvernement, et que promet son caractère personnel.

L'Autriche cessera de sacrifier le repos et l'intérêt du continent à l'ambition des dominateurs des mers.

Cependant, dans cette incertitude, la prudence commande à la France de ne pas se laisser amuser par un vain simulacre de négociations ; elle appuiera ses propositions de toute la force de ses armes.

La conduite du gouvernement a démontré qu'il n'a ni exagéré les prétentions de la république, ni sacrifié au délire de l'ambition les intérêts de l'humanité.

Les crimes de la guerre retomberont tous sur ceux qui en sont les véritables artisans; sur les gouvernemens assez faibles et assez aveugles pour s'asservir aux vues mercantiles d'un seul peuple, pour vendre à son or et à ses intrigues le sang et l'industrie des nations qui leur obéissent, et la liberté des mers, qui est la propriété du genre humain.

Tel est l'aperçu d'une administration dont les principes et les actes ont été franchement exposée aux regards de la France. Si elle n'a pas fait tout le bien qu'elle s'était promis, si elle n'a pas rempli toutes les espérances qu'on en avait conçues, elle se doit au moins le témoignage qu'elle a déployé tout ce qu'elle avait de force, de constance et de moyens.

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*State of the Republic, presented to the Legislative Body by the Counsellors of State, Regnier, Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, and Najeac, on the 2d Frimaire (Nov. 23).*

AT the moment when the Legislative Body resumes the course of its labours, the government submits to all France a sketch of its operations. This is a duty dictated by its principles, and it discharges the task with that frankness which it owes to the public interest, and the purity of the sentiments by which it is animated. All know what was the situation of the republic on the 4th Nivose, year 8 (25th Dec. 1799). The events of the 18th Brumaire had reanimated the courage of the people, but men's minds still floated in uncertainty. The departments of the West were a prey to civil war; every where there prevailed feeble, distracted administrations, without unity of principles or concert of operations. No energy in command, no promptitude in execution; a police without activity; tribunals without authority; disorder in the public receipts; requisitions which harassed the public, and consumed our revenue; commerce and manufactures in a state of stagnation; the armies of Austria, from the top of the Alps and Appennines, menacing Liguria and France; neutral vessels driven from the sea by the terror of the English maritime code; America, which owed to us her independence, armed against ours; Spain, Batavia, Helvetia, Liguria, faithful to our alliance, but waiting with a painful anxiety what the future should decide, respecting our fate and theirs:—it was under these auspices that the year 8 began. Peace was the first want, and the ardent prayer of the nation; peace, too, was the first object that occupied the mind of government. Two letters, written by the Chief Consul to the Emperor of Germany and the King of England, expressed to them, without weakness, but without guile, the wish of France and of humanity. This prayer was rejected by the ministers of Austria and Great Britain.

Britain. The cabinet of Vienna mingled some hopes with the refusal. The cabinet of England blended bitterness and reproach with its correspondence, and afterwards declamation and invective in the public discussions, in which it exposed the overtures made by France. This publicity, these declamations and invectives, but ill assisted the animosity and the plans of the British administration.

Frenchmen recognised in the conduct of their chief magistrate the sincere desire of peace. They felt indignant at the enemy by whom the overtures were rejected, and saw that they had to expect peace only from their efforts and their courage.—Hence the principle of that energy which produced our last success and our last victories. Hence, perhaps, in the minds of the English, a sentiment of justice towards a people, who after so many exploits, and so much glory, sighed only for peace; hence, in the minds of other nations, a return of favour for the cause of our independence and our liberty.

The rebellion in the West was suppressed. Nothing more was necessary than to support, by the display of force, the authority of reason and principle, in order to bring the people back to their duty. All those who had been led away by seduction and terror submitted to a government beneficent and protecting.—Every day the attachment to the republic increases in these departments, as well as respect for our institutions and hatred towards our enemies.

The establishment of *gend'armie à pied* will serve to clear the country from the remains of a set of wretches habituated to pillage, and covered with crimes, which the amnesty could not reach.—In these departments, as in all the others, the influence of the authorities established by the constitution has been marked by progressive improvements. A power concentrated in an individual, and, therefore, inevitable responsibility, give to public and private affairs a rapid movement, and restore, by degrees, economy in administration. Inspection is more active; informations more prompt and more certain; the citizens perceive more clearly the advantages of the power which protects them, as well as the vigour of that authority which represses and restrains them. Throughout the republic there still exist some individuals who regret the past; some feeble minds whom a residue of fanaticism torments; but these regrets daily become more weak; fanaticism dies away, and manly sentiment gains more the ascendancy. To wish that man should disavow with readiness, to-day, what yesterday he professed—that he should submit at once, without murmuring, to the yoke of the laws, which lately he spurned, is the wish, not of lawful power, but of tyranny.—Let us leave it to time to complete its work. Time alone confirms institutions. It is only after they have long existed that they

come



come to obtain an absolute respect. The administrators have been chosen for the people, not for a particular faction or a particular party. Government asks not to know what any man has done, or what he may have said, under particular circumstances, and at particular periods. It has required only to ascertain if he possesses virtue and talents; if he was inaccessible to hatred or vengeance; if he is likely to be always impartial and just.—The maxim of the government is, that the denunciations which attack public functionaries, at this time, still full of the remembrance of ancient divisions, ought to be weighed in the balance of justice, and verified by the most strict examination. The same principles and the same views have directed the choice of the magistrates. Let them judge things, and not opinions. Let them be inflexible as the laws themselves.

Such is the wish, such the only wish, which ought to influence a government. The constitution guarantees to them the independence and the perpetuity of their functions. It is to the nation, and to their own consciences, that they must answer for their decisions. Before the 4th Nivose (December 25), it was the government which decided on the appeals of citizens inscribed in the list of emigrants, and it decided on the simple report of the minister of general police. Thus it had the power of deciding questions which involved the tranquillity of the state, the lot of individuals, and the assignment of property.—In order to clear up this subject, the government wished to know what was the nature of the laws on emigration; what the number of those of whom the list of emigrants was composed; how and by whom it was formed, and what were the principles on which it was drawn up? It then learnt, that in each municipality there had been prepared lists of citizens absent from the commune where they had either property or a settled abode; and that of these particular lists, collected into nine volumes, had been formed what was commonly called the list of emigrants—that citizens inscribed as absent, or emigrants in one commune, were, at the very time, public functionaries in another—that labourers, artisans, individuals in service, were confounded with men whom the prejudices of birth, and the interests of rank, marked out as enemies to the revolution—that inscriptions collected and indeterminate applied to whole families, and families too often unknown to the persons by whom the inscription was formed.

From these circumstances, a conviction was produced that there did not exist a true list of emigrants, and it was necessary to form a new list; in which those whose names ought never to have been inscribed, should be distinguished from those whom prejudices and their circumstances pointed out as true emigrants; and hence originated the specifications and conditions of the decree of the 28th Vendémiaire (Sept. 20). A plan of regulations

tions will be proposed, to give additional security to those who have acquired national property. An important work is on the eve of being accomplished, which, during six years, has been called legislation. In this session, the civil code, and a code of procedure, will be proposed to the consideration of the Legislative Body; other objects less important will form the subject of laws, of which the elements are already prepared. Public instruction, still neglected in many of the departments, has assumed in others a better direction and a higher activity. New asylums have been opened for the children of those who have fallen in defence of their country.—If the hospitals are still in distress, a decree secures to them at least the payment of a part of what is due to them on the capital of their rents, of which the redemption was authorized by a law passed during the last session. Measures have been taken to ascertain the number of deserted children, the mass of whom has very much increased of late, and plans are adopted to succour their wants. Some manufactures, which are peculiar to the nation, and which honour French industry, begin now to rise from that languor in which our former misfortunes had plunged them. Painting and sculpture have obtained encouragement, and are prepared to transmit to posterity the traits and actions of those heroes who have combated for our independence and our glory. The monuments of art are preserved and offered to the public admiration, in places worthy of containing them.—The high roads are almost throughout in a state of alarming decay, but the administration does every thing to remedy this, which the feeble resources intrusted to them enables them to execute.—The right of keeping up the public roads has received certain modifications, which public justice and public interest demanded. The perception of this right, separated from the obligation of keeping up the roads themselves, has been confirmed, and a fund is now provided, on proper securities, which will not be vain and illusory, as in former years. The application of products, still too feeble, is ascertained for each department, in the proportion of its wants. Inspection becomes every day more active, and responsibility becomes every day more clear, and approaches nearer to perfection. The government has extended its views to interior navigation and to canals. It is not to vast projects that it has directed its attention, it is not a great system of general navigation which it wishes to create. The conclusion of the labours already begun, which refer immediately to inland navigation and the commerce of France, is all that it now promises, is all that the present circumstances of the country enable it to adopt. Execution, rather than project, is the fundamental maxim of its administration. The finances have been one of the objects of its constant inspection and anxiety, the primary

base and necessary support of all the plans which can be formed for the happiness and glory of the state. The government has thought it necessary to apply itself to the consideration of all the principles, and become acquainted with all the causes which can operate either their restoration or destruction.

It was not merely funds that were wanting to the republic on the 4th Nivose of the year 8; it was activity in the subdivision and assessment of direct contributions, regularity in the receipts, care in the disbursements, a clear accountability in the public treasury, a well-managed distribution in the different channels of expense. The bearers of bills, authorized to draw directly on the funds of the receivers and their overseers, purchased by corruption the funds which either then had no existence, or which ought to have been reserved for the services of the republic; goods of requisition, debts of arrear, uncertain rents, were admitted as payment of direct contributions; and it was receivers, overseers, collectors who trafficked in goods of depreciated value, and exchanged them in their office for real property which they had received; paymasters concealed the payments which had been made to them, to obtain discharges from those who were to superintend their accounts, and for advances which they had never made. Thus the public treasury was ignorant equally of the funds received, and the sums which had been paid in the departments. Hence arose uncertain distributions and illusory assignments. In the mean time every thing was ordered by the ministers, every thing was sanctioned by the Directory.—Hence the want of public credit, and in its train scandalous negotiations and disgraceful decrees. Since the 4th Nivose (December 25), the period of the subdivision and assessment of the contributions has been fixed with precision, and this year, for the first time, the quotas of almost all the departments were in the course of payment during the course of Vendemiaire. The public treasuries have been shut against delegations (a species of exchequer bills); but fifty-two millions of delegations, or orders upon the treasury, of this description, have been rapidly extinguished by operations which have not cost the treasury either loan or interest, and at the same time have procured effectual advances. These delegations the government might, with some colour of justice, have objected to. They had been issued to contractors even before they entered on their contract, and it was extremely probable that the service was not performed completely by any, and by few with good faith. But these delegations had been negotiated under the view, and with the consent of the former government. They had gone out of the hand of the original holder. They were letters of exchange, of which the actual holders had advanced the value; and it was impossible, without injuring public credit, to postpone or refuse payment of them. Requisition bills have been taken out of the circle



circle of jobbing, and must now be nearly all paid into the exchequer for taxes, and in the year 9 there will exist almost none of them. The public creditor will receive his money in cash, and the public will receive almost nothing but solid cash. A part of the direct contributions of the year 8, that part which it was calculated would not be consumed by the bills in arrear, and requisition bills, has been, by anticipation, paid into the treasury in the obligations of the collectors; and these obligations, which have in a particular fund the certain means of their discharge, are now as solid a value as the public or the merchant can offer. The direct contributions of the year 9 are already in the portefeuille of the treasury in obligations equally solid. These successive receipts of indirect or casual contributions are then represented by the bills of the collectors payable at sight. A fixed sum of these obligations and these bills is appropriated to the expense of every month. No order for payment will be given but in proportion to the sums actually vested in the treasury. Thus the orders will no longer be arbitrary. There will be no mistake in the arrangement, no illusion in promises of payment will exist, and persons accepting such paper on the faith of payment will not be deceived. The public treasury has received a new organization. An active superintendence pervades every part of it. The arrear accounts proceed without obstacle. The current payments are in a manner at par. Every month the minister of finances and the director of the public treasury will submit to the inspection of the government statements of all the receipts and payments, particularly every payment made to the orders of each minister. The collection of these statements at the end of every year, will show the receipt, the expenses paid, and the nature of each expense. The estimate of the expenses necessary for the year 9 has been formed with the strictest regard to economy. The revenues have been valued with every degree of possible precision. These revenues are not adequate to the calculated expenditure. The government will propose to the Legislative Body what it conceives the best expedient to cover this deficiency, and leave it to their wisdom to decide on its propriety. A sinking fund has been created: the administration of it will not increase the burdens of the finances; it will at once furnish extensive means of extinguishing the public debt, and prove a powerful instrument of public credit. In examining its operation, it will be found to promote successfully the important end of an office of security for the bonds of the receivers. A bank has been founded; feeble, indeed, as yet; but whose feebleness is in proportion to the actual wants of circulation. On a peace it will embrace a range which our commerce, increased by the restitution of our ancient relations, and by the storms of the revolution, will require. The government, which has favoured its birth with all its power, will

always

always protect it by its influence, will continue to regard it as a sacred deposit, to be protected by the power and the fidelity of the nation. Other ameliorations will be presented in the report of the minister of the finances. Other plans of amelioration are still under the eye, and in the contemplation of government. Once delivered from the chaos of dilapidations, abuses, and injustice, every day will bring a new accession of salutary principles, and present new means of prosperity. Honest citizens, those who have wealth and reputation to preserve, will offer their resources and their support to a government faithful to the plans which regard to good faith and the public interest have pointed out to it. It is no longer embarrassed by those intrigues which make a traffic of the confusion of the finances, nor by that cupidity which exchanges at a dear rate, real, though distant advantages, for that miserable succour which only supplies the wants of the present moment by adding to the demands of futurity. Already companies of good credit have entered into engagements on the most moderate terms, and have not, as was formerly done, demanded any security in real possessions for services which they have not yet performed. Our success in war has exceeded our expectations. Four armies, all victorious, are united by an uninterrupted chain from the line formed by the Prussian neutrality to the centre of Italy; masters of the Danube and the Po, they occupy by their detachments the borders of the Adriatic and Tuscany. The genius of France saved the army of the East from the execution of a convention which would have placed it in the chains of the English. Malta has surrendered, but it was after two years of the most glorious resistance. Every thing which could be tried to save this important place, the government has attempted, though without effect. The organization of the army, military discipline, inquiries into dilapidations and abuses, the re-establishment of order and economy in all the branches of the service, have been the object of the labours and decrees of the government. A report from the minister at war will present the result. Peace, peace alone, can give to the success which they have already obtained completion and solidity. It has not been in the power of the government to repair at once the disasters of our marine, and to restore to it its ancient lustre; but it has collected its wrecks, and prepares its re-establishment and its glory. Regulations have reformed abuses, ensured regularity of service, established in the ports union of power and severity of inspection; former dilapidations have been inquired into and removed, burdensome contracts have been cancelled, agreements more advantageous to the republic have been concluded: in a word, considerable advances have been made towards order and economy. But still much remains to be done! How much labour must be submitted to, and how long an interval must elapse, before the government can execute the

the task which it has imposed on itself, and which the public interest demands of it ! In the present state of our marine it has been impossible to keep up regularly with our colonies those relations of intercourse and authority which belong to the mother-country : the government, however, has preserved with care those ties which attach them to France, and it prepares in silence the means of restoring them to calmness, to industry, and prosperity. A council for prizes, authorized by a law promulgated in the last session, has applied to this delicate subject a spirit of impartiality and justice which has already had a happy influence on our commercial relations. Neutral flags have experienced them on the seas, and in our ports. The powers on the coast of Barbary have renewed their ancient relations towards us. If government had been able to renew them sooner, Malta might perhaps still have been in our power. But at least they will secure subsistence to Liguria, and to our southern departments, nor will they be useless to the army of the East. A convention founded upon common interests and the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which the states of America were bound to France. These ties shall last for ever, because there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege nor partial favour. She merely demands from the nations in friendship with her the rights of equality ; that no nation be more favoured than herself, and that she herself be not favoured more than any other nation. Such are the pretensions and interests of all states which may contract engagements with her. All nations who are sensible of their rights will rally around these principles. The North will shake off the tyranny which oppresses its commerce and its seas. It will feel that our interests are the interests of the human race. Russia, in particular, will remember what is due to her dignity, and the ancient relations by which she was united with France. She will know that France is a necessary counterpoise in the maritime balance of the world. The government had offered peace before the opening of the campaign. It made that offer on the field of battle, and in the bosom of victory. It offered a peace worthy of the grandeur, but also worthy of the moderation of the French people, and on conditions which should have guaranteed to us both its acceptance and its stability. On the slightest hope of drawing near to so desirable an epoch, it suspended those successes which ensured the position of our armies, and the ardour of our warriors. If we do not yet enjoy it, we have to accuse only that power which, unaffected by the disasters of the continent, is anxious only to cement, with the blood of nations, its empire over the seas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. To conclude, an Austrian negotiator is now at Luneville ; a man who merits the esteem of Europe. If he possesses the perfect confidence of the sovereign who has sent him,



him, he will display that frankness which the French government has a right to expect from its own frankness, and which is promised by his personal character. Austria will cease to sacrifice the repose and interest of the continent to the ambition of the despots of the seas. Yet, in the present uncertainty, prudence prescribes to France not to permit herself to be amused by an empty show of negotiation. She will support her propositions with all the force of her arms. The conduct of the government has shown, that it has not carried to too great a height the pretensions of the republic, nor sacrificed to the madness of ambition the interests of humanity. The crimes of the war will all fall upon those who are the real authors of them; upon those governments which are so weak and so blinded as to become subservient to the mercantile designs of a single nation, and to sell to its gold and its intrigues the blood and the industry of the nations who obey them, and the freedom of the seas, which is the property of the whole human race.

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*On War and Peace.—(From the Moniteur of the 30th November.)*

FOR several years the sweet name of peace has resounded from one end of the world to the other. The hope of it is in the hearts of all people, and on the lips of those who govern. It is the first want of the nations themselves who do not take an active part in the war, but who have been unable to escape from its disastrous influence.

Never, in fact, has any war in so short a time overthrown more states, desolated more families, shaken more profoundly the bases of social order, than the present contest, equally astonishing in its principle and results. Where is the man who would now be so bold as to say that blood enough has not been yet shed, and that the glory and prosperity of his country still require some thousands of human victims? But since a single voice is not raised for the continuance of this deplorable war, where then is that concealed power which keeps peace at a distance, while it is called for by all the world? What is this boasted empire of opinion, which governs, it is said, the world; if the secret passions of some individuals counterbalance the evident interests of nations?

This phenomenon merits observation, but it is not my object to explain it.

If there could exist a man whose desire of continuing the war might be pardoned, it doubtless would be that man who is indebted for his glory and his fortune to this war, and whose experience and talents would be pledges of new triumphs in new contests.

It is not necessary for me to pronounce the name of this man;

it is not necessary for me to say that he has not shown himself ambitious of this increase of military renown. All Europe sees that he aspires to another kind of glory, if not more brilliant, at least more humane and more permanent. It is his desire to govern; which is more difficult than to conquer.

After having for the first time conquered Italy, an outset more glorious than the military careers of the greatest captains, he crossed the Julian Alps, and found himself on the Drave and the Muhr, within a few marches of Vienna. The wish for peace was expressed by the enemy. Bonaparte checked his victorious career, abandoned the fascinating hope of proceeding to compel the Emperor to peace, even in the very capital of his states—suspended hostilities—negotiated and concluded the treaty of Leoben, which produced that of Campo Formio. France would never have obtained such vast advantages by a treaty, had not ignorance and blind passion destroyed at Rastadt the work of an enlightened moderation.

It is incumbent on me to observe once more, that when the fortunate revolution of the 18th Brumaire had placed Bonaparte at the head of the government, the first act of his authority was to express his wish of peace; and that that wish was rejected with as little reason as decency, by the British ministry. After the almost fabulous campaign of Marengo, the conqueror signed, upon the field of battle, an armistice, which probably saved the remainder of the vanquished army.

Moreau, after marches combined with equal certainty and skill, moved forward from success to success into the heart of Germany. Who could maintain that the enemy's army, as much discouraged as weakened by a series of disasters, would have stopped him in this progress? But humanity obtained what the ambition of glory would have rejected. The First Consul, beyond all other considerations, preferred peace. He granted a favourable armistice to the enemy, on condition of negotiating without delay.

The end of war is victory; the end of victory should be peace: but every enemy can commence war; it is the conqueror only who can put an end to it. These thoughts have been the rule of the First Consul's measures. It is neither in publications nor in speeches, that we can form an opinion of the principles and sentiments of the man who governs. In manifestoes, proclamations, ministerial notes, I behold on every side an equal horror expressed for the effusion of human blood, and an equal desire to restore tranquillity to the people. But after all these vain protestations, I see that rivers of human blood continue to flow, and poison all the sources of order and of social happiness; and I do not perceive in any quarter weighty interests which can counterbalance such vast calamities. Let us then investigate not in words, but in their results, the real intentions of men. Let us consider in that

point

point of view, the result of the conduct recently adopted by our government to accomplish a general pacification.

The court of Vienna proposed as the place of conferences for peace a central town of France. Luneville was fixed upon by the First Consul. That court sent thither a celebrated negotiator, equally esteemed for his character and his talents. He was received with honour as a friend to peace. The court of London manifested an intention of taking part in the negotiation, and that of Vienna expressed a desire of treating in concert with its ally. The First Consul might recall to his mind personalities as indecent as they were undeserved, to which the principal men of the Britannic government had recourse against him; but he was too much above insults to involve his private resentments with such immense interests. He acceded, without hesitation, to an overture which might accelerate the peace of Europe.

Citizen Otto, who resided at London as commissioner of the government for the exchange of prisoners, was immediately authorized to treat with the English ministers. That negotiation failed; and what cannot be observed without concern is, that the English ministry, far from preserving any desire of conciliation, appears to have been studious to irritate still more the public mind, by a proceeding unnecessarily impolitic, and contrary to all the usages of civilized nations: it has just made public the details of the negotiation.

One government only had given, until the present moment, the example of such a conduct, and it was also the English government, after the negotiation at Lisle. The tone and the forms with which that negotiation was conducted and broken off by an imperious Directory, which was ignorant of, and defied every thing that was suitable and decent, might, perhaps, justify the conduct of the court of London. But now, when the First Consul has afforded the example of the respect which governments owe to each other, and of the esteem which is due to acknowledged laws in diplomatic transactions, what motive can have authorized the English ministry to publish amicable communications destined by their nature to remain secret until their publicity should be required by national interest?

It is an established maxim in society, that letters of confidence written to each other by individuals cannot be published by him who has received them without the consent of him who has written them, unless the former be in want of them to defend his rights before the courts of law, or his honour before the public tribunal. Why should not this maxim of social morality be equally respected in political morality? It is enforced by greater interests, and consecrated by the usages of nations. Is not a violation of those usages, which constitute what are called the rights of nations, a subversion



subversion of the basis, already too weak, in which is placed the tranquillity of the people?

By publishing the papers to which this allusion is made, the British ministry has, perhaps, hoped to impose, not on enlightened men, but on the multitude. It has observed, that in ordinary disputes the tone and countenance of one of the disputants made a greater impression on the mass of the spectators than the sound reasoning of the other. It has thought, that the confidence which it displayed in the goodness of its cause would inspire its judges with a favourable prepossession. But these first prepossessions are light and fugitive; those of justice and of reason alone are permanent.

In looking to the publicity given to the negotiation of Citizen Otto as a provocation without motive, the French government has nothing to apprehend from its effects. Never were intentions more upright manifested by communications more candid. A short analysis of the progress of the negotiation will prove, I hope, what I advance.

I shall commence with a general observation. Those who have had occasion to observe the conduct of ministers and agents of the English government in public affairs, have remarked that they proceeded in them with extreme caution; that they wrote little; that in every matter of importance they expressed themselves in a vague and general manner: those qualities belong to the nature of the government; every public man knows that he can neither write nor speak a word, of which he may not be liable, some day or other, to give an account to his country. From this there results a general spirit of circumspection, which increases by habit, which often becomes pedantic, austere, or timid, beyond what prudence or interest requires.

This sort of deportment displayed itself in a remarkable manner during the two negotiations of Lord Malmesbury, and still more during that of Citizen Otto; because in the latter the usual circumspection of the English character was fortified by a systematic wish to gain time without concluding any thing.

To any person who reads the first communications made by Citizen Otto to the British minister, for the purpose of opening the negotiation, it will appear that the French commissioner did immediately and unequivocally make known the object of his mission, and the powers with which he was invested. Lord Grenville, on the contrary, appears at first to avoid entering into the merits of the business, by recurring to the minutiae of forms, and demanding explanations without necessity. Why, for instance, should he require Citizen Otto to communicate to him the note addressed to Baron de Tugut by the English ambassador at Vienna, for the purpose of announcing the intention of his Britannic

annic Majesty to take a part in the negotiations at Luneville : Surely Lord Grenville knew that note perfectly well, and the circumstance of its having been communicated to France. It is also observable throughout the whole course of the negotiation of Citizen Otto, that the English minister reaped advantage from every difficulty ; that he multiplied explanations ; and that he even managed his objections in a manner to gain delay, and to protract that premeditated refusal with which he finished the negotiation.

But let us lay aside forms, and enter for a moment into the question itself—it reduces itself to this point : The King of England desires to treat for peace in concert with his ally the Emperor. The First Consul consents to this without any objection. But should we continue to be attacked, while treating for an accommodation ? This would be to place us on a very unfavourable footing. The events of war are every moment producing changes of circumstances which serve to strengthen the pretensions of one party, or to influence the resentments of the other. France and Austria felt this ; a suspension of hostilities had been the preliminary to their treating for peace. Because England wished to make common cause with its ally, this necessary preliminary to negotiation should also be common to them. It was also conformable to the nature of things that a maritime truce between France and England should take place, previous to their entering into the discussion of interests which divide them.

The French commissioner presented the project of a naval armistice, which was rejected ; and the English minister presented a counter-project, which was found inadmissible. In this state of things, the French government reduced the propositions to the alternative, either of beginning a common negotiation with England and Austria, by concluding an armistice according to the modified project which France had proposed ; or of negotiating for a separate peace with England, by concluding the armistice according to the project proposed by the British ministry.

In this mode of simplifying the question, and of opening to England two ways by which the negotiation might be entered into, it is difficult not to perceive most clearly the sincere desire of speedily coming to a reconciliation. The two essential points of the contest were, first, the possibility and the conditions of a maritime armistice ; secondly, the propriety of a separate peace.

It is unnecessary to prove the possibility of a maritime armistice. One was concluded between France and England at the congress of Utrecht in 1712. It is true, that at that congress preliminaries had been signed before the armistice was agreed to. The concurrence of these two measures is without doubt favourable to conciliation, but it is not indispensable. The one would not be without the other a step towards peace.

Besides,

Besides, who prevented the British ministry from proposing preliminaries? The whole of the Chief Consul's conduct during this war does not allow us to doubt, but that he would have received with eagerness a proposition which could tend to the acceleration of negotiations. And certainly England had at the epoch of the treaty of Utrecht stronger reasons than now to reject an armistice, France, exhausted at home, defeated abroad, without finance, commerce, and a navy, had every thing to look for in a suspension of hostilities by sea. At present, France, victorious in Germany and Italy, recovered firmly from her internal commotions, rich in her national resources, has nothing in common with what she was then, but the weak state of her navy and commerce.

It must be admitted that the arrangements of a naval armistice abound in difficulties which are not to be found in a continental armistice; but these difficulties are an object for discussion, and every thing is easily settled when the armistice is concluded with good faith.

Neither is it doubtful, that a maritime truce would have been attended with results more unfavourable to England than to France. That consideration was neither dissembled nor eluded by the French government, which demanded the naval armistice only as a necessary preparative to the success of the negotiation. If England experienced in the course of it some disadvantages, they ought to be considered as a sacrifice which she will make on the altar of peace, a pledge which she will give of the sincerity of her dispositions to a just and reasonable settlement; and the advantages which might result from it to France will be but a compensation for those which the continental armistice has procured for Austria.

This last point has been satisfactorily discussed by the French commissioner. In fact, the continental armistice gives to the court of Vienna the means of reorganizing its armies, of converting into soldiers, into arms, and stores of all kinds, the subsidies furnished by England, and of fortifying and victualling the places of the second and third line which had been neglected, because it was impossible to foresee the rapid successes of the French arms. A repose of six months would have been sufficient to reanimate the zeal and the courage of the troops, and to weaken the natural impression produced by multiplied victories, that moral influence which augments the forces of the conqueror by confidence, and diminishes that of the conquered by a contrary sentiment.

The most important advantage which France could find in the maritime truce was unquestionably that of supplying the garrison of Malta and the army of Egypt with reinforcements and subsistence; but the solicitude manifested by the First Consul on that occasion was a sacred duty prescribed to him by humanity as well as the national interest. What did he require by the project of truce?



truce? For Malta, the means of existence; for the army of Egypt, the means of defending itself against a cruel and perfidious people. What a barbarous political system is that which would form an alliance with famine for the purpose of destroying warriors whom it was unable to vanquish! which refuses bread to an enemy to whom it holds out the hand of reconciliation!

The refusal made by the British ministry, in its project of armistice, to suffer even limited succours to pass to the army of Malta and of Egypt, also presents itself under a remarkable point of view. Lord Grenville had established as the basis of the armistice this specious principle, that the position of the two parties should remain such, as that neither of them could acquire advantages over the other, which it would not have had without the armistice. This principle has an imposing appearance of justice, but by a rigorous application it would give rise to endless difficulties; for during a suspension of hostilities between two nations at war, there can never be such a parity of circumstances, such an equilibrium of interests, that one of the two should not find some advantage in the truce.

Had France concluded an armistice on the condition of not sending succours to the troops of Malta and of Egypt, she evidently would have placed herself in a worse condition in that respect than if she had continued in a state of war. In the latter case, she might hope to accomplish what she had already done, to dispatch to Malta and Alexandria some vessels which might escape the vigilance of the enemy's squadrons. During the armistice, according to the plan of the English, France would be deprived of every resource. Was not such a suspension of arms a measure truly hostile?

The counter-project of the English is an artful combination, where good faith and the desire of conciliation are not manifest. All the advantages are in favour of England, for the freedom of navigation with respect to merchant-vessels is but of trifling weight with France. A truce, which can at every instant be broken, does not offer a sufficient security to encourage traders to undertake expeditions of importance. The commerce of the English being on the contrary in full activity, freed from every anxiety on the part of our cruisers, and rendered therefore more easy with respect to the price of insurance, would have had a further increase.

As the advantages arising from cruising are in favour of France, she had no real interest in the armistice, but in the facility of assisting her colonies and the conquests which she had made beyond the seas; and it was that interest of which the English administration wished to deprive her.

I have just alluded to the small degree of security which such an armistice would have given to the speculations of our merchants.

It

It resulted in effect from one of the stipulations of the treaty proposed by the English, that the truce might have been broken on every sea by the commanders of the squadrons of his Britannic Majesty: thus, when a French vessel navigating on the faith of the armistice, might appear before an English station, the commodore would be at liberty to seize it, on declaring the rupture of the truce.

Let us resume more general considerations. We were justified by every thing in apprehending that England required to be admitted to the negotiation of Luneville merely to embarrass and prolong it, and not to accelerate the pacification of Europe. It was therefore an act of wisdom and political prudence to refuse her admission until she had given proofs of a true desire of conciliation. That power is alone benefited by the war. To continue it by sea, while it is suspended on the continent, would have been for England an immense advantage.

It is no calumny on the English system of politics, to entertain suspicions of the easy and well-known means which she knows so well how to employ for the purpose of prolonging a negotiation, when she has no interest in bringing it to a conclusion. Each incident might have brought on a difficulty; each new proposition would have furnished an occasion for dispatching a courier; each difference of opinion between the ministers, even of the allied courts, would have necessarily caused new instructions to be sent for. Nothing could have prevented the congress, from lasting several years. This vain dispute of diplomatic subtleties would have completed the ruin of our colonies and our commerce, renewed the forces and the courage of Austria, given rise to fresh intrigues, and prolonged the troubles of Europe and the misfortunes of the people.

So many calamities could be prevented by one measure alone, and that was a naval armistice. What miserable calculations of commerce could be opposed to so many motives of humanity, which called earnestly for that measure? But the causes are found in the experience of the times—no generosity can be expected from a mercantile system of politics. The interest of humanity is no longer, with respect to the English, but one of those general ideas which they have consigned to their books. In all periods, the interest of their allies has been sacrificed to that of their commercial men. They are prodigal of their gold in arming the people of the continent; but they know that this gold will soon return to them by the innumerable channels of exclusive commerce which they have been enabled to acquire by their avaricious industry, and which they are desirous to consolidate by their intolerable despotism.

In the speech delivered by the King of England on the opening of parliament, he stated that the negotiations for peace had failed, because

because France would only consent to a separate peace. It is astonishing that ministers should put into the mouth of the King an assertion so contrary to the truth: it is contradicted throughout the whole course of the negotiation; it was refuted in some journals; the answer was easy, but it was improper to make it.

I shall conclude with a single reflection: Lord Grenville, after having agreed that the French government had acquired a sufficient degree of consistency and solidity to treat for peace with the First Consul, adds—"Peace is desirable, but it is less so than fidelity to our engagements."

What a system of morality! What! is not war a crime, when it is not indispensable? And is not the obligation of not shedding the blood of mankind without necessity, an engagement as sacred as those contracted by the persons at the head of governments, in consequence of momentary and uncertain interests?

A FRIEND TO PEACE \*.

*Upon the Negotiations with England.—(From the Journal de Paris, of the 29th November.)*

ENGLAND is the only power in Europe which finds an advantage in the existing war; and what proof of disinterestedness has that power given us, up to the present moment, that should induce us to think it would resign the smallest of these advantages for the establishment of the tranquillity of Europe? What does it matter to England, that the war sheds torrents of blood? The blood is not its own, it is that of the nations whose co-operation it has purchased. It is true, that those nations depopulate themselves, but the population of England remains almost unaffected; and while the flag of that country rides alone triumphant over all the seas, its commerce, free from all rivalry, receives immense accumulations from three quarters of the world: it observes no other rule than its own caprice in its conduct towards neutrals, individually too weak to oppose to it any effectual resistance; menacing even towards its allies, it prepares the way to that arbitrary sovereignty of the seas, to which it flatters itself all Europe will submit. No circumstance can be so favourable to that proud pretension as the prolongation of a war, which does not

\* This article may be considered, though not sanctioned by the express authority of the First Consul, as an official answer to the publication of the late correspondence between Citizen Otto and the British agents employed upon that occasion, as well as a justification of the disposition of the French government to peace. It is certainly drawn up with ability, and is in all probability the production of Citizen Talleyrand, the minister for foreign affairs.



allow the only nation capable of resisting it an opportunity of applying its means for the suppression of so insupportable a dominion. It would be great ignorance of the genius of the British government, to suppose that it would willingly renounce these brilliant, but, we hope, false appearances, by, on a sudden, foregoing those hostilities by which it has every thing to gain, and can lose nothing.

No—it does not wish for peace. The King, in his speech, announced a decided determination to treat, but in conjunction with his allies. That is in itself a snare into which the French government will take care not to be led, without first obtaining sufficient pledges of its good faith. To admit an English plenipotentiary into the congress, under such an hypothesis, would be to make Great Britain absolute mistress of the negotiation.

The British minister has sent a commission into Germany, who confers with the princes of that country, and bargains for a certain number of men at a certain number of guineas. The bargain is made, and the shameful contract is gilded with the name of an alliance: and thus it is that the King of England may reckon on as many allies in Germany as there are princes inimical to France; and thus it is that his Britannic Majesty, treating only with his allies, induces us to suppose that his plenipotentiary at the congress would make each of them a party.

In virtue of its alliance with the Emperor, it is England therefore that would discuss with us the business of Italy, and that of Belgium, which interests it more than any thing else: it was for Belgium that England began the war, and it is for Belgium they continue it; they cannot bear to see that fine country in the hands of France; and he who could read their thoughts would find they would be ready to sacrifice their allies to France, if it would consent to resign that possession which interrupts their communication with the continent. On that ground, though not officially announced by them, it may be judged how much that article would be discussed in the negotiation, what an excessive price they would set upon it, and what extent of compensation they would demand, not only for the Emperor, but for themselves, in order to restore what they call the balance.

By what they denominate the alliance concluded with the Elector of Mayence, they would also undertake to stipulate for his interests, that is to say, the limits of the Rhine would be called in question, and they made the arbitrators of it; for with so haughty a nation there is no medium; you must either break with it, or submit to its will. Holland, Nice, and perhaps the Cisalpine, would be taken in their turns, and all that could interest France would be submitted to the pleasure of England. Thus we should be obliged to break off the negotiation, or receive a peace of English manufacture, which no Frenchman could agree to.

British

British pride would be flattered in exercising on the continent an arbitrary power, which would lead to the admission and recognition of its empire of the seas. The British ministry, by the phantom of a maritime truce, thought it might easily dupe France, in which it was certainly very much mistaken; and it was as ignorant of the disposition of the republic, as it was mistaken with regard to its resources. It must be recollected how many calculations have been employed for years past to prove that France was totally ruined, and could not support the expenses of a single campaign. It has supported nine, and would not now exchange its situation for that of England. The French government rejected a projet dictated by selfish interest, which had all the advantage on its own side, forgetting that reciprocity is the basis of all agreements entered into from justice, and not from violence. It rejected a projet in which it did not find the least advantage for the republic, and the execution of which, in the last resort, would be left to the arbitrary will and caprice of the commandants upon the English stations. By this rejection it has avoided the necessity of admitting a British plenipotentiary, who, by traversing the negotiation, would have obtained the object of the English ministry—the prevention of peace.

In fact, the only object which should occupy France at this time is a continental peace, which has sufficient obstacles even if treated for with sincerity. It seems that the first orator is to be the cannon—hard and mournful extremity! It is happy for France that it has so great a superiority both in its military positions, and the ardour of its armies. In the Austrian troops, wearied by so many defeats, there is a degree of discouragement, and a lively desire of peace; and we are willing to hope this new display of our strength will be the last, that it will not be of long duration, and that it will produce a separate peace with Austria and the Empire, which the gold, the intrigues, and the pretensions of England will not be able to prevent being brought to a conclusion.

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*Official Papers relative to the Siege and Surrender of Malta.—(Extracted from the Account of the Siege of Malta, published by the French Government.)*

ON the 17th Fructidor (4th of September 1798), a Portuguese squadron commenced the blockade of the port; shortly after the garrison was summoned to surrender by the Marquis de Nizza, the Portuguese admiral, and Sonnaire, chief of the English division. This summons was made apparently on account of the Maltese rebels (*en apparence pour le compte des Maltais revoltes*). It states that the French should surrender themselves, and deliver

up to the Maltese the French ships of war and the vessels of the ci-devant order of Malta. It also proposes to carry the garrison to Marseilles. This summons was accompanied by a letter written by two chiefs of the rebellious of the island, both ex-members of the committee of government, and calling themselves representatives of the people.

*Substance of the Answer of General Vaubois to the English and the Portuguese.*

"You have forgot, no doubt, that Frenchmen are in the place. The fate of the inhabitants does no concern you. As to your summons, the French do not understand this style."

On the 15th Frimaire, the Portuguese admiral addressed a second proclamation, which was also answered in the negative by the French commander.

A third summons was sent shortly after, by Admiral Nelson, to the following effect:

*Summons of the English Admiral Nelson, 25th October 1798.*

"Sirs,

"In addressing to you this letter, containing my determination concerning the French now in Malta, I flatter myself that you will not attribute this step to an idle curiosity, but to a desire of explaining to you my intentions clearly.

"The situation of Malta is such, that the inhabitants are in possession of the whole island, except the city of Valette, which is in your hands. The people of the island are under arms against you, and the port is blockaded by a Squadron belonging to his British Majesty.

"My object is to aid the good people of Malta, to force you to abandon the island, in order that it may be restored to its legitimate sovereign (*pour qu'elle puisse être remise entre les mains de son légitime souverain*), and to take possession of the Guillaume Tell, the Diane, and the Justice.

"To attain this end as speedily as possible, I propose, on the surrender to me of the French ships, all the soldiers and sailors now in Malta and Goza shall be landed in France, without being considered as prisoners of war; I shall take care that the lives of the Maltese, who have joined you, shall be spared, and I offer my mediation with their sovereign for the restitution of their property.

"Should these offers be rejected, or should any of the ships escape, notwithstanding my vigilance, I declare that I will not listen to any capitulation which the General may hereafter be obliged to propose to the inhabitants of Malta; and what is more, that I will



will not interest myself in any manner for the pardon of those who have betrayed their duty to their country.

"I pray you to believe that such is the determination of the English Admiral, and I have the honour to be, Sirs, your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

"HORATIO NELSON."

*Substance of the Answer of General Vaubois, and the Commandant of the Marine, to the Summons of the English Admiral.*

"Monsieur Admiral,

"We have received the letter which you have done us the honour to write to us. Jealous of deserving the esteem of our nation, as you prize that of yours, we have resolved to defend this fortress to the last extremity. We have the honour to be, M. Admiral,

(Signed)

"General VAUBOIS.

"Rear-admiral VILLENEUVE."

On the 17th Frimaire the English summoned the place a fourth time, and the French General Vaubois referred them to his previous answers.

*Summons of the Commander of the English naval Forces before Malta, 19th February 1799.*

"Sir,

"The late news, which you have received with the small quantity of provisions which has arrived for your garrison, ought to have convinced you that you cannot have any hope of succours from France or Spain. I am therefore induced to yield to the call of humanity, in offering you the same terms of capitulation which have been already proposed to your brave garrison.

"You have already proved that you are worthy of the confidence which has been placed in you, by your use of every stratagem to keep up the spirits of your soldiers, and induce them to persevere in their duties in a very severe situation.

"But, Sir, this cannot last much longer. They now know their situation; and if you are still determined to spin out the time, it can only tend to convince them, as well as the whole world, that you sacrifice the lives of a number of persons to enrich a few individuals, a circumstance which must add to the implacable hatred of the Maltese, who will never cease to use all the efforts, of which a brave people are capable, to recover their island. They have placed themselves under the protection of his British Majesty. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

"ALEXANDER BALL."

*Answer*

*Answer of General Vaubois to the Summons of the English Commander,  
1st Ventose.*

" I have had the honour of apprizing you, Sir, that the garrison which is in Malta, was resolved to perish sooner than surrender the city. I have no occasion to use any stratagem to encourage the republicans who defend it. We absolutely want nothing, and we await with firmness such enemies as should come to attack us. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " The General, VAUBOIS."

*Sixth Summons by the Commander of the English naval Forces before  
Malta, 19th August 1799.*

" Sir,

" I am ordered by Admiral Lord Nelson to send to you authentic documents, to prove to you that the French are gone out of Italy; that the French fleet is no longer in the Mediterranean; and that the serious insurrections which are daily increasing in Toulon, Marseilles, and Lyons, will deprive you of any succour. I offer anew an honourable capitulation, which if you do not accept before the arrival of the Russian fleet and the land-forces now at Messina, destined for this place, you will be deprived, you and your garrison, of obtaining from them a favourable one (*vous seriez privé, vous et votre garnison, d'en obtenir une favorable*). It is for this reason I entreat you not to sacrifice any longer the lives of so many brave men, to an obstinacy which would deprive your country of their services. I send Captain Broughton, who will deliver you this letter. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " ALEXANDER BALL."

*Answer of the French General to the above.*

" The valour of the garrison of Malta is that of republicans full of the love of their country and of courage. It is in a very good state, and I am too proud of serving my country well, and preserving my honour, to listen to your propositions. We shall compel you, as well as such other enemies as may come, to esteem us.

" I am sorry I could not admit the officer, whom you sent, into the city. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " VAUBOIS."

On the 29th Messidor (18th July), the garrison received an eighth summons to surrender, to which the French General Vaubois returned an answer on the same day, stating his determination on further resistance.

*Letter from General Vaubois to the Commander of the English Troops in the Island of Malta, dated 17th Fructidor (4th September), 8th Year.*

"By your letter, dated the 17th of July last, you propose to me, Sir, to send to La Valette an officer of distinction to treat. Honour leads me to receive him. I engage that he shall be respected as an officer invested with such a character ought. Entering at this moment into a negotiation to capitulate, I apprize you that I have given orders that all hostilities should cease. I hope that you will be so good as to give the same. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

"VAUBOIS \*."

*Substance of a Memoir published by the States of the Dutchy of Wirtemberg †.*

SINCE the year 1796, the armistice and the peace with France, comprising therein the contributions, passage, and accommodation of the French troops, cost the Dutchy of Wirtemberg the sum of 6,739,811 florins (13,795,952 liv. tournois).

After the retreat of the French army, the troops of his Imperial Majesty levied immense requisitions, which were reiterated after the dissolution of the congress of Rastadt. These Imperial requisitions amount to the sum of 16,110,273 florins (35,149,686 liv. tournois).

Thus in a period of three years and a half the burden of expenses has amounted to a sum of 22,850,085 florins (48,946,639 liv. tournois); of which the ecclesiastical proprietors have only supported 800,000 florins (1,745,457 liv. tournois); and the chamber of the finances of the Duke, 197,367 florins 3 kreutzers (430,620 liv. tournois); so that the subjects alone have paid the enormous sum of 21,851,718 florins (near 48,000,000 of livres tournois); nor has this dispensed with the payment of the ordinary taxes. They have been obliged to borrow about 14,000,000 of florins, to meet these 21,851,718 florins; and the coffers of the country, the cities and villages, are thus oppressed with a permanent interest of 700,000 florins a year.

\* This correspondence, which is translated from the periodical work of M. Peltier, is become interesting in consequence of the claim advanced by the Emperor of Russia to the island of Malta.

† This article is extracted from a Paris paper, which gives the following account of it: "The States of the Dutchy of Wirtemberg have printed in a city of an adjacent country, a very detailed memoir, containing a statement of the losses which the subjects of the Duke have sustained, without his Highness having deigned to take share in them. It is a piece extremely pointed, and which will excite a lively sensation in Germany. Politicians of all countries will read the analysis with interest."

The



The passage of General Jourdan in the spring of 1799 caused a loss of 150,000 livres to the southern part of the dutchy, and in the autumn following the northern part was not less injured by the incursions of the French and Austrian quarters. In the campaign of 1800 the two belligerent armies have caused enormous losses by their passage; the one and the other have exacted requisitions in provisions, forage, beeves, horses, shoes, &c. to the amount of three millions of francs, exclusive of the expenses of lodging and relays.

All these burdens have been supported by the country. In vain did the committee of the states pray the chamber of the finances of the Duke and the clergy to take to their account a part of the requisitions in wheat and oats, with which the magazines of his Highness were crammed: the subjects have been obliged to furnish all these requisitions, and still must pay the usual taxes, even in a higher rate than before.

To crown the general discontent, the Duke has ordered a levy of 4000 men, not to complete his contingent of the Empire, but to form a corps in the pay of England.

The result of his conduct has been, that a great number of subjects, grown indifferent to their country, have emigrated into Prussian and Austrian Poland.

The principal complaint of the states against the Duke relates to the late contribution of six millions imposed upon the dutchy by an order of General Moreau, of the 1st of September (14th Fructidor). We are persuaded (says the memoir) that this contribution, which is in a triple proportion greater than that of the other states of Suabia, would not have pressed upon this country if the Duke had not taken up arms again against France after having made peace with her, and particularly if he had not concluded his subsidiary treaty with the crown of England; in fine, if he had permitted a deputation from Wirtemberg to attend the conferences of Memmingen, whither General Moreau had invited the states of Suabia to send their deputies: the opposition of the Duke to it irritated General Moreau, and probably induced him to impose on the dutchy so heavy a contribution. But finally, the order of the French general stated, that of the six millions three must be paid by the regency of the Duke, and three by the states; it might, therefore, have been expected, that his Highness would have offered, of his own accord, a proportional aid, his finances not having suffered any loss by the war, but being, on the contrary, ameliorated by the high price of provisions, and particularly by the English subsidies, which are the principal cause of the evils which oppress the country.

The hopes entertained in this respect not having been realized, the states have been obliged to redouble their efforts to avoid still

greater

greater calamities ; and at the beginning of October 1800, four millions and a half were already paid upon the six millions. The states having been obliged to pay more than their moiety, protesting, however, that the surplus was only an advance which they should make to the chamber of finances, they hoped, at least, to obtain remission of the 1,500,000 francs remaining, seeing that they had paid other requisitions to the amount of three millions of francs ; but the Chief of the Staff, Desolles, decided provisionally that only 500,000 francs should be remitted, and that the surplus should be paid, viz. 500,000 francs by the regency, and 500,000 by the states. The privy council of the Duke sought to throw the whole sum upon the states ; and, to convince the French general that the chamber of finances was not in a state to pay any thing, it laid before him a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the treasuries of the Duke, to which it opposed a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury of the states. Upon that General Desolles demanded of the deputies of the states that they should point out to him in what manner he might be able to exact by force the payments which should be made by the regency of the Duke ; that otherwise the wants of the army would oblige him to make the subject pay the 1,500,000 francs. This question was embarrassing for the members of the states ; they answered, that they were in such a situation with respect to the Duke, that their duty and their conscience would not allow them to enter into the details required ; that moreover they could not give precise proofs of the revenues of the ducal chamber of finance, seeing that for several years past they had ceased to be officially communicated to them ; but that they could assure him that the statement presented of the receipts and expenses of the treasury of the states was not accurate. In consequence of the above-mentioned decision of General Desolles, the deputies have found themselves obliged to give bills of exchange, payable at three and six months, for 500,000 francs ; but they hope to obtain a remission of that sum, as they fear they will not be able to pay them when the bills shall become due : meanwhile they have laid on a new impost, but they apprehend that it will not suffice for the payment of the bills\*.

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*\* Note of the French Editor.*

Such is the analysis of this memoir, interesting in many points : the most striking is to see a country of between 4 and 500,000 inhabitants supporting, in four years, a burden of more than sixty-nine millions of extraordinary contributions in money or requisitions.

*England and Sweden.*

*Note from the Swedish Minister for foreign Affairs to the Minister of his Prussian Majesty at Stockholm, on the Subject of the Affair at Barcelona.*

**H**AVING stated to the King the manner in which his Prussian Majesty has viewed the memorial of the court of Spain, on the subject of an insult offered to the Swedish flag by the English, the undersigned, chancellor of the court, has been commanded to express to M. de Tarach the grateful acknowledgments of his Majesty for the constant attention which the court of Berlin has shown to the interests of the neutral flags, and the full confidence which he reposes in the mode in which they are regarded by that court. The King has viewed with surprise the public responsibility to which the court of Spain has called Sweden upon this occasion, and the menaces which it has thereto added; notwithstanding all the vexations to which neutral flags have been exposed during the present war, this is the most oppressive proceeding which they have yet experienced. Being thus incessantly placed between the offence and the reparation, they must soon be dragged into a concern in the war, or cease to appear on the seas where it is carried on. These truths, involving consequences so important to the other neutral powers as well as to Sweden, his Swedish Majesty could not, in general, take upon himself any share of responsibility for the improper use which the belligerent powers may make of the Swedish vessels which they may seize upon. This principle appears to his Swedish Majesty so well founded, that he flatters himself the court of Berlin will give it all the support which justice and the common interest appear equally to demand; and it has been hitherto respected amidst all the outrages which have been committed on both sides, without which the war must have become general. Had the Ottoman Porte, Russia, and England, attached such responsibility to all the flags in the port of Alexandria; had they claimed the restitution of Egypt from the respective governments, because their merchant-vessels had been compelled to carry French troops to take that country by surprise; and had they used the same forms of application, and insisted on the same peremptory terms and conditions, all commerce, all neutrality must have been at once annihilated. His Majesty, therefore, conceived that the violence offered to the Swedish flag at Barcelona was not to be treated in any other manner than that of which he had previously to complain, and he reserves to himself the privilege of demanding reparation for the injuries done to his subjects or his flag at such opportunity, and by such means, as his particular situation may afford. His Majesty, however, ought not to conceal, that, in the present case, the injury which has  
thence



thence resulted to a friendly power gives him so much more uneasiness, as he regards the capture made by the English as very illegal, and he is anxiously desirous of being able, by his representations, to contribute to its restitution. His Majesty will certainly make every exertion to effect an arrangement upon which the continuance of amicable relations between Sweden and Spain is unexpectedly made to depend; but he cannot, at present, take those steps with respect to the two frigates which he has not hitherto taken with respect to his own convoys, nor give the court of Spain any better hopes than he has himself.

The undersigned embraces this occasion, &c.

D'EHRENHEIM.

*Note delivered by the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna to the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty.*

**T**HE undersigned ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, has been charged to complain to the Imperial Royal court of the occupation of a place situated in the territory of the Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen, and consequently within the limits of the line of demarcation of the north of Germany. A detachment of the corps of Loewenstein Wertheim, in British pay, and placed at the disposal of the Imperial court, entered on the 3d of October, at the express command of the Austrian Lieutenant-general Von Simschen, with an officer and twenty rangers, the bailiwick of Koenigsberg, in the district of Hildburghausen, and, regardless of the remonstrances and protestations of the Saxon Lieutenant Von Pape, who was stationed there with an advanced post, occupied the principal market-town. Soon after two companies of the same corps followed under the command of a major, and the Saxon officer was obliged with his weak detachment to retreat to Cobourg.

His Prussian Majesty has heard with the utmost surprise of this proceeding, contrary to the principles of neutrality of the north of Germany. The system adopted by his Majesty is sufficiently known, and of equal publicity is the resolution his Majesty has seriously taken of maintaining this system with energy, and of never suffering it to be infringed in any manner. This encroachment must, therefore, have happened without the knowledge or consent of his Imperial Majesty; and the King expects, therefore, immediate redress. A formal disapprobation of the order given to the corps of Loewenstein Wertheim to pass the line of demarcation, the recall of the troops, and the severest injuries against similar transgressions for the future, can alone answer the desired end.

These are the measures which the undersigned has been ordered to propose to his Excellency the minister of the cabinet Count Colloredo, by the present note; and he has the honour herewith to assure him of the most distinguished respect.

Vienna, Oct. 29, 1800.

KELLER.

*Count Colloredo's Answer.*

THE undersigned has the honour to inform the ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Prussian Majesty, of the receipt of his note of the 29th October, according to which a detachment of the corps of Loewenstein Werthheim is said to have occupied a place belonging to the territory of the Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen, and situated in the line of demarcation of northern Germany.

To the undersigned this occurrence has hitherto remained utterly unknown. But the necessary inquiries shall be made without delay on this subject, and the measures proper to give satisfaction to his Prussian Majesty shall be taken accordingly. In other respects, he has the honour to assure his Excellency, that that encroachment, if it have really been made, has certainly been undertaken without the knowledge of the Emperor, his Majesty being very far from desiring to disturb the principles of neutrality adopted by the Prussian court for northern Germany, and will rather eagerly seize every opportunity to convince the King's Majesty of his friendly sentiments.

The undersigned entreats the ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia to accept the assurances of his special respect.

Vienna, Oct. 30.

COLLOREDO.

*Proclamation of the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine.*

*Head-quarters at Munich, Nov. 27.*

**SOLDIERS**, the French people were far from thinking that you would be forced to resume your arms in the most rigorous season, in order to procure them peace, which they sincerely desire, and which the enemy endeavour to prevent by diplomatic artifices, which are but too frequently employed. In fact, it was impossible to suppose that a negotiator should be sent without powers to negotiate. The French government, which is as frank as a free state ought to be, was anxious to make the most advantageous proposals to the Austrian ambassador, and it had no doubt of being able to put an end to your labours, and to give repose and happiness to the republic.

Count

Count Cobentzel declared, that he could only negotiate for peace in the presence of the English plenipotentiaries. It was in vain that we observed, that a people who had almost all Europe in pay, and who wanted to arm them against us, would not consent to put an end to a war which its government finds advantageous, and which it seeks to prolong, even by odious means.

Reason is silent before imperative power; and we must rely upon new successes to change their hostile dispositions. It is by such miserable chicanery that our enemies thought to gain a season which it was hoped would not permit you to follow up the successes of this campaign. They ought to know you better, and to believe that French soldiers would now be as little sensible of the rigours of the season, as they were in conquering Holland and in defending the fort of Kehl, and that they would be able again to surmount the same obstacles in order to restore a peace to their country, which would complete its glory and its prosperity.

The general in chief orders that this proclamation shall be inserted in the orders of the army, and shall be printed in the French and German languages.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

*Proclamation of General Brune.*

*Head-quarters at Milan, Nov. 17.*

IT was in vain that the French showed themselves generous after victory. There are men who possess influence in the court of Vienna who still wish for war. The cession of fortresses and diplomatic compliances were merely evasive, and the only object was to gain time. We must then again have recourse to arms, and put an end to this long contest which has desolated the continent. Government has given the signal—soldiers of liberty and of glory, a scene of grand actions is open to you.

Never did a campaign commence under more happy auspices. Your situation with respect to your current pay, and that which was in arrears, is ameliorated, and the number of sick have diminished. But why do I enter into these details? It is of glory that one ought to speak to Frenchmen on the eve of a battle. The enemy's troops only serve for interest; it is the fate of a slavish people; but we are all the children of our country, and glory belongs to us.

*Vive la République.*

(Signed)

BRUNE.

*Substance*



*Substance of the Declaration of the Emperor of Russia relative to an armed Neutrality by Sea.*

**T**HAT on mounting his throne he found his states involved in a war, provoked by a great nation, which had fallen into dissolution ; that conceiving the coalition a mere measure of preservation, this motive induced him to join it ; that he did not at that time think it necessary to adopt the system of an armed neutrality on sea for the protection of commerce, not doubting but that the sincerity of his allies, and their reciprocal interests, would be sufficient to secure the flag of the northern powers from insult. But that being disappointed in his expectation by the perfidious enterprises of a great power, which had sought to enchain the liberty of the seas by capturing Danish convoys, the independence of the maritime powers of the North appeared to him to be openly menaced. He consequently considers it a measure of necessity to have recourse to an armed neutrality, the success of which was acknowledged in the time of the American war.

*Extract from the Petersburg Court Gazette of the 7th of Nov. 1800.*

**W**HEREAS we have learned that the island of Malta, lately in the possession of the French, has been surrendered to the English troops ; but as it is yet uncertain whether the agreement entered into on the 30th of December 1798, will be fulfilled, according to which this island, after capture, is to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias is grand master, his Imperial Majesty being determined to defend his rights, has been pleased to command that an embargo shall be laid on all English ships in the ports of his empire till the above-mentioned convention shall be fulfilled.

*Declaration issued by the Prussian Commandant on his entering Ritzebüttel.*

**B**Y the express supreme command of his Majesty the King of Prussia, Frederic William III. my most gracious master, it is herewith made known, that the march of the troops intrusted to my command, forming a part of the combined army of observation, employed in the protection of the neutrality of the north of Germany, and the temporary occupation of the bailiwick of Ritzebüttel, and the village of Cuxhaven, by these troops, has been caused by a misunderstanding which had happened with respect to a Prussian ship. Though after several fruitless requests and amicable attempts had been made, this misunderstanding is now happily done away, yet as the marching of troops, rendered necessary

necessary by the inefficacy of these requests and amicable attempts in the beginning, had once been ordered, and already commenced, his Majesty must have deemed it the more expedient to let it be continued, for the purpose of occupying the bailiwick of Ritzebuttel, to prevent similar events, and henceforth to watch himself over the maintenance of the neutrality, and over the security (agreeably to the principles of neutrality) of this place so important for all states situated within the line of demarcation. This is the sole object of the arrival of the troops intrusted to my command. As their commanding officer, I shall therefore be particularly solicitous in maintaining public tranquillity and security, especially with respect to relations of neutrality; and in vigorously protecting the civil branches of the Hamburg government of this place, as well as all other inhabitants and strangers arriving here, with all their rights, legal relations, affairs, business, and property, wherever it may be requisite; but principally commerce and navigation, which shall not in the least be injured or restrained, but, on the contrary, better secured and preserved in their tranquil and undisturbed course, without, however, making the least alteration in the constitution and public measures of the place; on the other hand, every person must behave in a peaceable, quiet, and proper manner to the King's troops under my command; otherwise he will have to ascribe to himself the disagreeable consequences which will inevitably arise from a contrary behaviour.

(Signed) V. WEDELL,

Colonel and Commander of the Royal Prussian  
Regiment of Infantry, von Schladen.

*Bailiwick of Ritzebuttel, Nov. 24, 1800.*

*Paris, 16th Frimaire, Dec. 5.*

*Emigrants.*

*The Minister of the general Police of the Republic to the Prefects of the Departments.*

I AM informed, Citizen Prefect, that some emigrants, mistaking the regulations of the decree of the 28th Vendémiaire (Sept. 20), present themselves at the frontiers of the republic, and that many of them enter, from their not experiencing that resistance which the local authorities ought to oppose to them.

I am still farther led to believe that in some departments the prefects themselves, giving a false interpretation to a clause in the same decree, relative to the promises to be made by individuals actually erased, have opened the registers where those accused of emigration, those placed under the inspection of the police, even emigrants secretly returning into the bosom of the republic, have been made to inscribe their promise of fidelity to the constitution.

This

This proceeding is expressly contrary to the intentions of the government. All the individuals inscribed on the lists of emigrants ought to wait without the limits of the republic; the judgment will then be formed on their claims for readmission, if the resolutions I have formed regarding them have not determined me provisionally to admit them under the inspection of their commune.

No one accused of emigration, whether I have admitted him under this inspection, or whether he is not in this situation, shall register his promise of fidelity to the constitution; and this promise shall not give him any pledge of security, if his residence is not besides justified.

You will give to these regulations, Citizen Prefect, the necessary publicity, and take care that they are strictly executed.

(Signed)

FOUCHE.

*Diplomatic Correspondence relative to the Prussian Prize carried into Cuxhaven, and the Possession of that Place by the King of Prussia.*

THE first note was dated the 16th of November: in it Lord Carysfort observes, that this ship (the Triton), belonging to Embden, was laden with contraband, and was bound to an enemy's port (the Texel). She was therefore a lawful prize. His Excellency remonstrated in very strong terms against the march of the Prussian troops towards Cuxhaven, which order he desired should be suspended until advices should be received from England. The occupation of this port would moreover give occasion to the enemies of Prussia to assign to his Majesty views of aggrandizement, which could not fail to excite much alarm.

In a second note, dated the 18th of November, Lord Carysfort observes—that having learnt that the Prussian ship had been purchased by the city of Hamburgh, and restored to its original owners, the cause of the march of the Prussians against Cuxhaven no longer existed, and ought to be countermanded.

Count Haugwitz, in reply, declared to our minister, that his Prussian Majesty, as the chief for preserving the line of demarcation, had found it necessary to occupy the port of Cuxhaven, in order to watch over the interests and security of those countries within its boundaries; that, for the rest, this occupation would not disturb the good harmony that subsisted between the courts of Berlin and London, and that neither commerce nor a free communication would be interrupted by it.

*Order*



*Order of the Emperor of Russia laying an Embargo on English Vessels.---( From the Court Gazette.)**Petersburgh, Nov. 18 and 23.*

THE crews of two English ships in the harbour of Narva, on the arrival of a military force to put them under arrest, in consequence of the embargo laid on them, having made resistance, fired pistols, and forced a Russian sailor into the water, and afterwards weighed anchor, and sailed away; his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order that the remainder of the vessels in that harbour shall be burned.

His Imperial Majesty having received from his chamberlain, Italinskoi, at Palermo, an account of the taking of Malta, has been pleased to direct that the following note shall be transmitted to all the diplomatic corps residing at his court by the minister presiding in the college for foreign affairs, Count Rostoptschin, and the Vice-chancellor, Count Panin :

“ His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias having received the circumstantial account of the surrender of Malta, by which it is fully confirmed that the English generals, notwithstanding repeated representations of his Imperial Majesty's minister, and the ministers of the King of the Two Sicilies, have taken possession of Valetta and the island of Malta in the name of the King of Britain, and hoisted the English flag alone; his Majesty sees with just displeasure such a breach of good faith, and has resolved that the embargo laid on all the English vessels in the Russian harbours shall not be taken off till the conditions of the convention concluded in the year 1798 shall be punctually fulfilled.”

*Letter from Mr. Shairp, relative to the British Prisoners in Russia.*

VARIOUS reports having been circulated respecting the unfortunate British subjects now in Russia, I send you the following authentic information.

The persons of the British merchants have hitherto remained unmolested; and what ready money they had in their possession has not been seized; but their warehouses are sealed, and all their property is under sequester. All the British ships and their cargoes are seized by the Russian government. The captains and crews are marched into the interior of the country, in companies of one captain and ten or twelve seamen. They are distributed in above a hundred different towns, at one hundred to one thousand miles distance from the capital. The Russian government allows for their subsistence daily five copeaks in money (about three halfpence), a small measure of rye flour, and one of buck wheat.

My brother and some other British merchants at St. Petersburg, advanced about forty thousand rubles (a ruble is about half a crown) for their better accommodation, from which he furnished every captain with two hundred rubles for the use of himself and ten men, and bought for every man a sheep's-skin coat, a fur cap, a sash, a pair of gloves, some warm shoes, and two pair of stockings. Kibitkas, or common carts of the country, are bought for most of the captains and some old men; the rest walk, and the peasants furnish horses for the baggage. On the 21st of November, fifty captains and five hundred sailors were thus dispatched from St. Petersburg, and the remainder were daily setting off on their melancholy journey.

No. 73, Gower Street,  
Nov. 17, 1800.

STEPHEN SHAIRP,  
Consul General of Russia.

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*Note delivered by Citizen Buys, the Minister of the Batavian Republic, to his Swedish Majesty, published at Stockholm, November 30.*

**T**HE Batavian republic, being aware of the character of her enemy, and to what point she pretends to exercise her dominion over the seas, even with respect to neutral and allied powers, has hitherto abstained, through a regard for peace, to enforce those rights which she might in justice have reclaimed. But as this enemy has no longer set any bounds to her pride or to her insatiable avarice, the Batavian government would deem itself criminally responsible to the nation, the interests of which are confided to its care, if it did not raise its voice in order to obtain reparation for so many outrages.

As to you, Sire, Europe has its eyes upon you, and expects with impatience the prompt satisfaction which is due to you. If the English government, deaf to the voice of honour, and to the representations of your Majesty, do not make, before the expiration of one year, the reparation which is demanded, the Batavian government will find itself reduced to the harsh necessity of concerting with its allies the necessary means for securing its ports from any violence similar to that which has been exercised against the Swedish flag. The undersigned flatters himself that his Swedish Majesty will communicate to the Batavian government the result of his application to the court of London. He wishes to his Majesty the most complete success, as his Majesty will thereby acquire a new right to the public esteem, and to the gratitude of a republic which he has always honoured by his good will.

(Signed)

BUYS.

*Substant*

*Substance of the Answer.*

THE chancellor of the Swedish court has answered by a note, in which he thanks the Batavian government, in the name of his master, for the part which the former has taken respecting the insult offered to the Swedish flag. His Majesty then proceeds to declare, that, with respect to the term of a year, pointed out for the purpose of obtaining a reparation from England, he does not think himself by any means circumscribed in point of time. If unexpected obstacles should interfere to prevent the removal of the existing difficulties, he should not deem himself any more responsible for any abuse of the Swedish flag, which the belligerent powers may choose to employ by way of reprisals against England, more than he does for the abuse which Great Britain has committed against Spain. It is probable, however, that the court of London, for its own safety, will prevent similar irregularities in future. But if the fear of such events should lead some states to measures more or less rigorous, the Batavian government have given too many proofs of the wisdom of its administration, to suffer his Swedish Majesty to believe that it will have recourse to any measures which in their consequences may tend to involve the neutral powers.

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*Speech of the President of the United States of America, on the Meeting of both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber at Washington, on the 22d of November.*

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of  
the House of Representatives,

**I**MEDIATELY after the adjournment of Congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records, and property. These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of the nation to assemble, for the first time in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness! In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity,



that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be for ever held in veneration! Here, and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion, flourish for ever!

It is with you, Gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population; and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which, if not thrown away, or lamentably mis-directed, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

In compliance with a law of the last session of Congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honourable testimony they gave of the patriotic motives which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

It is, in every point of view, of such primary importance to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the constitution and laws devolve on the federal courts, as convenient to the people as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can these improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

A treaty of amity and commerce with the King of Prussia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

The difficulties which suspended the execution of the sixth article of our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honour of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavours of the government of the United States to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be disappointed.

The envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States to France were received by the First Consul with the respect due to their character, and three persons with  
equal

equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped, that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.

While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations will continue to be used, the experience of the world—our own experience—admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their success. We cannot, without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self-protection, which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea-coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest the system of defence which will be most beneficial to ourselves—our distance from Europe, and our resources for maritime strength, will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a navy adapted to defensive war, and which may, in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a wise and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquillity, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean. The present navy of the United States, called suddenly into existence by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and, by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created.

In connexion with a navy ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal seaports and harbours. A variety of considerations, which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution. To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended, but the works remain incomplete. It is for Congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced.

The manufacture of arms within the United States still invites the attention of the national legislature. At a considerable expense to the public, this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will supersede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures, to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe

serve with much satisfaction, that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures which have been adopted by Congress, for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of  
the House of Representatives,

As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If, turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself—if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free, and happy—if all enjoy in safety, under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions, which have been the source of such real felicity, and resist, with unabated perseverance, the progress of those dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence.

To your patriotism, Gentlemen, has been confided the honourable duty of guarding the public interests; and while the past is to your country a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labours to promote the general happiness will receive from me the most zealous co-operation.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

*Letter from Menou, General in Chief of the Army in Egypt, to the  
First Consul Bonaparte.*

Citizen Consul,

Cairo, November 1.

YOU have by your shining victories given to France the splendour of which events, no more perhaps to be mentioned, were about to deprive her. History will engrave in letters of gold the pacification of La Vendée, the re-establishment of the finances, and the confidence of the French; the passage of the Saint Gothard and Saint Bernard, the battle of Marengo, and the conquest of a great part of Germany. History shall engrave the name, the genius of Bonaparte presiding over all—directing all—repairing all. She will not forget, Citizen Consul, the expedition to Egypt, an epoch which will become so celebrated by posterity; for undoubtedly it will produce the civilization of Africa and of Asia. Citizen Consul, this army, with which you made the first conquest of Italy, with which you carried into the East the name



and the glory of the French republic—this army merits all your solicitude and all your interest :—victorious over all the united forces of Asia, commanded by the Grand Vizir in person, nothing can equal its love for its country and for you, and its desire to be always the worthy favourites of glory.

The Grand Vizir is at Jaffa, where he has employed all the resources of force and despotism to recruit an army that will no longer measure itself with the bayonets and artillery of Frenchmen; eight or nine thousand men who desert, and are replaced incessantly, compose all his force. The Grand Vizir has repaired El-Arisch with activity, but without skill. He has quarrelled with the Naplusians and with Dgezzar Pacha. All the Arabs have declared war against him, and pillage his convoys. About two hundred English are united with the troops of the Grand Vizir, and exercise them at the cannon. A Russian envoy is still in the Ottoman camp, but he is viewed with great jealousy. The Grand Vizir has written me several letters, part low, part insolent, to demand from me a peace. I have constantly answered him, that it is at Paris only that he ought to treat.

The Captain Pacha cruises between Damietta and Alexandria with twenty or twenty-five ships, of which about ten or twelve are of the line. He is himself on board a three-decker, named Selim. He is the sworn enemy of the Grand Vizir. He cordially detests the English. He is named Houssain; was a Mameluck, or a white slave, originally; has been brought up by the Grand Seignior, whose entire confidence he possesses. He is polished, humane, and tolerably intelligent. He sends me often flags of truce, and is ardently desirous of peace. He feels sensibly that the position of the Porte is highly critical. He says himself, that if France does not support it, it is gone. He is jealous of all his officers, whom he knows to be sold to the English; but he wishes above all things to conclude any treaty which might increase his importance with his master. We render one another many civilities, and interchange presents.

I write to the minister at war letters full of details on all parts of the service, and on our position.

I am labouring towards the complete organization of the country, in regard to finances, the administration of justice, and of commerce.

I have re-established, under another form, a divan at Cairo. I have turned it into a tribunal of appeal. Three other similar tribunals are established in other parts of Egypt, at Siout, at Damietta, and at Rosetta. Alexandria will be considered a city of war and of commerce.

I establish connexions with all the surrounding princes. The caravans arrive from all parts. I see my way in making Suez a grand depot of commerce,

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The new organization of the finances is such, that we gain a great deal more revenue, and that the people pay much less. I get rid by degrees of the agents who cheated us; but among them I have found one man of talent, named Mallen Yacomb, who is now forming as many auxiliary troops. Our demi-brigades take recruits. The 21st, which is in Upper Egypt, has enrolled above two hundred Egyptian Muffelmen.

Several manufactories begin to rise up. We make beer, cloth, candles, wine, gold and silver lace, hats, and a very good tannery has been established. Citizens Caute and Champy, men whom I cannot praise sufficiently, have performed the most wonderful things. Citizen Consul, they deserve all your beneficence. I solicit for them a just national recompense.

The Institute has renewed its sessions. Citizen Fourier, perpetual secretary, has conducted himself marvellously, and is of great service to us. I shall request, Citizen Consul, that you will do something for the Institute.

The corps of engineers, of roads and bridges, and the geographical engineers, serve with distinction. The first is employed in the levelling of Egypt, and on a general system of irrigation; besides which, several works of importance are completed, and others begun. A magnificent road, planted with trees on both sides, extends from the square Ebekier to the borders of the Nile, traversing Boulac; they are now working at a road which will encircle the square of Ebekier.

All along the walls of the city, which is repaired on every point, I am making a road sixty feet broad, to be planted on both sides with trees.

The second corps, the geographical engineers, are employed by double task in completing a chart, which will be magnificent, and which will contain the most minute details. I am also to procure the soundings of all the coasts.

The fortifications are going on with the greatest speed—everywhere I make them with the greatest solidity. General Samson and his inferiors are excellent officers. I particularly recommend them to you.—The minister at war will receive the details of the fortifications, which will enable you completely to judge of what has been done.—Our artillery, as to materials, is on the best footing.—Generals Sougis and Foultreir are officers of the greatest distinction.

The army is in the daily receipt of its pay. It is perfectly clothed and fed. I am entirely satisfied with its discipline, and cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of a great part of the general officers and individuals. I have prosecuted, and still continue to prosecute to extremity all dilapidators. It is not an easy thing to do good—one makes enemies; but I do not regard that, when the thing succeeds and the public gains by it.

The Arabs, whom I pursue without ceasing by dromedaries, ask every where for peace. Scheiks and princes, who live fifty days journey from Egypt, seek for the friendship of the French.

I permit some individuals, useless to the colony, to say no worse of them, to return to France.

As to myself personally, I have only the provisional command of the army. If you send me a successor, I shall obey him with the same zeal and the same exactitude which ever animated me for the good of my country, and the interest of the republic\*. Health and respect.

(Signed)

AB. J. MENOÜ.

*Proclamation of the Archduke Charles to the Administration of Bohemia; previous to his Departure from Prague, on the Morning of the 14th December, on his Way to take the chief Command of the Army in Germany.*

HIS Royal Imperial Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me the chief command of the army. As I consider it my duty implicitly to obey this appointment, I take the earliest opportunity to communicate the event to the chief burgrave, and government of this kingdom, that I am to retain the chief command of the patriotic legion, as well as the other troops which are destined for the defence of Bohemia. My new appointment will not lessen my future attention and interest in every thing that concerns the defence of Bohemia: every measure for that purpose will be pursued with the same vigilance and assiduity as before: for the certain attainment of this great patriotic object my unceasing exertions shall be employed.

On the other hand, I hope and expect from the chief burgrave and diet of the kingdom, that, like faithful subjects, they will lend their entire co-operation for the completion of those preparations of defence that have been begun, and which the urgent danger of the country so imperiously requires. The honourable confidence I have experienced in the establishment of the legion, demands my most sincere approbation, and is a pledge that nothing will be wanting in the exertion of those farther efforts here recommended.

(Signed)

THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

Prague, Dec. 12, 1800.

\* General Menou was appointed general of the army of the East on the 14th of September.



*Speech of Emile Gaudin, in the Sitting of the Tribunate, of the 22d December.*

“**T**RIBUNES, on the 3d Messidor, last year (22d June), you chose one of our colleagues, as distinguished for his eloquence as for his republican virtues, to celebrate the prodigies which the genius, the valour, the military science, the devotion and death of heroes, had worked on the Alps, in Italy, and in Germany. Convinced that you place in the rank of your first duties—that you consider as one of your noblest attributes the care of proclaiming and honouring in this tribune the names and the actions of the citizens who render themselves illustrious by fighting for the liberty and happiness of the country, I ought perhaps to have waited until a new selection on your part should point out the orator who is, in your name, to pay a just tribute of praise to the army of the East for its glorious and useful exploits, and for the virtues it displays. To attempt a debarkation in Egypt, to conquer and possess that fertile land, to re-establish afterwards across the isthmus which attaches it to Asia, those ancient communications which formerly united the regions of the South with the people of the West—communications which were in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a source of glory and wealth to the Venetians, was not undoubtedly a new idea; but if it be the property of genius to conceive great enterprises, it also belongs only to genius to execute them; genius alone can collect and combine the elements, and apply the means and the details necessary to insure success. After the peace of Campo Formio, the conqueror of Italy was invited, as much by the wishes of the nation as by the government, to command the army destined to combat the last and the most implacable of the enemies of the republic.—The French people did not desire that Great Britain should be starved, dismembered, or destroyed. They did not wish to overthrow those ancient charters and that constitution so justly revered and cherished by the English nation, which owes to them its splendour, and which would have done more towards its happiness, if they had always been faithfully observed, and if the check which they imposed upon the avarice or ambition of ministers had not been scandalously destroyed. But what the French people wished—what they have always wished and still wish—is the independence of their flag, of the flag of their allies, and of all navigating and commercial people; it is the free and unreserved enjoyment by them, and by those people, of the rights and advantages of communication and conveyance, with which it seems that Nature meant to gratify all mankind when she surrounded the terrestrial part of the globe with the vast extent of seas. Proud of her numerous fleets, of the courage and skill of her sailors, England has been, and still is, very far from subscribing to those

councils

counsels which equity and a well understood interest have long given her upon this subject. She appears more than ever to consider nations as tributary to her—her commerce, her industry, and her maritime power are to concentrate all their treasures in her hands—These odious principles have just been openly professed and proclaimed by the ministers, and even by men who it might have been supposed would have had more liberal ideas. Has not Mr. Sheridan said in the House of Commons, that England ought not for any consideration to suffer herself to be dispossessed of the empire of the seas, which she has possessed for two centuries?—It is upon their conquests in India that the English rest the trident they have usurped. To tear it from their grasp, it was necessary to direct against India the blow that was preparing to be struck. To penetrate into that remote region, the shortest, most certain, and least expected road, was that of Egypt. Bonaparte conceived it, and the plan long meditated of occupying that country was suddenly resolved upon, and not less rapidly attempted. He does not alone, like vulgar conquerors, found his hopes of success upon those means of force and destruction which the genius of war has invented, but, equally philanthropical and wise, he prepares and combines all the means of forming a powerful colony, and of making it flourish. He associates to his destiny those precious men who cultivate the sciences which protect liberty, and the beneficent arts by which conquerors make the conquered forget their defeat. The loss of the fleet at Aboukir, by suspending its ulterior destination, had no other effect on the French army than the forcing it to think seriously of establishing itself in a solid and durable manner in Egypt, which it had already nearly conquered. To the political object which the expedition to Egypt had in view, was added the intention of wresting that fine country from the tyranny of the Mamelukes, the violators of treaties—of impressing upon the Ottoman empire the sentiment of our dignity and power—and, by establishing a point of immediate contact with it, of communicating to it sufficient vigour to shelter it from the attack meditating against it. But the temporary successes of Nelson, the gold and the menaces of the cabinet of St. James's, the imbecility of the greater part of the ministers of Selim the Third, the fanaticism, ignorance, and pride of all, disappointed the combinations and the hopes of enlightened and prospective friendship."

Gaudin proceeded to pay a tribute of praise to all the soldiers of the army, and of regret for the loss of Kleber. He concluded by moving, that all the late papers relative to Egypt should be printed and distributed, and that two copies should be deposited in the library of the Tribunal, as a monument of its gratitude to the army of Egypt.

*Circular Letter from the French Minister for foreign Affairs to all the Powers in Amity with France, respecting the Attempt on the Life of Bonaparte, on the 24th of December,*

Sir,

Paris.

**YOU** will read with horror in the annexed paper the account of an attempt made against the life of the Chief Consul. From the circumstances of the crime you will perceive what a vile and execrable description of men were the instruments of it. The genius of France has once more saved his life. Whatever conjectures may be formed concerning the quarter from which the first impulse proceeded; Europe, in learning that the crime has been frustrated, will become more and more convinced that the destiny of a great man is under the immediate protection of Heaven itself, and that it has placed it too far above the reach of a handful of villains, for them to be enabled to succeed in their designs, or to arrest its course.

The attempt was not unforeseen—it had been conceived by a set of men, who have always taken a part more or less prominent in the horrors of the revolution, who have ever been anxious to excite previous terror by announcing their infernal designs. It is six weeks since this last enterprise has been announced. The public voice loudly proclaimed the necessity of redoubling measures of precaution. The Chief Consul owes this deference to that enthusiasm of which he is the object, to satisfy this national sensibility, by giving orders for a more active vigilance to be exercised around his person.



# PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

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## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

*Both Houses having met on the 11th of November 1800, his Majesty opened the Session with the following Speech from the Throne.*

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

MY tender concern for the welfare of my subjects, and a sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes particularly have to struggle, from the present high price of provisions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I had otherwise intended. No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wisdom, all such measures may be adopted as may, upon full consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure; and to prevent the danger of its recurrence by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest and the most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad.

Such a supply, aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions of attention to economy and frugality in the consumption of corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to insure, at the same time, the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year.

The present circumstances will also, I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provision the object of your serious deliberation.

If on the result of that deliberation it shall appear to you that the evil necessarily arising from unfavourable seasons has been increased by any undue combinations or fraudulent practices for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing such abuses; but you will, I am sure, be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature from that regular and long-established course of trade which experience has shown to be indispensable, in the present state of society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people.

You

You will have seen with concern the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. Those malicious and disaffected persons who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal, as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase, in the highest degree, the evil complained of, while they, at the same time, endanger the permanent tranquillity of the country; on which the well-being of the industrious classes of the community must always principally depend.

The voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my highest praise.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public service, till the Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provision as the public interests may appear to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have directed copies to be laid before you, of those communications which have recently passed between me and the French government, respecting the commencement of negotiations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently, either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.

My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered, and there will be no obstacle nor delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country and the true interests of my people: but if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend, you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support, which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of such un-

exampld

exampld difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain unimpaired the security and honour of these kingdoms.

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*Same Day, in the House of Lords,*

AN address of thanks to his Majesty's speech was moved by the Duke of Somerset, and seconded by Lord Hobart.

Lord Holland moved an amendment, to the following effect:

"That we cannot conceal or dissemble from his Majesty, that a change of councils appears to us necessary, for the attainment and establishment of peace upon any solid foundation."

Lord Holland's amendment was negatived by a majority of, Contents 50—Non-contents 5. The original address was then put and carried, Contents 50—Non-contents 5. Majority 45.

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*On the same Day, in the House of Commons,*

SIR John Wrottesley moved the address to his Majesty's speech, which was seconded by Mr. Dickenson.

Mr. Grey moved an amendment, to the effect that the last paragraph of the address should be left out, for the purpose of substituting another, expressive of a wish for a speedy negotiation for peace.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the original address was then put and carried without a division.

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*The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the humble thanks of this House for your Majesty's most-gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge with gratitude the tender concern which your Majesty at all times shows for the welfare of your subjects, and that paternal sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes of them particularly have to struggle from the present high price of provisions, which have induced your Majesty to call us together at this time: we beg to assure your Majesty, that it will be equally our wish and our duty to adopt, as expeditiously as possible, all such measures as may, upon due consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

For the object of immediate relief, our attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest



earliest and most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad ; being fully sensible that such a supply, aided by a general and strict attention to economy and frugality in the consumption of corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present price, and to insure, at the same time, the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year. The present circumstances will undoubtedly render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provision the object of our serious deliberation ; if, upon the result of that deliberation, it shall appear that the evil necessarily resulting from unfavourable seasons has been increased by any undue combinations and fraudulent practices, for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, it will be our earnest desire to take the most effectual measures for suppressing such abuses ; but we are fully sensible of the importance of distinguishing practices of this nature from the regular course of long-established trade, which experience has shown to be indispensable for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of the people, in the present state of society.

We cannot have seen without the greatest concern those temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom ; nothing can exceed the malignity and cruelty of those who take advantage of the difficulties of the moment to delude any of your Majesty's subjects into acts of violence and outrage, which immediately tend to increase, in the highest degree, the evil complained of, and are equally injurious to the well-being of the industrious classes of the community, and to the permanent tranquillity of the country. We join with your Majesty in applauding those zealous and voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made for the immediate repression of those outrages, and in support of the laws and of the public peace.

We shall proceed with the utmost readiness to grant such supplies as may be necessary for carrying on the public service, till a period when the Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be conveniently assembled.

We acknowledge your Majesty's goodness in having been pleased to direct copies to be laid before us of those communications which have recently passed between your Majesty and the French government, and in the expressions of your Majesty's earnest desire to adopt every measure which could best contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. Concurring with your Majesty in the anxiety which your Majesty entertains for the speedy restoration of peace, we shall see with the utmost satisfaction the adoption of all such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country and the true interests of your people ; but, if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render it unattainable without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, we shall

feel it our indispensable duty to persevere in affording your Majesty the most zealous and effectual support, and to omit no exertion, on our part, which can enable your Majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to conduct this important contest to a prosperous conclusion, and to maintain unimpaired the security and honour of these kingdoms.

*On Wednesday, the 12th of November, Mr. Tierney moved, in the House of Commons,*

**THAT** the House should be called over on that day fortnight, to take into consideration the state of the nation.  
[Ayes 24—Noes 104. Majority 80.]

*On the 13th of November, in the House of Lords,*

**LORD** Grenville presented the correspondence between the English government and the French republic, relative to a negotiation for peace.

*Same Day, in the House of Commons,*

**THE** above correspondence was presented by Mr. Dundas.

*On Friday, the 14th Day of November, in the House of Lords,  
Lord Holland moved,*

**THAT** an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order that such official communications between the French and Austrian governments as have taken place since the 1st of June 1800, and have been communicated to his Majesty, should be laid before the House.

This motion was negatived without a division.

*Same Day, in the House of Commons,*

**MR.** Speaker reported to the House, that the House attended his Majesty yesterday with their address; to which his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer:

Gentlemen,

I thank you for this loyal and affectionate address.

The diligence and promptitude with which you propose to take the earliest and most effectual measures for alleviating the distresses of my subjects, by encouraging an ample importation of corn,  
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and promoting economy and frugality in the consumption, cannot fail to produce a salutary effect; and the temper and moderation with which you are prepared to enter on the different points connected with the important objects which I have recommended to your deliberation, will, I trust, be attended with present and future benefit to the country.

I receive with great satisfaction the assurances of your concurrence in my wishes for the speedy restoration of peace on grounds consistent with the honour and true interests of my people; and at the same time of your determination, if that object should be unattainable, to afford me that continued and decided support which may best enable me to maintain unimpaired the security and honour of these kingdoms.

*On Tuesday, the 18th of November, in the House of Commons,  
Mr. Jones moved,*

**T**HAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order copies of all the papers which passed between Lord Keith and General Kleber, to be laid before the House.

[Ayes 12—Noes 80. Majority against the motion 68.]

*On Thursday, the 20th of November, in the House of Commons,  
Mr. Sheridan moved,*

**T**HAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House,

1st, Copy of the articles which the Austrian officer Count St. Julien signed at Paris, and which are termed by M. Otto preliminaries of peace.

2d, Copy of any remonstrance or representation made on that subject by Lord Minto to the court of Vienna.

3d, Copy of the express declarations made by his Majesty the Emperor (asserted by Lord Grenville to have been transmitted) to the court of London, that the said articles were wholly unauthorized, and must be considered as absolutely null.

4th, Copy of any representation or application made to the court of Vienna, by Lord Minto, on the subject of negotiation for peace, after the correspondence had commenced between his Majesty the Emperor and the French government respecting the overtures for peace, and previous to his Lordship's letter, dated Vienna, August 9th, 1800.



5th, Copy of all the communications made by the Emperor's directions to Lord Minto, by his Excellency Baron Thugut, relative to the correspondence which had taken place between his Majesty the Emperor and the French government respecting overtures of peace, and transmitted by Lord Minto to the court of Great Britain.

6th, Copy of all communications received by his Majesty's ministers from the court of Vienna, after a correspondence had taken place between his Majesty the Emperor and the French government respecting overtures for peace; containing assurances that his Majesty the Emperor would on no account negotiate for peace with the French government but in conjunction with the King of Great Britain.

7th, Copies of the original powers and instructions given by his Majesty's ministers to Sir Sidney Smith, on his mission to the Ottoman Porte, and his command on the coast of Egypt.

8th, Of all letters, or extracts thereof, from his Majesty's minister at Constantinople respecting any authority or instruction given by him to Sir Sidney Smith, to treat for the evacuation of Egypt by the French.

9th, All letters, or extracts thereof, from the said minister, or from Sir Sidney Smith, respecting any printed address to be circulated by Sir Sidney Smith among the French army.

10th, Copy of the said printed paper or address actually so circulated by Sir Sidney Smith.

11th, Copy of the dispatch sent to his Majesty's ministers from Sir Sidney Smith, by Sir John Douglas, containing an account of the battle of El-Arisch.

12th, Copy of any new powers given to Sir Sidney Smith upon his being authorized to engage the British faith to ratify or renew the negotiation.

13th, Copy of any letters, or extracts thereof, either from Sir Sidney Smith or Lord Elgin, respecting the failure of the said negotiation, and of Mr. Wright's subsequent appointment and failure on the same subject.

14th, Copy of the official engagement asserted by Lord Grenville to have been entered into by General Kleber in his letter to the Kaimakan, by which that general, then commanding in chief the French army, and consequently possessing full powers to bind his government in this respect, formally undertook that the convention of El-Arisch should be executed as soon as his Majesty's acquiescence in it should be notified to him.

[After a debate the motions were severally put, and negatived without a division.]

*On Thursday, the 27th of November, in the House of Commons,  
Mr. Tierney moved,*

**THAT** this House should resolve itself into a committee to inquire into the state of the nation.

[Ayes 37—Noes 157. Majority 120.]

*On Friday, the 28th of November, in the House of Commons,  
Mr. Robson moved,*

**THAT** an humble address be presented to his Majesty, entreating that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to take into his royal consideration the many important benefits that would necessarily result from reducing the number of cavalry now maintained on the British establishment.

Humbly representing to his Majesty, that the same establishment is altogether unprecedented in any preceding war; the number on any former occasion having never exceeded 10,866.

Whereas now the number which it is intended shall be maintained for the internal defence of this country alone, is 20,766, and the estimated expense thereof 1,497,196*l.* exclusive of cavalry in Ireland or on foreign service, flying artillery, horses kept by the staff, by field-officers, and other persons employed in the established military service, and without including either the yeomanry or volunteers.

That if the number of horses kept on the establishment of this country was reduced to the greatest standard ever heard of during any former war, namely, 10,866, it would make a saving of 850,000*l.* per annum; which sum, if it were employed in promoting the cultivation of the country at home, or encouraging the importation of corn from abroad, would greatly tend either to alleviate the pressure of the present scarcity, or to prevent the occurring of another.

That by reducing the number of cavalry to 10,866, a considerable saving would be made in the consumption of various articles, which either directly or indirectly become the food of man; and that the price of such articles would thereby be considerably lessened; for, as the demands of the cavalry for any article they require must be supplied, whatever it costs, it necessarily tends to enhance their value in a most exorbitant manner, to the infinite prejudice of the public.

That his faithful Commons most earnestly submit it to his Majesty's royal consideration, as a subject entitled to his Majesty's most peculiar attention, whether, under these circumstances, so immense

immense an establishment of cavalry ought to be kept up, more especially at a period like the present, when the militia, the natural military strength of the country, never was in so formidable a state; when, in addition to the army of the line, so many corps of fencibles, sea fencibles, and of volunteers, both cavalry and infantry, have stepped forward with so much zeal and spirit in the public defence; and when the British navy, surpassing, if it is possible, its former strength and glory, is adequate of itself to defend the dominions of the British crown from the attack of the enemy.

[The motion was not persevered in.]

*On Monday, the 1st of December, in the House of Commons,  
Mr. Sheridan moved,*

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to assure him that we have taken into our most serious consideration the papers relative to the negotiation for peace with France; and that the result of our reflections on this important subject, founded as well on due examination of the documents now referred to us, as on experience of the past conduct of most of your Majesty's allies, is an humble but earnest desire that your Majesty will omit no proper opportunity which may arise, consistently with the good faith ever preserved on the part of your Majesty, of entering into a separate negotiation with the government of France for a speedy and honourable peace: and further, we implore your Majesty not to sanction any new engagements which shall preclude such a mode of negotiation.

[After a debate the House divided; Ayes 35—Noes 155. Majority 120.]

*On Tuesday, the 2d of December, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Suffolk moved,*

THAT a copy of the monthly returns of the army employed in Holland, from the 1st of August 1799, to the 1st of December in the same year, be laid before the House.—Agreed to.

His Lordship then moved, That copies of all the letters which passed between Lord Elgin and Sir Sidney Smith, relative to the convention with General Kleber, be laid before the House.

The motion was negatived without a division.

His Lordship then moved, That Sir John Douglas be requested to attend at the bar of the House.

The motion was withdrawn.

*On*



*On Thursday, the 4th of December, in the House of Commons,  
Mr. Jones moved,*

**T**HAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, earnestly imploring his Majesty, that, taking into consideration the sufferings of his loyal and affectionate people, he will be graciously pleased no longer to listen to the councils of his present ministers, who, by their profusion and extravagance, have brought their country to the brink of famine and ruin; and who, by their incapacity, have shown themselves unequal to conduct the war with effect, or enter into negotiations of peace with honour.

[After a debate the House divided; Ayes 13—Noes 66. Majority 53.]

*On Tuesday, the 23d of December, in the House of Lords, Lord  
Holland moved*

**F**OR a variety of papers which had passed between the British government, Lord Keith, and General Kleber, relative to the violation of the treaty of El-Arisch.

[After a debate the House divided; Contents 2—Non-contents 12.]

*On Wednesday, the 31st of December, in the House of Commons,  
Mr. Nicholl moved,*

**T**HAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly requesting that he would be graciously pleased to take into consideration the unhappy condition of his subjects suffering from famine, the consequence of those measures which his ministers have adopted in the prosecution of the present war: that peace alone can afford immediate and complete relief from this calamity: that he would take into consideration the decrease of the gold coin, and the imminent danger of national bankruptcy, from the issue of paper money: that his faithful Commons see with much anxiety, the prospect of new contests with other powers: that they are penetrated with the deepest affliction, when they behold his Majesty's ministers, alike regardless of the honour and safety of the King, and the welfare of his people, obstinately persevering to resist every offer from the enemy to treat for peace. That his faithful Commons have therefore thought it their duty to recommend to his Majesty immediately to take measures for opening a negotiation for peace with France.

[A division took place, when the votes appeared, for the motion 1—against it 42.]

*The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the Bar of the House of Lords, on Wednesday, 31st December 1800.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE bill now tendered to your Majesty by your faithful Commons, completes the provision which has been made for the several branches of the public service, till that period when your Majesty will receive the advice and assistance of your Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Impressed with a well-grounded confidence in the strength and resources of the empire, and partaking, as they earnestly do, of that solicitude for the restoration of peace, of which your Majesty has given a recent though unavailing proof, your Commons are convinced that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accomplishment of that great object, than to manifest the ability and determination of this country to be fully prepared for the further prosecution of a contest, the continuance of which may justly be ascribed to the unwarrantable pretensions of the enemy.

But on no occasion has the attention of your Parliament been more deeply and anxiously engaged, than by those important considerations to which it was peculiarly directed at the opening of the present session, in consequence of your Majesty's paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your people. To alleviate, to the utmost of their power, the pressure upon all descriptions of their fellow-subjects, and upon the poorer classes in particular, your Commons have deemed to be the first and most urgent of their duties. The measures adopted for this purpose are those which, they trust, are best calculated to afford substantial and extensive relief, and to provide for the necessary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy must, however, depend upon that temper, good sense, and fortitude, which this country has displayed under the severest trials, and which were never more conspicuous than at the present conjuncture.

These, Sire, the last proceedings of your Parliament, previous to the great æra now on the point of commencing, are the indication and result of that common interest and fellow-feeling with the people, by which it has ever been actuated, and which are the best safeguard of all that is most valuable in society. To that æra your Commons look forward with a confident expectation, that the consolidated wisdom and authority of the legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auspicious government of your Majesty, and of your illustrious House, will diffuse throughout every part of the united kingdom, the full benefits of that constitution which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of civil liberty and public prosperity ;  
and

and which cannot, therefore, fail to animate the zeal and determination of those who may share its blessings, to cherish and maintain it in their own times, and to transmit it as the best inheritance to their posterity.

*His Majesty's Speech to both Houses, on the same Day, on concluding the last Session of the British Parliament.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** CANNOT close this session of Parliament without returning you my particular acknowledgments for the distinguished industry and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting object which, at the commencement of the session, I most especially recommended to your attention. It has been my earnest wish that nothing should be omitted which could tend to relieve the pressure occasioned by the present dearth of provisions, and to insure a sufficient supply till the produce of the next harvest can be brought into use.

The diligence with which your inquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation; and the extensive measures which you have wisely adopted in consequence, for diminishing the consumption of grain, and procuring an increased supply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effect.

Much, however, must depend on the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying into execution my solemn recommendation and injunction, issued at your desire, for the adoption of all practicable economy in the use of those articles which are necessary to the subsistence of the poorer classes of my subjects.

The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland will necessarily terminate your proceedings on this important subject; but I am persuaded that the consideration of it will be resumed with the same zeal and temper, on the first meeting of the Parliament of the united kingdom.

The early period which I have appointed for that meeting will afford a speedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have left unfinished, and of considering what measures may tend further to alleviate the pressure on my people, or to prevent the danger of its renewal.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary, under the present circumstances, for the public service.

My



My Lords and Gentlemen,

The detention of the property of my subjects in the ports of Russia, contrary to the most solemn treaties, and the imprisonment of British sailors in that country, have excited in me sentiments, in which you and all my subjects will, I am sure, participate.

I have already taken such steps as this occasion indispensably required; and it will afford me great satisfaction if they have proved effectual; but if it shall be necessary to maintain, against any combination, the honour and independence of the British empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which both our prosperity and our security must always depend, I entertain no doubt either of the success of those means which, in such an event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my people to afford me a support proportioned to the importance of the interests which we have to maintain.

After which the Lord Chancellor announced his Majesty's desire to have his royal proclamation read, appointing the Lords and Commons of the present British Parliament to be members of their respective Houses on the part of Great Britain in the Imperial Parliament, and fixing the meeting of the said Imperial Parliament on Thursday, the 22d of January. The proclamation was accordingly read, and which concluded the proceedings of the British Parliament.

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*\* Proclamation issued by the French General on his entering Salzburg.*

**I**NHABITANTS of Salzburg, the bloody engagements which I have happened under the walls of your city, have made you acquainted with the horrors of war, and must have alarmed you. Banish your fears; from this moment your dangers are past. Victory conducts the French within your walls; be assured that the soldiers of a nation which, in triumphing over its enemies, continually holds out to them the olive of peace, have no intention of carrying terror and dismay into your peaceful habitations. Be tranquil therefore; your properties, your customs, your religious opinions, shall be respected. The garrison occupying your city will preserve good order. The principles of justice entertained by the General in Chief, Moreau, are already known to you. The first injunction which he laid upon me, in confiding to me the command of this place, was, to provide for your security. I shall strictly attend to it.

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\* The following papers did not arrive in time to be inserted in their proper places.

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3 A

*Armistice*

*Armistice concluded at Steyer, the 25th of December 1800.  
Army of the Rhine.—The General of Division, Chief of the Staff, to  
the Minister of War.*

*Head-quarters at Steyer, Dec. 26, 9th Year of the French  
Citizen Minister, Republic, one and indivisible.*

THE Archduke Charles has proposed an armistice to the General in Chief, by announcing to him that the Emperor had sent a courier to M. de Cobentzel with orders to sign a peace.

The General in Chief, considering that the line of the Traun and the Inn was forced, that we were advanced one hundred leagues before the other armies, and were already near the rear-guard of the Austrian army in Italy; that, consequently, M. de Bellegarde could avail himself of the possession of Salzburg and Inspruck, as the two grand openings by which he could send troops to join those that were left in the Tyrol, and by attacking our rear with these, might cut off our communication with the Traun; for these reasons he thought proper to agree to a suspension of arms, which procuring great advantage for us, would put us in a condition to learn the movements of the army of Italy, of which we had as yet heard no account.

The character of the Archduke Charles, and his well-known loyalty, gave us sufficient assurances of the Emperor's desire to put an end to the war. He was also impelled to it by the deplorable condition of his army, which having in the course of twenty days lost seventy leagues of territory, twenty-five thousand prisoners, twelve or fifteen thousand killed or wounded, one hundred and forty pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able, nor could it be able in three months, to hinder our army from conquering all Austria, and dictating laws in the capital. But in order to effect this without danger, it would have been necessary for the army of Italy to be already in possession of the defiles of Carinthia.

Besides, the General in Chief was of opinion, that to stop in the most brilliant victories was conformable to the character of moderation by which the First Consul manifests himself to Europe.

I have the honour to present you with a copy of the convention of the armistice. The Emperor immediately entered into a treaty, and our line running along the Danube to the mountains of the Tyrol, putting us in possession of Kufstein, Schœrnitz, Braunau, &c. will enable us to recommence the war with great advantages, and, above all, with great security. Health and respect.

(Signed)

DESSOLLES.

#### ARMISTICE.

HIS Majesty the Emperor and King wishing to treat immediately for peace with the French republic, whatever the deter-

mination

mination of his allies may be; the Generals in Chief of the French army and of the Imperial army in Germany, desirous of putting a stop, as far as is in their power, to the evils inseparable from war, have agreed to treat for an armistice and suspension of arms: for this purpose they have respectively charged with special powers the following persons, viz. The General in Chief Moreau has authorized the General of Brigade Victor Faneau Lahorie, and his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Major Comte de Grime, and Colonel Wairother de Vetal, of the staff, who have agreed to the following conditions:

Art. I. The line of demarcation between the portion of the Gallo-Batavian army in Germany, under the orders of General Augereau, in the circles of Westphalia, the Upper Rhine, and Franconia, as far as Bayersdorf, shall be specially determined upon between that general and the general of the Imperial and Royal army opposed to him. From Bayersdorf that line passes to Harlard, Nuremberg, Neumarck, Parsberg, Laver, Stadtmadoff, and Ratibon, where it crosses the Danube, along the right bank of which it extends to the Erlaph, and then proceeds to the source of that river; passes through Markgamingen, Kogelback, Goulingen, Hamnox, Menlerg, Leopoldstein, Heissmach, Vorderenberg, and Leoben; runs along the left bank of the Muhr to the spot where that river crosses the way from Salzburg to Klagenfurt, which it pursues to the Spiritat; then goes through Brixen to Botzen, and at last reaches Bormio in the Valteline, where it joins the army of Italy.

II. Chauchard's map of Germany shall regulate any differences that may arise concerning the line of demarcation.

III. Upon the rivers which shall separate the two armies, the destruction or the preservation of bridges shall be regulated by particular arrangements, according to what may be judged useful either for the wants of the armies, or for those of the communes. The Generals in Chief of the respective armies shall either be acquainted with those objects, or shall leave it to the generals commanding in those places to settle them. The navigation of the rivers shall be free, as well to the armies as to the people of the country.

IV. The French army shall not only occupy exclusively all the points of the above line of demarcation; but, in order to place a continued interval between both armies, the line of the advanced posts of the Imperial and Royal army shall, with the exception of the Danube, be distant at least one German mile (four English ones) from that of the French army.

V. With the exception of the safeguards, or those of the police, which shall be sent into the Tyrol by the two respective armies, and in equal numbers, but which shall be as few as possible, there shall remain no other troops of his Imperial Majesty within the



compass of the line of demarcation. Those which are now in the Grisons, the Tyrol, and in Carinthia, must retire immediately by the route of Klagenfurt to Pruck, in order to join the Imperial army in Germany, without their being able to proceed towards Italy.

They shall set out from the places where they are as soon as they hear of the present convention; and they shall march on foot at the rate of one German post and a half per day.

The General in Chief of the French army of the Rhine is authorized to ensure the execution of this article, by means of persons deputed by him to follow the march of the Imperial troops as far as Pruck.

The Imperial troops which may have occasion to withdraw from the Upper Palatinate, from Suabia, or Franconia, shall go the shortest way to the line of demarcation.

The execution of this article must not be delayed, under any pretence whatever, beyond the necessary time, allowing for the distances.

VI. The fortresses of Kufstein, Schoernitz, and the points of permanent fortification in the Tyrol, shall be given up as a security to the French army, to be restored in the same state in which they are found at the conclusion and ratification of peace, should it follow this armistice without the resumption of hostilities.

The defiles of Fintltermunz, Naudert, and the other fortifications of the Tyrol, shall be surrendered to the disposition of the French army.

VII. The magazines in that country belonging to the Imperial army are left at their disposal.

VIII. The fortress of Wurtzbourg, in Franconia, and the place of Braunau, in Bavaria, shall be also given up to the French army, to be restored according to the same conditions as the fortresses of Kufstein and Schoernitz.

IX. The troops, both those belonging to the Empire and those of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, which occupy the places, shall evacuate them; that is to say, the garrison of Wurtzbourg on the 4th of January 1801; that of Braunau on the same day, and those in the fortresses of Tyrol on the 8th of January.

X. All the garrisons shall march out with the honours of war, and repair with their arms and baggage by the shortest way to the Imperial army. Nothing shall be taken away by them with respect to artillery and stores of all kinds, with the exception of necessary subsistence for them on their march beyond the line of demarcation.

XI. Deputies shall be sent respectively appointed to ascertain the state of the places in question; but it is clearly understood that any delay of theirs shall not retard the evacuation.

XII.

XII. The extraordinary levies ordered in the Tyrol shall be immediately disbanded, and the inhabitants sent back to their homes.

The order and execution of this disbandment shall not be retarded under any pretext.

XIII. The General in Chief of the army of the Rhine being desirous to give on his part to his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles an unequivocal proof of the motives which have determined him to demand the evacuation of the Tyrol, declares, that with the exception of the fortresses of Kufstein, Schoernitz, and Fintltermunz, he will confine himself to having in the Tyrol safeguards or guards of police, agreed to in the 5th article, for the purpose of securing the communications. He will also at the same time furnish the inhabitants with all the facilities in his power for their subsistence, and the French army shall not interfere in any respect with the government of the country.

XIV. The portion of the territory of the Empire, and of the states of his Imperial Majesty in the Tyrol, is put under the protection of the French army, for the purpose of maintaining the right of property and the actual forms of government. The inhabitants of these countries shall not be molested on account of any services rendered by them to the Imperial army, nor for any political opinion, or for having taken an active part in the war.

XV. In consequence of the above-mentioned arrangements, there shall be between the Gallo-Batavian army in Germany and that of the Rhine, and the armies of his Imperial Majesty and of his allies in the Germanic Empire, an armistice and suspension of arms, which shall not be of a less duration than for thirty days. At the expiration of this delay, hostilities shall not be resumed until after a notice of fifteen days, to date from the hour in which the notification of the rupture shall be made known; and the armistice shall be indefinitely prolonged until the notice of rupture.

XVI. No corps or detachment, either of the army of the Rhine or of that of his Imperial Majesty in Germany, shall be sent to the respective armies in Italy, as long as there shall be no armistice between the French and the Imperial armies in that country. The violation of this article shall be considered as an immediate rupture of the armistice.

XVII. The General in Chief of the army of the Rhine shall transmit, with the utmost dispatch, the present convention to the Generals in Chief of the armies Gallo-Batavian, in the Grisons, and of Italy, with the most pressing invitation, particularly to the commander in chief of the army of Italy, to conclude, on his part, a suspension of hostilities.

There shall be afforded, at the same time, every kind of facility for the passage of officers and couriers whom his Highness the Archduke Charles may think it necessary to send, either to the places

places which are to be evacuated, or to the Tyrol, and in general to the country comprehended within the line of demarcation during the armistice.

Done at Steyer, the 25th of December, in the ninth year.

(A true copy) DESSOLLES,

The General of Division, and Chief of the general Staff.

*Message from the Consuls to the Legislative Body, the Tribunate, and the Conservative Senate, on the 12th Nivose (2d January).*

**T**HE republic triumphs, and her enemies again implore her moderation. The victory of Hohenlinden has resounded through all Europe; it will be counted by history among the number of the most brilliant days which have illustrated French valour; but it was scarcely so considered by our brave defenders, who do not think that they have truly conquered, until their country has not an enemy left. The army of the Rhine passed the Inn; every day was a battle, every battle a triumph.

The Gallo-Batavian army conquered at Bamberg. The army of the Grisons, through the snow and ice, surmounted the Splügen, in order to turn the formidable lines of the Mincio and the Adige. The army of Italy carried by main force the passage of the Mincio, and blockaded Mantua. In fine, Moreau was only at five days march from Vienna, master of an immense country, and of all the enemy's magazines.

It was in this position that Prince Charles desired, and that the General in Chief of the army of the Rhine granted to him an armistice, the conditions of which are herewith laid before you.

M. de Cobenzel, the plenipotentiary of the Emperor at Luneville, has declared by a note, dated the 31st December, that he was ready to open negotiations for a separate peace. Thus Austria is freed from the influence of the English court.

The government, faithful to its principles, and to the wishes of humanity, deposits in your hands, and proclaims to France, and to all Europe, the intentions by which it is actuated.

The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French republic: she makes no pretensions to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the Emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian republics shall be ensured and guaranteed. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people: Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories.

Such are the invariable intentions of the government. The welfare of France shall be to restore calm to Germany and Italy; her glory, to deliver the continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of England.



If good faith shall be again broken, we are at Prague, at Vienna, and at Venice.

Such self-devotion and such success necessarily secures to our armies all the gratitude of their country. The government is anxious to find new expressions to consecrate their exploits; but there is one which by its simplicity will be always worthy of the sentiments and the courage of the French soldiers.

The government has proposed to the Legislative Body four draughts of a law, declaring that the army of the Rhine, the Gallo-Batavian army, the army of Italy, and the army of the Grisons, have deserved well of the country.

The Chief Consul, BONAPARTE.

*Convention entered into between Russia and the Porte, respecting the Ex-Venetian Islands.*

In the Name of the Almighty God !

THOSE countries which were originally subject to the republic of Venice, and which afterwards fell into the hands of the French, having been since delivered from their yoke by means of the united fleets of Russia and the Sublime Porte, aided by the Supreme Arbiter of victory, and approved by the unanimous wishes and efforts of the inhabitants, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, being resolved to observe those principles of justice, moderation, and disinterestedness, the practice of which they solemnly promised in their treaty of alliance, and as the dignity of the two courts requires that a promise publicly made should be executed by both parties, they have agreed to establish in the said countries such a form of government as may leave no grounds of apprehension for the repose and safety of the states of the Sublime Porte, notwithstanding its vicinity, and which may at the same time accord with the habits, usages, religion, and wish of the inhabitants. To accomplish this salutary work, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has named as his plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte, the high and noble Waffely Tamara, knight of the order of St. Ann, of the first class, commander of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem; and his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, the illustrious and estimable Ismet Bey and Ahmed Alif Reis-Effendi; who after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following articles :

I. The said Ex-Venetian isles shall form a republic, which shall be governed by the notables of the country, and which, like Ragusa, shall be as a vassal under the protection of the Porte, and shall acknowledge its superiority. Russia guarantees the integrity of this republic.

II.

II. These isles, which are Corfu, Cephalonia, Cerigo, St. Maure, Ithaca, &c. shall be called "The Seven United Islands," and shall enjoy the same privileges as Ragusa. The two powers shall ratify the new constitution of the republic, after it shall have been accepted.

III. The inhabitants of the said isles shall enjoy the same privileges in Turkey as the Ragusans. They shall have in that country their own consul, and their ships shall be protected from the corsairs of the states of Barbary.

IV. The republic shall pay every year to the Porte 75,000 piastres, which it shall send, as Ragusa does, by a solemn embassy; and in consequence of this tribute the subjects of the new state shall in Turkey be exempted from every other imposition.

V. In case of necessity, Russia and the Porte shall send to these isles during the present war, but not beyond that period, the troops and vessels requisite for their defence.

VI. The ships of the republic may in future navigate freely in the Black Sea under their new flag.

VII. First, the Ex-Venetian countries, such as Prevesa, Paraga, Vonitz, and Butrinto, which are situated on the continent, and border on Albania, shall hereafter belong to the Porte, and the Christians of those countries shall be subject to a Turkish commandant, as well as those of Wallachia and Moldavia.—The Mahometans shall not be allowed to purchase there any property. The Raja princes of these Ex-Venetian countries shall be at liberty to rebuild their churches, and for two years they shall be exempt from all imposition, and shall pay hereafter to the Porte only what they before paid to Venice.—Second, as a testimony of the friendship which unites his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, and at the same time to show how much the former is interested in the happiness of the Sublime Porte and its allies, he promises to employ his good offices to cause his allies and the other powers, who shall be invited for that purpose, when a general peace takes place, to accept and guarantee every thing contained in the 2d, 5th, 7th, and 8th articles of this convention, and every thing that relates to the political existence of these islands.

VIII. The present convention shall be ratified within the course of two months.

Done at Constantinople, March 21, 1800.

(Signed)

ESSEID IBRAHIM ISMET BEY.  
AHMED ALIF REIS-EFFENDI.  
W. TAMARA.



# APPENDIX.

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## HISTORY OF THE WAR.

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From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 7, 1800.

*Downing Street, May 6.*

THE following intelligence, which had been received at Vienna, has been transmitted from Lord Minto to Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, in a letter dated April 20.

Accounts have been received from General Melas, dated the 10th instant.

It had been the General's intention to move forward against Varagio on the 9th; but having learnt that the enemy having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, intended to make a vigorous defence in this advantageous position, General Melas halted in consequence, and deferred the attack until the following day; the battle was bloody, a great number of men being killed on both sides; at length the perseverance of his Imperial Majesty's troops was successful; several officers and about 200 men were made prisoners; among the former were some belonging to the suite of General Massena, who had hastened in person to the scene of action, in the hope that his presence would inspire his troops with additional courage: he led them repeatedly to the charge: the enemy flying in disorder, was pursued as far as Invrea. That part of them which took the road leading along the sea-coast suffered considerably by the fire of the Squadron of his Britannic Majesty. On another side, M. le Comte de Hohenzollern attacked and carried the Bochetta on the 9th, making 200 prisoners, with six pieces of cannon.

In the night between the 7th and 8th General Kaim surprised the enemy's posts at Mount Cenis, taking 200 prisoners and six pieces of cannon, and established himself in that position.

*Vienna, April 19.*

ACCORDING to farther accounts from General Melas, respecting his advancing into the territory of the Genoese coast, the enemy had entrenched their position on la Torre di Cadibona in the most advantageous manner, occupied by 3000 men. This position General Melas ordered



ordered the division of Mitrowsky to attack on the 6th instant, and its conquest would have been difficult had not a battalion of the regiment Neisky, under the command of Major Gertich, undertaken to storm it, which decided the victory in favour of the Austrians. Five pieces of artillery were taken; a chief of brigade, 20 officers, and 200 privates, made prisoners; and it was only owing to the ground being favourable to the enemy, that they succeeded in reaching their second position on Monte Ajuto, whither they fled, notwithstanding the many steep mountains, pursued with incredible swiftness by our brave troops. General Count St. Julien and Major-general Lattermann meanwhile ascended and took Monte Ajuto and Monte Negiro, and the whole of the troops of General St. Julien pursued the enemy on three roads towards Vado and Savona. At the position of Monte Negiro, a chief of battalion, 12 officers, and 100 privates were made prisoners, and one cannon and several small field-pieces taken.

On the 7th, in the morning, Field-marshal-lieutenant Elsnitz ascended Monte St. Giacomo, and occupied Monte Sette Pani with the brigade of General Ulm.

The enemy having evacuated the fort of Vado in the preceding night, after spiking their cannon, and having fled towards the sea near Nice, Monte Altissimo and the fort of Vado were occupied by our troops on the same day, where they found 17 pieces of heavy artillery. General Melas afterwards blockaded the citadel of Savona with the Imperial troops.

On the 8th, the English Admiral Lord Keith entered the port of Vado, with two ships of the line, of 74 guns, four cutters, a brig, and eight ships laden with provisions.

General Melas having received certain information that the main force of the enemy was assembled in and near Genoa, he intrusted the blockade of the citadel of Savona to General Elsnitz, and with the rest of his army pursued his march along Monte Notte and Monte Negiro, in a manner which enabled him to take a position with his left wing, on the Lake near Albizola, and along the rivulet of Rezo, and to fix his head-quarters at Madona di Savona.

General Ott reported to General Melas, that, on the 6th, he had gained some advantages over the enemy at Cornua and Reccio; and that he had driven them from a second position on Monte Capunardo.

On the following day the aforesaid General resolved to march to Monte Creto, in order to assist in forcing the Bochetta, which General Count Hohenzollern had undertaken to attack.

In the different engagements which have hitherto taken place, the loss of our troops has been inconsiderable.

Besides other prisoners made in the city of Savona, one of the enemy's hospitals, with 350 men, fell into our hands; and General Melas states, that prisoners are still coming in; all of whom report that the enemy were unprepared for a formidable attack on that side, which also appears from the circumstance of several officers being made prisoners on the most impassable mountains, whither they had been sent by the French generals, to search for a communication with the interior of France, as well as with Nice and Genoa.

Intelligence has likewise been received here, that two of our regiments have taken by storm the Bochetta, which had hitherto been considered more formidable than a large fortress, and must effect the speedy fall of Genoa. A considerable number of French troops were made prisoners there.

there.—The valour of the army under General Melas excites universal admiration. His masterly designs are carried into execution by his troops, though the difficulties should appear insurmountable. The plan of the French for the whole campaign has been disconcerted by his skill.

In the Genoese the French fought desperately; but all resistance will be in vain, Genoa being entirely blockaded by our troops by land, and bombarded by the English by sea, who are said to have caused considerable damage in that city, by firing red-hot balls. Letters from Milan state, that it has been summoned both by Lord Keith and General Melas.

*Italy.—Copy of a Letter from the Office of the Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army, to the Imperial military Commander in Chief in Upper Austria, dated Pavia, April 10.*

I HASTEN to communicate to you the pleasing intelligence just received from the commanding General, respecting the opening of the campaign by the Imperial army of Italy, by several important victories and a most rapid progress, in the following enclosure:

On the 5th, in the evening, the army was placed in a position, beginning in the district of the Stura, and thence along the Appenines as far as Carcare, which enabled them, at five different points, to contribute to the grand object, viz. to advance into the Riviera di Ponente, and, if possible, to obtain possession of the city of Genoa, and of the two fortresses, Savona and Vado.

On the 6th, at daybreak, three divisions of the army marched from the camp of Carcare, of which that under F. M. Lieutenant Mitrousky was charged with storming the intrenched position on le Torre di Cadibona and Monte Ajuto—while the brigade under General Count St. Julien, which previously had been dispatched against Monte Note, to observe the village of Sassello, was charged with making itself master of the advantageous part of Monte Notre. The two divisions, Elsnitz and Morzin, at the same time advanced from the camp of Carcare to Malore, to obtain possession of the avenues of Mount St. Giacomo, and to prepare the attack of that position for the day following, while the brigade of General Ulm was stationed against the mountain of Sette Panni.

The position on la Torre di Cadibona, advantageously intrenched by the enemy, was attacked at three different points by the three brigades of Buffy, Sticker, and Lattermann, commanded by General Count Palffy, during the indisposition of F. M. Lieutenant Mitrousky, and, from the enemy's violent and well-directed cannonade, would have baffled the skill and bravery of our troops for some time, had not a battalion of Reiskey, which was ordered against the right wing of that position, led by excellent officers, succeeded in surrounding it, carrying at the point of the bayonet the outer works, which were lined with a numerous artillery. This unexampled bravery had the happy consequence of causing the other batteries to be carried by similar intrepidity, by which we gained a splendid victory. Four pieces of ordnance, several small field-pieces, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands—20 officers and nearly 300 men were made prisoners on the parapets, and only from the ground being particularly favourable to the enemy, they obtained some advantages in their flight, which, by circuitous routes, and in great confusion, they directed towards the highest precipice of Monte Ajuto, pursued

pursued by our troops with a perseverance which forms a principal feature of their character.

While some repose was granted to the troops, fatigued by an obstinate conflict, and while the remainder, who had not yet fought, were preparing for an attack on Monte Ajuto, it was observed, that the brigade of General Count St. Julien had already ascended Monte Notte, and was advancing against Monte Negro in full speed. The position on Monte Ajuto, from nature and art, had for the enemy all the advantages which I have already mentioned in those of la Torre di Cadibona.

Five battalions of grenadiers were ordered by General Lattermann to march round by the right wing, while Count Palffy, at the head of the brigade of Bussy, with the utmost skill and bravery attacked the enemy, who had advanced from their intrenchments, and drove them back with considerable loss to the highest precipice of Monte Ajuto, mentioned before; and in the same manner as our valiant grenadiers menaced the principal redoubt in the rear, to cut off the enemy's retreat, the brave regiment of Spleny, with a division of pioneers, succeeded in storming these works in front, and in forcing the enemy to seek safety at Vado and Savona, night only terminating the conflict.

At the same moment the troops under General St. Julien made themselves masters of Monte Negro, took one piece of cannon, several small field-pieces, and some ammunition, made prisoners 12 officers and 86 privates, pursuing the remainder along Madona di Savona to the citadel of Savona. Thus situated, we prepared for attacking Monte Giacomo on the 7th. The enemy made little resistance, and a small party of our troops took possession of it, while Field-marshal-lieutenant-general Elsnitz directed his principal views towards the heights of Vado. On the morning of the 7th we were masters of the different points which could lead to the conquest of the strong places before us, and a division of the brigade of Sticker was actually advancing against Vado, across the heights of Madona del Monte, when our spies brought the happy tidings that the enemy had precipitately quitted the fort St. Steffano and its highest point, having destroyed their ammunition, spiked their cannon, and conveyed their troops by sea towards Finale; so that, beside these advantageous positions, 17 pieces of cannon, some ships, and various military utensils fell into our hands.

The division of the enemy which had fled toward the citadel of Savona in confusion, left in our hands 350 prisoners—and the city of Savona, and the harbour of Vado, giving protection to our allies, will certainly crown our victory.

I am in hourly expectation of reports from the Generals in the Riviere di Levante, which will determine my further operations. Meanwhile the citadel of Savona is closely blockaded by our troops.

(Signed)

MELAS,

Head-quarters at Cadibona, April 8.

General of Cavalry.

*Extract of a Letter from Field-marshal-lieutenant Count Hohenzollern, to the Imperial Commissary, Count Cocastelli.*

*Head-quarters, Bochetta, April 9, Eight o'Clock in the Evening.*

THIS morning I gave orders to the two regiments Kray and Alvinzy, under General Rousseau, to attack the Bochetta, hitherto deemed invincible. Seven close batteries, lined with heavy artillery, were assailed one by one, and carried at the point of the bayonet, by the incredible bravery



bravery of our soldiers. The enemy, with a view of disconcerting this enterprise, had yesterday made a strong diversion against my right wing, and advanced even against St. Benedetto, but without success. Our troops are rapidly advancing against Genoa.—Col di Tenda, Mount Cenis, Vado, and Savona are in our hands; and these successes are a sure presage of still greater advantages.

Milan, April 11.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 10, 1800.

Admiralty Office, May 10.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean; dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, April 18.*

I HAVE the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the Guillaume Tell having attempted to escape from Malta on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majesty's ships Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but as I have not yet received Captain Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loss which has been sustained, I must take another opportunity of communicating them. I understand, however, that the enemy was completely dismasted before she struck, and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about 40 men each.

Admiralty Office, May 10.

LETTERS received this morning from Lord Keith, dated the 21st of April, mention several important advantages gained by the Austrians in the vicinity of Genoa, under the walls of which place the French have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks the fire of the English ships was employed with considerable effect.—The messenger reports that he saw an English ship towing a captured Dutch ship of the line (with a frigate or sloop) into Yarmouth Roads.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Leghorn Road, April 1.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to you, for the information of their Lordships, a list of merchant-vessels captured by the ships of the squadron under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

KEITH.

*List of Merchant-vessels captured by the Ships of the Squadron under the Command of Vice-admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c.*

The Spanish brig El Bulcano, from Corunna bound to the River of Plate, laden with sundries: captured December 23, 1799, by the Squadron under the orders of Rear-admiral Duckworth.

The brig Catharina, of Hamburgh, from Oporto, bound to Limerick, laden with wine and fruit: recaptured December 24, 1799, by the Netley schooner.

The

The English bark *Dutchess* of Gordon, from Newfoundland, bound to Oporto, laden with 7600 quintals of fish: recaptured December 25, 1799, by ditto.

The English vessel *Venus*, from London, bound to Oporto, laden with shot, lead, tin, staves, &c.: recaptured December 25, 1799, by ditto.

The English brig *Liberty*, in ballast: recaptured December 25, 1799, by ditto.

The Spanish brig *La Fletcher*, of 80 tons, 14 guns, and 44 men, from Saint Andero, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with wine, iron, paper, &c.: captured December 26, 1799, by the *Caroline*.

The English brig *Commerce*, laden with salt fish: recaptured December 27, 1799, by the *Netley* schooner.

A Swedish brig, laden with iron and deals, from Stockholm, bound to Viana: recaptured December 27, 1799, by ditto.

A Portuguese schooner, laden with salt: recaptured December 27, 1799, by ditto.

The Spanish brig *La Villa Descada*, from Vera Cruz, bound to Saint Andero, laden with sugar, hides, &c.: captured December 30, 1799, by the squadron under the orders of Rear-admiral Duckworth.

The Spanish ship (name unknown), from Cadiz, bound to Lima, with bale-goods, &c.: captured December 30, 1799, by the *Phoenix*.

The Genoese ship *America*, of 400 tons, from Alexandria, bound to Genoa, laden with sundry merchandise: captured January 10, by the *Theseus*.

The Genoese polacre ship *Divina Providenza*, from Marseilles, bound to Genoa, laden with corn and wine: captured January 12, by the *Santa Dorotea*.

The Spanish brig *Signora Montferat*, from Barcelona, bound to Genoa, laden with wine and bird-feed: captured January 13, by the *Pearl*.

A light settee: cut out of Ariache, and destroyed January 18, by the *Santa Dorotea*.

The ship *Signor della Providenza*, from Marseilles, bound to Genoa, laden with corn and wine: captured January 19, by the *Mutine*.

A vessel (name unknown), the crew having deserted her, laden with corn and a few bales of leather: captured January 19, by ditto.

The Ragusan polacre ship *L'Anonciat*, from Tunis, bound to Genoa, laden with corn: recaptured January 27, by the *Foudroyant* and *Queen Charlotte*.

The French brig *Le Dillon*, laden with oil: captured January 27, by the *Pearl*.

A French settee, in ballast: captured January 27, by ditto.

The French bombard *La Françoise*, from Adge, bound to Marseilles, laden with wheat: captured January 27, by the *Petterel*.

The French brig *Le Jean Joseph*, from Adge, bound to Marseilles, in ballast: captured January 27, by ditto.

The French brig *Le Joseph*, bound from Marseilles to Adge, in ballast: captured January 27, by ditto.

The Spanish brig *San Juan Baptista*, from Carthage, bound to Marseilles, laden with barilla: captured January 27, by ditto.

The Genoese polacre ship *Nostra Signora Divina Providenza*, from Genoa, bound to Marseilles, laden with corn and wine: captured January 29, by the *Santa Dorotea*.

The Genoese settee Nostra Signora de la Marchade, from Genoa, bound to Cette, laden with ditto: captured January 29, by ditto.

The Genoese settee Santissimo Annunciato, from Genoa, bound to Toulon, laden with ditto and dollars: captured January 29, by ditto.

A settee, from Nice, bound to Loreano: captured February 1, by the Minotaur.

A Genoese polacre ship: run ashore off Narbonne, and totally lost, February 9, by the Pearl.

A ship from Genoa, bound to Marceilles, laden with oil: captured February 9, by the Santa Dorotea.

A Neapolitan brig, from Palermo, bound to Leghorn, laden with locusts: recaptured February 10, by the Mermaid.

The Ragusan brig Nova Sorte, from Barcelona, bound to Leghorn, laden with wine: recaptured February 20, by the Mutine.

The Ragusan brig La Grazia, from Barcelona, bound to Leghorn, laden with wine: recaptured March 5, by ditto.

The Genoese polacre ship Il Volante, from Especia, bound to Leghorn, laden with iron, coffee, &c.: captured March 7, by ditto.

A Spanish polacre ship, from Barcelona, bound to Malaga, laden with brandy, wine, and merchandise: captured March 9, by the Phoenix.

KEITH.

*Admiralty Office, May 9.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Cockburne, of his Majesty's Ship La Minerve, to Lord Keith.*

My Lord,

*La Minerve, at Sea, the 2d March.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that his Majesty's ship under my command captured this morning Le Furet French brig privateer of 14 guns and 80 men, belonging to Nantes, out seventeen days; has only taken the Alert of North Yarmouth, which we have retaken.

I am, &c.

GEORGE COCKBURNE.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Austen, of his Majesty's Sloop Petterel, to Captain Oliver, of his Majesty's Ship Mermaid.*

Sir,

*Petterel, at Sea, March 22.*

I HAVE to inform that the vessels with which you saw me engaged yesterday afternoon, near Cape Couronne, were a ship, brig, and xebec, belonging to the French republic; two of which, the ship and xebec, I drove on shore, and after a running action of about one hour and half, during which we were not more than a cable's length from the shore, and frequently not half that distance, the third struck her colours. On taking possession, found her to be La Ligurienne French brig of war, mounting 14 six-pounders and two 36-pounder howitzers, all brass, commanded by Citizen Francis Auguste Pelabon, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and had on board at the commencement of the action 104 men. Though from the spirited conduct and alacrity of Lieutenant Packer, Mr. Thompson the master, and Mr. Hill the purser (who very handsomely volunteered his services on the main deck), joined to the gallantry and determined courage of the rest of the officers, seamen, and marines of his Majesty's sloop under my command, I was happily enabled to bring the contest to a favourable issue; yet I could not but feel the want, and regret the absence



absence of my first lieutenant Mr. Glover, the gunner, and 30 men, who were at the time away in prizes. I have a lively pleasure in adding, that this service has been performed without a man hurt on our part, and with no other damage to the ship than four of our carronades dismounted, and a few shots through the sails.

La Ligurienne is a very fine vessel of the kind, well equipped with stores of all sorts, in excellent repair, and not two years old; is built on a peculiar plan, being fastened throughout with screw-bolts, so as to be taken to pieces and set up again with ease, and is said to have been intended to follow Bonaparte to Egypt. I learn from the prisoners that the ship is called Le Cerf, mounting 14 six-pounders, and the nebuc, Le Joillet, mounting six six-pounders: that they had sailed in company with a convoy (two of which, as per margin \*, I captured in the forenoon) that morning from Cette for Marseilles. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to ascertain it,

And am, &c.

R. D. Oliver, Esq. Captain of  
his Majesty's Ship Mermaid.

F. W. AUSTEN.

*Return of the killed and wounded in an Action between his Britannic Majesty's Sloop Petterel, Francis William Austen, Esq. Commander, and the French National Brig La Ligurienne, commanded by Citizen Francis Auguste Pelabon, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.*

Petterel—None killed or wounded.

La Ligurienne—The Captain and 1 seaman killed; 1 garde marine and 1 seaman wounded.

Admiralty Office, May 9.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Wright to Vice-admiral Dickson.*

*His Majesty's hired armed Lugger Lady Ann,  
Yarmouth Road, May 6.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that in pursuance of orders I received from A. Dickson, Esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Veteran, I proceeded off Flushing, and explored that anchorage in the lugger under my command; and having done so, and seeing nothing in the road, on returning to join the squadron yesterday off Goree, I fell in with Les Huit Freres, French lugger privateer, mounting 14 long carriage guns (bore of which he hove overboard), when, after a close action of one hour and thirty-five minutes, she struck, close to the batteries along shore, West Chapel S.S.W. two miles. I attribute the long continuance of the action to the unsuitness of the guns of the lugger; however, during that period, I was very ably seconded by the professional skill of Mr. David Banks, master, and by the bravery of the crew of the Lady Ann.

It gave me great pleasure in making this capture, and particularly as

\* A French bark (name unknown), laden with wheat, about 350 tons: abandoned by the crew.

A French bombard (name unknown), laden with wheat, about 150 tons: left by the crew.

it was the means of liberating from captivity fifteen subjects of his Majesty, who had been captured by that vessel.

Upon taking possession of *Les Huit Freres*, I found her so much shattered, that I was obliged to see her into port, and to get rid of so many prisoners, as well as to repair our own damages.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. WRIGHT.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Wolley, of his Majesty's Ship Arethusa, to Evan Nepean, Esq. ; dated at Sea, 30th April.*

Sir,

I HAVE to acquaint you for their Lordships' information, that on the 1st of this month, having been driven from off the Bar of Oporto by bad weather, we fell in with and captured the French cutter privateer the General Bernadotte, of 14 guns and 57 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, but from Vigo.

I am, &c.

T. WOLLEY.

*Downing Street, May 10.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning from the Honourable William Wyndham, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

*Florence, April 29.*

The latest news arrived this morning from the vicinity of Genoa states, that Massena having been beat a second time at Voltri on the 18th instant, was obliged to take refuge, with the remains of his army, within the walls of Genoa; and that all the strong posts and forts without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of General Melas and Admiral Lord Keith.

From the **LONDON GAZETTE**, May 17, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, May 17.*

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Durham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. ; dated at Sea, the 30th April.*

I BEG you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 27th instant I captured the brig *Le Vainqueur* letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, mounting only four, from Bourdeaux bound to St. Domingo, with a mixed cargo of merchandise.

I have the further satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that yesterday at daylight I had the good fortune to fall in with the privateers named in the margin\*. As soon as they discovered me to be an English man of war, they dispersed in different directions; I gave chase to the Brave,

\* *Le Brave*, of 36 guns; *Le Guepe*, of 18 guns; *Le Hardi*, of 18 guns; and *Le Duide*, of 16 guns.

being the largest, and in crossing upon opposite tacks, I gave her a broadside, which I have reason to believe did her considerable damage in the hull; finding she very much outtailed us by the wind, which she still continued to keep, there being no chance of coming up with her, I bore up, and gave chase to one of those to leeward, which I captured: she proved to be *Le Hardi*, of 18 guns and 194 men; a very fine new ship, just off the stocks.

I have also sent in for adjudication, a very valuable ship, from *Batavia* bound to *Hamburgh*, with the Governor of *Batavia* on board.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 20, 1800.

*Downing Street, May 19.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial, royal, and allied armies, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

*Reidlingen, on the Danube, Tuesday,  
6th May.*

My Lord,

THE army marched from *Donaueschingen* the 2d instant, and arrived at *Engen* in the course of the afternoon, before the enemy had reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position of *Stockach*, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that day without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of *Zollhaus*), and those of Generals *Ginlay* and *Kienmayer*, which had received orders to retire from *Fribourg* and *Offenburg*, and join the main army.

On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the north-east part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the *Grisons* and the *Voralberg*, and brought the whole of it towards *Constance* and *Schaffhausen* in the course of the following night, leaving the eastern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force, united to that which had passed the *Rhine* at *Schaffhausen* on the 1st instant, attacked and carried the Austrian position at *Stockach*, occupied by Prince *Joseph* of *Lorraine*, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon, and stores; though fortunately a part of the magazines which had been formed at *Stockach* had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days.

The Prince having been obliged to fall back on *Pfullendorf* and *Moskirch*, the left flank of General *Kray's* army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the Archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, General *Kray* was attacked at *Engen* about two o'clock in the afternoon by the main French army, commanded by General *Moreau* in person. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at *Dijon*, and consisted of five entire divisions. A separate



rate force fell at the same time upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen.

The French attacked every where with the utmost impetuosity, bringing up fresh columns in succession, and sacrificing immense numbers of men on every part of the Austrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impression on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Austrians remained masters of the whole position which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps opposed to him, and taken several prisoners and three pieces of cannon.

His Royal Highness, to whose personal exertions this success was chiefly owing, has on this occasion merited and gained the esteem and admiration of the whole army.

At this moment the spirit and confidence of the army was such, that General Kray would in his turn have attacked the enemy, but for the loss of Stockach, which rendered his retreat absolutely necessary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at daybreak.

The army arrived at Leiptingen at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moskirch, where a junction was effected with Prince Joseph of Lorraine at nine in the evening.

The Archduke covered the march, in the course of which his Royal Highness was joined by General Ginlay with the corps from Fribourg, and by the first division of the Bavarian subsidiary army from Baylingen.

The whole of this march was made, and the junction with General Ginlay, Prince Joseph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yesterday the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilst General Kray had still between 30,000 and 40,000 men detached on different points, General Moreau attacked the Austrian position at Moskirch with his whole force; but owing to the steady bravery of the Austrian troops, and particularly to the decided superiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impression, and at sunset each army retired to its respective quarters. The loss was very considerable on both sides; but there is every reason to believe that the enemy has suffered much more considerably than the Austrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the prisoners made at the close of the day, is founded not only on the circumstances of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithstanding his very great superiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itself, which consisted in a succession of impetuous but unsuccessful attacks made by the French infantry under the fire of the Austrian artillery, and exposed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unless General Kray should be again attacked in the course of to-day, he will, probably, take a position this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your Lordship will probably have been much alarmed at the first reports

ports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers should not have holden out to their government the most flattering hopes of ultimate and complete success; but the steady valour of the Austrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the skill and unshaken courage and coolness of the generals, has, I trust, under the blessing of God, frustrated the great designs of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

My Lord,

Ulm, May 8.

ON the 6th instant the Austrians took a position behind the Danube without any material opposition from the enemy, whose loss in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at first supposed. On the same day the junction was effected with Lieutenant-general Kienmayer.

The second division of the Bavarians passed through this place yesterday, and marched about a league further, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with General Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the necessity that may exist for hastening their march.

The first division, consisting of 6000 men, had joined the main army in time to render very essential services, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiss regiment of Rovera, in his Majesty's service, under the command of Colonel de Watteville, has formed a part of the Archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly distinguished by its bravery and good conduct; I am sorry to add, that it has suffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or severely wounded.

It is impossible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrians' loss in killed and wounded.

Though the general officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoner, and one only (Major-general Karaizai) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side; but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The Archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his Royal Highness formed his junction with the Commander in Chief near Engen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Admiral

*Admiralty Office, May 20.*

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Endymion, to Evan Nepean, Esq. : dated at Spithead, the 17th instant.*

YOU will be pleased farther to inform their Lordships, that the Endymion has taken from the enemy

The Saint Joseph Spanish lugger privateer, of 4 long brass 6-pounders, swivels, small arms, and 38 men.

El Intripido Spanish lugger privateer, of 2 6-pounders, swivels, small arms, and 27 men.

La Paix French ship letter of marque, of 10 6-pounders, and 44 men, from Nantes, with a cargo, bound to the Isle of France: La Paix was built for a ship of war, and pierced for 20 9-pounders, is quite new, and sails fast.

After an arduous chase, Le Scipio ship privateer, 18 brass 6-pounders and 149 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, three days out from St. Andero, had taken nothing: this ship is quite new, very complete, and sails extremely fast.

When in company with the Champion and Mediterranean convoy, we fell in with a Portuguese Brazil ship, deeply laden, totally dismasted and abandoned: this ship, after considerable exertion, was put into a navigable state, and towed by the Champion into Gibraltar.

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From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 24, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, May 23.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Legge, of his Majesty's Ship Cambrian.*

My Lord,

*Cambrian, at Sea, May 5.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that his Majesty's ship under my command captured this morning, in company with the Filgard, Le Dragon, a French brig corvette, of 10 guns, pierced for 14, and 72 men, commanded by Monsieur Lachurie, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; she is two days from Rochefort, bound to Guadalupe with dispatches.

I remain, &c. &c. &c.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.*

ARTHUR K. LEGGE.

*&c. &c. &c.*

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From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 27, 1800.

*Downing Street, May 27.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial, royal, and allied armies, and from Lieutenant-colonel Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

*Head-quarters, Memmingen, May 10.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the army marched in the course of the night of the 6th to Langen Enslingen; the enemy sent only a detachment to observe the movement of the Austrians on the left



left of the Danube, and marched with the main body of his army in a direction which gave General Kray an apprehension for his communication with Lieutenant-general Prince Reufs in the Voralberg; to preserve which he hastened by a forced march, recrossing the Danube at Riedlingen, to Biberach, which place he reached in the afternoon of the 8th. The army took a position behind the Riss; the enemy, however, still had the advance, and already occupied Waldsee. On the 9th the Austrian advanced posts in front of the Riss were vigorously attacked, and driven in. General Kray, wishing to avoid engaging in a general affair, fell back at night to Ochsenhausen. Every report of the enemy stated that he was still marching by his right. This morning the army crossed the Iller in two columns at Illerdissen; and near this place the troops had scarcely reached their ground when the enemy began a fresh attack on the left; at the same time a report was received, that a strong column was on its march to Kempten. Every thing announced on the part of the enemy the intention of an attack. General Kray, therefore, had determined to proceed to Ulm, where he will be joined by the corps of General Starrai, consisting of ten battalions and a large proportion of cavalry, besides the second division of the Bavarians. The affair of this day, in which the Bavarians distinguished themselves much to the satisfaction of General Kray, terminated in one of advanced posts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

My Lord;

*Donauwerth, May 13.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship the enclosed extract from general orders, issued by the Commander in Chief of the Imperial army on the 11th instant, bearing the most honourable testimony to the conduct of the first division of the Bavarian troops in the service of his Majesty, commanded by Colonel Baron de Wreede, acting as brigadier-general.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the exertions that have been made on this occasion by their Serene Highnesses the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Wurtemberg, to put the subsidiary troops into a situation to take the field; to hasten their march towards the Austrian army; and in every respect to fulfil and make good the engagements they had severally contracted with his Majesty.

I am, &c. &c.

W. WICKHAM.

*Extract from the General Orders of the Imperial Royal Army in Germany.*

The Bavarian troops distinguished themselves so much by their bravery and their steadiness in the action of yesterday, that I feel myself bound to give this public assurance to their commander, Colonel Baron de Wreede, as well as to the officers, and the whole corps, not only that I am entirely satisfied with their conduct, but that I owe them my very best thanks, which I beg them to accept.

My Lord,

*Donauwerth, May 13.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that General Kray, having been attacked on the 11th instant on his march from Memmingen to Ulm, had repulsed the enemy, and driven him beyond Memmingen, where, in consequence of this success, he left a considerable corps under

General

General Merfelde, who is charged to keep open the communication with Prince Reufs in the Voralberg.

The main army retired to Ulm, where it has effected its junction with the second division of the Bavarian subsidiary army, and with General Sztarray.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

*Admiralty Office, May 27.*

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, 10th April.*

I AM happy to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that since I closed my letter of the 28th of March, five of the enemy's small privateers have been taken: the *Pensée*, of 4 guns and 65 men, and the *Sapajon*, of 6 guns and 48 men, by the *Sans Pareil*; the *Renard*, of 3 guns and 15 men, and the *Consolateur*, of 1 gun and 36 men, by the *Surinam*; and the *Perseverance*, of 16 guns and 87 men, by the *Unité*; the last of which threw her guns overboard during the chase.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, June 1, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, May 31.*

*Extract of Letters from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty; dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 3d and 9th of May.*

ON the 29th ult. General D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all sides of Genoa, and requested co-operation, and that we might settle the plan. At three A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of General D'Ott, by signal from St. Pierre d'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino, and St. Christino, by General Gottesheim, who pressed the enemy up to the walls near the shore, under cover of the fire of the *Phoenix*, *Mondovi*, *Entreprenante*, *Victoire* tender, launches and boats of the squadron. The affair continued until night, when the Austrians retired, being unable to dislodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, situated on a hill two miles from the sea. General D'Ott was most successful in seizing *Dui Fratelli*, by esca- lade, and blocking up *Diamonti*: on the side of St. Martino the French durst not follow the Austrians, in consequence of the well-directed fire of the squadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell among the ships. The French, however, on the same evening attacked and repossessed themselves of all their former posts. It is reported they lost many men, as far as 1500. On the 2d, the enemy made a desperate sortie on Lieutenant-general D'Ott's centre at Sestri. They kept advancing in column to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they lost 1200 men, of whom twenty officers and 280 privates are prisoners. On the 4th I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Esposito, and had sustained a considerable loss on the 2d at Louano. He says that he was much indebted to the fire of the *Phaeton*, &c. and to the good management

management of Captain Morris.—On the 7th, two mortar-boats and two gun-boats arrived from Naples. The same day I heard from General Melas, that the French had burnt their magazines at Alaffio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that Captain Morris had seized twenty corn-vessels and a depot of arms, and galled the enemy's rear through several miles of their retreat. Two of Massena's staff were taken in a small boat near Albanga, in attempting to escape from Genoa.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Minotaur, off Genoa, 10th May.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of enclosing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour last night, from his Excellency General Melas, which will convey to their Lordships the most satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Austrian arms, and the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoese territory. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

KEITH.

My Lord,

*Head-quarters, Oneglia, May 8.*

WE have been very successful yesterday. The right wing of the army, commanded by General Elsnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Muchio delle Pietre, and succeeded so well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory had declared in his favour. The General of Division Gravier, with a great number of officers, and 1500 non-commissioned officers and privates, were made prisoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have pursued him beyond Port Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon, of different sizes, have been taken from him along the coasts. Our loss has not been considerable; but I regret the loss of Major-general Brentano mortally wounded, and Major Casate killed. The corps of General Elsnitz is now at St. Bartholomeo; and General Gourroupp marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his vanguard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the patrols, who are in pursuit of the enemy, to make my final dispositions. In the mean while I request your Excellency to accept the respect with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

*Vice-admiral Lord Keith, K. B.*

MELAS.

*Downing Street, May 31.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from Thomas Jackson, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

My Lord,

*Turin, May 10.*

I HAVE the greatest satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the intelligence which has arrived here of the further operations of the Austrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important.—Two days ago advice was received of a successful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th, which important post was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorgio and Breglio, with the loss of four pieces of cannon. This affair made only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the rest of the army in all the intermediate



mediate positions down to the sea-shore; the result of these attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the positions of St. Esprit, and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice.—In the official relation of these affairs which has been published here, it is said that the British vessels, which pursued the enemy on the coast, contributed greatly to accelerate their flight. Yesterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the head-quarters at Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loss of 1500 prisoners, 40 officers, and the General of Division Gravire, and 15 pieces of cannon. The Austrian General Brentano is said to be mortally wounded. In consequence of this affair the whole principality of Oneglia was evacuated, and the French are represented as retreating in the greatest disorder towards St. Remo. In these official relations much praise is bestowed on the Piedmontese officers and troops, who have much distinguished themselves. The French have another position at Vintimille, on the Roia, but which it is not supposed they can maintain, and it is not doubted that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days. We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona; these places still hold out.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THOMAS JACKSON.

My Lord,

Turin, May 12.

IT is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform your Lordship of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa, and the county of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice, with its two castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of General Knefevich. General Kaim, the commander in chief here, has this moment sent intelligence to the government of this joyful event.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. JACKSON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 3, 1800.

Admiralty Office, June 3.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Minotaur, off Genoa, 7th of May.*

Sir,

YOU will be pleased to lay before their Lordships the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Dixon, of his Majesty's ship Lion, to Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. containing a narrative of the circumstances attending the capture of the Guillaume Tell, and a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship on that occasion.

The honourable testimony borne by Captain Dixon to the meritorious conduct of the officers engaged with him in the pursuit and capture of this ship, cannot fail to attract their Lordships' attention, and ensure the honour of their countenance and support.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

KEITH.

Sir,

Lion, at Sea, off Cape Passero, 31st March.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, Cape Passero bearing N. half E. distant seven leagues, the French

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French ship of war *Le Guillaume Tell*, of 86 guns and 1000 men, bearing the flag of Contre-admiral Decres, surrendered, after a most gallant and obstinate defence of three hours and a half, to his Majesty's ships *Foudroyant*, *Lion*, and *Penelope*.

To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you, that the signal rockets and cannonading from our batteries at Malta, the midnight preceding, with the favourable strong southerly gale, together with the darkness which succeeded the setting of the moon, convinced me the enemy's ships of war were attempting to effect an escape, and which was immediately ascertained by that judicious and truly valuable officer Captain Blackwood, of the *Penelope*, who had been stationed a few hours before between the *Lion* and *Valette*, for the purpose of observing closely the motions of the enemy: nearly at midnight an enemy's ship was descried by him, when the *Minorca* was sent to inform me of it, giving chase himself, apprizing me by signal that the strange ships seen were hauled to the wind on the starboard tack. I lost not one moment in making the signal for the squadron to cut or slip, and directed Captain Miller, of the *Minorca*, to run down to the *Foudroyant* and *Alexander* with the intelligence, and to repeat the signal.

Under a press of canvass I gave chase until five A. M. solely guided by the cannonading of the *Penelope*; and, as a direction to the squadron, a rocket and blue light were shown every half hour from the *Lion*. As the day broke, I found myself in gun-shot of the chase, and the *Penelope* within musket-shot, raking her, the effects of whose well-directed fire during the night had shot away the main and mizen top-masts, and main-yard; the enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head-sails, going with the wind on the quarter.

The *Lion* was run close alongside, the yard-arms of both ships being just clear, when a destructive broadside of three round shot in each gun was poured in, luffing up across the bow, when the enemy's jib-boom passed between the main and mizen shrouds; after a short interval I had the pleasure to see the boom carried away, and the ships disentangled, maintaining a position across the bow, firing to great advantage.

I was not the least solicitous either to board or be boarded, as the enemy appeared of immense bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of musketry, which, with the bow-chases, she could for a long time only use. I found it absolutely necessary, if possible, to keep from the broadside of this ship. After being engaged about fifty minutes, the *Foudroyant* was seen under a press of canvass, and soon passed, hailing the enemy to strike; which being declined, a very heavy fire from both ships, broadside to broadside, was most gallantly maintained, the *Lion* and *Penelope* frequently in situations to do great execution; in short, Sir, after the hottest action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ship, opposed to those of his Majesty, and being totally dismasted, the French admiral's flag and colours were struck.

I have not language to express the high sense of obligation I feel myself under to Captain Blackwood, for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line-of-battle ships to the enemy, for the gallantry and spirit so highly conspicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigate; to your discriminating judgment it is unnecessary to remark, of what real value and importance such an officer must ever be considered to his Majesty's service. The termination of the battle must be attributed to the spirit

fire of the Foudroyant, whose captain, Sir Edward Berry, has justly added another laurel to the many he has gained during the war.

Captain Blackwood speaks in very high terms of the active and gallant conduct of Captain Long, of the Vincejo, during the night; and I beg to mention the services of Captains Broughton and Miller.

The crippled condition of the Lion and Foudroyant made it necessary for me to direct Captain Blackwood to take possession of the enemy, take him in tow, and proceed to Syracuse.

I received the greatest possible assistance from Lieutenant Joseph Patey, senior officer of the Lion, and from Mr. Spence, the master, who, together with the other officers and ship's company, showed the most determined gallantry.

Captains Sir Edward Berry and Blackwood have reported to me the same gallant and animated behaviour in the officers and crews of their respective ships.

I am sorry to say, that the three ships have suffered much in killed and wounded, and that the loss of the enemy is prodigious, being upwards of 200.

I refer you to the enclosed reports for further particulars as to the state of his Majesty's ships, and have the honour to remain, Sir, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

P. S. The Guillaume Tell is of the largest dimensions, and carries 36-pounders on the lower gun deck, 24-pounders on the main deck, 12-pounders on the quarter deck, and 32-pound carronades on the poop.

*A Return of the Number killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships as under mentioned, in Action with the Guillaume Tell, a French Ship of eighty-four Guns, on the 30th of March.*

Foudroyant—8 killed, 61 wounded.

Lion—7 killed, 38 wounded.

Penelope—2 killed, 2 wounded.

*Officers killed or wounded.*

Foudroyant—Captain Sir Edward Berry, Knt. slightly wounded, but did not quit the deck. Lieutenant J. A. Blow wounded. Philip Bridge, boatswain, ditto. Edward West, midshipman, ditto. Granville Proby, midshipman, ditto. Thomas Cole, midshipman, ditto.

Lion—Mr. Hugh Roberts, midshipman, killed. Mr. Alexander Hood, midshipman, wounded.

Penelope—Mr. Damerel, master, killed. Mr. Silthorpe, midshipman, wounded.

(Signed)

MANLEY DIXON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 7, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, June 7.*

*Copy of an Enclosure from Vice-admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Sir,

*Tremendous, Cape of Good Hope, February 3.*

I BEG to inform you, that being off the Isle of France, in company with his Majesty's ship Adamant, on the 11th of December last, we

C 2

chased



chased a French frigate, which ran on shore on the west side of the river Tombeau, about three miles from Port Louis in that island; after firing several broadsides at her, she cut away her masts; at seven P. M. the boats were sent to destroy her, under the command of Lieutenant Gray of the Adamant, assisted by Lieutenant Walker of that ship, Lieutenant Symes of the Tremendous, and Lieutenant Owen of the marines of the Adamant, who very handsomely requested to go upon that service. At half past nine the boats returned, bringing with them the officers and some few of the men whom they found on board the frigate, which proved to be La Preneuse, of 44 guns and 300 men, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to which they had set fire in several places, and which shortly after blew up. The prompt and spirited manner in which this service was performed, under a very heavy fire from the batteries, reflects great honour on Lieutenant Gray and the officers and men under his command. During our cruise the Adamant captured the Benjamin, a French sloop, laden with coffee, from the Island of Bourbon, bound to the Isle of France, and the Bienfait, a French brig, laden with rice, for the same place; and the Tremendous captured the Neustra Senora del Carmen, a Spanish brig, laden with coffee, indigo, and bale-goods, from the Isle of France to Rio de la Plata; all of which I am happy to inform you are arrived. I have the honour to be, &c.

Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Vice-admiral  
of the White, &c.

J. OSBORN.

*Copy of an Enclosure from Captain Price, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Badger, at St. Margou.*

Sir, His Majesty's hired Cutter *Rose* (2d), at Sea, May 21.

IN pursuance of your order of yesterday's date, I proceeded with his Majesty's hired cutter *Rose* (2d) under my command, the *Dolphin* hired cutter, Lieutenant Jarrett commander, in company, for the purpose of examining the creeks and harbours of the enemy between Cape Barfleur and Cape La Hogue. At half past four this morning, observed a small cutter to windward; the *Dolphin* making the signal of an enemy, we immediately gave chase, and in an hour captured her, Cape Barfleur S. E. distant about three or four leagues: found her to be *Le Risque à Tout* French privateer, mounting two four-pounders with musketry, 16 men, Jacques Neel captain, out ten hours from Cherbourg, without making any capture.

I am, Sir, &c.

Charles Papps Price, Esq. St. Margou.

H. RICHARDSON (1st).

*Downing Street, June 7.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant-colonel Clinton by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Ulm, May 22.

SINCE the army crossed the Danube at this place, on the 12th instant, the enemy has not ventured to undertake any move of consequence: in the night of the 18th he passed the Danube in considerable force, at Erbach, and on the following day reconnoitred the position of the Austrians, on the heights above the town, which he found so formidable, that he recrossed the Danube in the course of the night, and resumed his position between

between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing. The result of the different affairs of advanced posts since the arrival of the army in its present position, has uniformly been to the advantage of the Austrians.

*Admiralty Office, June 10.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. : dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 16th of May.*

Sir,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships with the reduction of the important fortress of Savona this day, by famine, in consequence of the vigilance and activity of his Majesty's officers, and those of the King of Naples, whose boats have rowed guard during forty-one nights, with a perseverance highly creditable to them all, particularly Captain Downman, of the Santa Dorotea, Captain Settimo, of the Neapolitan brig Strombolo, and Lieutenant Jackson, acting captain of his Majesty's sloop Camelion, to whose care the blockade of Savona has been more especially committed. I have seen the terms proposed, accepted them, and authorized Captain Downman to sign the capitulation (in conjunction with Major-general Count Saint Julien) in my absence.

I understand the garrison consisted of about 800 men. A copy of the articles of capitulation, and a return of military stores, &c. shall be transmitted by the next opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

KEITH,

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 17, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, June 17.*

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew to Earl St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Impetueux, at Quiberon, 7th June.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of my arrival at this anchorage with the ships under my orders, on the 2d instant, and in my way down collected the Thames. On the 3d I was joined by the Amethyst, Amelia, and the Winchelsea troop ships. On the 4th the Thames, Cynthia, and small force, attacked the south-west end of Quiberon, silenced the forts, which were afterwards destroyed by a party of troops landed under Major Ramsay; several vessels were brought off and some scuttled: the only loss two killed and one wounded on board the Cynthia. On the 5th the Ramelies joined with the Diadem, Inconstant, and Viper cutter; and on the 6th, before day, we succeeded in an attempt upon the Morbihan, from whence were taken two brigs, two sloops, two gun-vessels, and about 100 prisoners; a corvette brig, L'Infolente of 18 guns, was burnt with several other small craft, the guns all destroyed, and the magazine blown up.

Three hundred of the Queen's regiment were employed upon this service; and the gun-launches and naval force were under the direction of Lieutenant John Pinfold of this ship, who boarded the corvette with much bravery, and performed the service with much judgment and

officer.

officer-like conduct: the loss was only one seaman killed in his boat, and some slight hurts.

A lieutenant of the Thames, and some few men in different ships, have been wounded since here; but I am happy to say all the coasting trade between the different ports has been most completely stopped, with the provisions and wine for the Brest fleet.

EDWARD PELLEW.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 21, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, June 21.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board his Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, off Ushant, the 12th instant.*

Sir,

I ENCLOSE for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters which I have this instant received from Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, giving an account of the boats of the ships under his orders, having cut out from St. Croix three armed and eight other vessels laden with provisions for the combined fleet in Brest.

The Unicorn being short of water, I have directed Captain Wilkinson to see the prizes into Plymouth, and to rejoin the squadron the instant he shall have completed his water and provisions.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

My Lord,

*Renown, off the Penmarks, 11th June.*

I BEG leave to inform you, that having observed a convoy of brigs and chaffe marées at anchor near a fort within the Penmarks, destined for the fleet at Brest, and being of opinion that they might be cut out, I directed two armed boats from this ship, commanded by Lieutenants Burke and Jane, together with Lieutenant Killogrivoff of the Russian navy, as well as from each ship of the detachment under my orders, to rendezvous on board the Fisguard, and to follow Captain Martin's directions for their further proceedings, whose letter to me is enclosed: and I am happy to say that the service was performed with much gallantry and success on the part of the officers and men of the ships employed. Although some loss on our part has been sustained, I trust the measure will meet your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.*

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Sir,

*Fisguard, off the Penmarks, June 11.*

IN pursuance of the directions you gave me yesterday evening, two boats from each ship named in the margin\*, assembled on board the Fisguard, in order to attack the convoy lying at St. Croix; and at eleven o'clock, being as near the shore as the darkness of the night would permit (and the mode of attack previously determined), they proceeded under the command of the following officers: Lieutenant Burke, Re-

\* Renown, Fisguard, Defence, and Unicorn.



known; Lieutenant Dean and Lieutenant Gerrard, Fisguard; Lieutenant Stamp, Defence; and Lieutenant Price, Unicorn; but the wind being fresh from the south-east, prevented their reaching the above anchorage till after daylight, when, in opposition to a heavy battery, three armed vessels, and a constant fire of musketry from the shore, they took the three armed vessels, and eight others, laden with supplies for the fleet in Brest; the rest, amounting to twenty sail, run upon the rocks, where many of them will certainly be lost.

I have the pleasure to assure you, that the officers and men employed on this service showed a degree of zeal and intrepidity that can only be equalled by the cool, steady conduct which I had the satisfaction to observe in them when passing through a very intricate navigation, under a constant discharge of cannon from the shore.

Lieutenants Burke and Dean speak highly in favour of Mr. Jane, acting lieutenant of the Renown, Mr. Fleming, mate of the Fisguard, and Lieutenant Killogrivoff of the Russian service (a volunteer); and I am glad they have had this opportunity of recommending themselves to your notice.

The enemy have lost several officers and men; and I am sorry to annex the names of several wounded in our boats.

I have enclosed a list of vessels captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Rear-admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. F. B. MARTIN.

*A List of Vessels taken by the Boats of a Detachment of his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 11th June.*

La Nochette gun-boat, of 2 24-pounders.

Two armed chasse marées, of 6 and 10 guns each.

Two brigs, two sloops, and four chasse marées, laden with wine, brandy, flour, and pease, provisions for the fleet at Brest.

(Signed) J. WARREN.

*Renown, June 11.*

*A Return of Men wounded in the Boats belonging to a Detachment of his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. in attacking and capturing a Convoy belonging to the Enemy, at the Penmarks, on the Coast of France, 10th June.*

Renown—Robert Bulger, admiral's boatswain, wounded.

Fisguard—Thomas Hall, quarter-master, wounded; William Jones, marine, wounded; Robert Richardson, seaman, dangerously wounded.

J. WARREN.

*Admiralty Office, June 21.*

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated the 20th instant.*

THE Constance brig anchored here this morning from the westward with the Deux Amis, a small French cutter privateer, mentioned in the enclosed letter from Lieutenant Wright her commander,

His

*His Majesty's hired armed Brig Constance,  
Spithead, June 20.*

Sir,  
I BEG leave to acquaint you, that at seven P. M. the 19th instant, Saint Alban's Head bearing north by east four or five leagues, I fell in with and captured a small French cutter privateer, of eight men, armed with musketry, called the *Les Deux Amis*, belonging to Cherbourg, out two days, and had captured a sloop called the *Friends of Guernsey*, laden with stone.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

*Admiral Milbanke, &c. &c.*

MAYSON WRIGHT.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 24, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, June 24.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's Sloop the Spitfire, to Sir T. Pasley.*

Sir, *Spitfire, Plymouth Sound, June 20.*

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that this sloop captured yesterday, ten leagues S. S. E. from Scilly, the French brig privateer *L'Heureux Courier*, of Granville, carrying 14 six-pounders, and 54 men. She was on her return from her first cruise to the westward, and had made three captures, which reduced her complement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

*Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 28, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, June 28.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, May 21:*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you, for the information of their Lordships, that, by private intelligence from Genoa, I understood the French had resolved on boarding our flotilla in any future attempt to bombard the town; and yesterday, about twelve o'clock, a very large galley, a cutter, three armed settees, and several gun-boats, appeared in array off the Mole-head, and in the course of the afternoon exchanged distant shot with some of the ships as they passed them. At sunset they took a position under the guns of the moles and the city bastions, which were covered with men, manifesting a determined resistance; I nevertheless arranged every thing for a fourth bombardment, as formerly, under the direction of Captain Philip Beaver, of the *Aurora*, who left the *Minotaur* at nine P. M. attended by the gun and mortar vessels, and the armed boats of the ships. About one o'clock, being arrived at a proper distance for commencing his fire, a brisk cannonade was opened upon the town, which was returned from various points: and Captain Beaver having discovered, by the flashes of some guns, that they were directed from something nearly level with the water, judiciously concluded that they proceeded from some of the enemy's armed vessels; calling a detach-

men

ment of the ships' boats to his assistance, he made directly to the spot, and in a most gallant and spirited manner, under a smart fire of musketry from the moles and enemy's armed vessels, attacked, boarded, carried, and brought off their largest galley, *La Prima*, of 50 oars and 237 men, armed, besides muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. with two brass guns of 36 pounds, having about thirty brass swivels in her hold, and commanded by Captain Patrizio Galleano. The bombardment suffered no material interruption, but was continued till daylight this morning, when the *Prima* was safely brought off; her extreme length is 159 feet, and her breadth 23 feet 6 inches. On our part four seamen only have been wounded; one belonging to this ship, in the boat with Captain Beaver; one belonging to the *Pallas*; and the other two to the *Haerlem*. The enemy's loss is not exactly known; but one man was found dead on board, and 15 wounded. The satisfaction which I derive from considering the zeal, activity, and gallantry with which this service has been performed, is greatly augmented by the flattering testimony borne by Captain Beaver to the good conduct of the officers and seamen who acted with him on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

KEITH.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Oliver, of his Majesty's Ship the Mermaid, to Lord Keith.*

My Lord,

*Mermaid, Mahon, April 10.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has taken and destroyed nine vessels laden, mostly for Genoa, with wine and corn, between the 2d and 6th instant. Six of them were cut out by two of our boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Corbett; they were moored to a fort within the small islands near Cape Croisette. I had seen them collecting all day; and soon after sunset I went in with the ship under the battery, within the range of grape-shot, and anchored with a spring on the cable, and after cannonading the fort more than an hour, I saw the six vessels, which Mr. Corbett had most ably got under weigh, coming out, when I followed them with the ship. I am happy to say that we have had no person hurt on this service; and a shot through our cut-water, which is of little consequence, is the only damage we have received.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

R. D. OLIVER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 1, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, July 1.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Sir,

*Ville de Paris, off Ushant, June 26.*

I DESIRE you will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed report from Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of a well-concerted enterprise to destroy that part of the enemy's convoy that had escaped from St. Croix to Quimper, which only failed of its well-meditated success by the ships retiring up the river; and I cannot too much praise the conduct of it.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

My



My Lord,

*Renown, at Sea, June 24.*

I TAKE the liberty of informing your Lordship, that having observed a small squadron of the enemy's vessels at the mouth of Quimper river, I anchored on the 22d, at night, off the Glenans, and directed a detachment of marines, together with three boats manned and armed from the different ships \* under my orders, to rendezvous on board the *Fisgard*, to follow the commands of Captain Martin, and to endeavour to take or destroy the above vessels: and I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed letter from Captain Martin for the transactions on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, &c.*

JOHN WARREN.

Sir,

*Fisgard, at Sea, June 23.*

I BEG to inform you that the boats of the squadron and marines employed under my direction, in attacking the vessels of war and convoy of the enemy in Quimper river, arrived off its entrance at daylight this morning; and, in order to protect the boats in the execution of this service, the marines were landed in two divisions, the one on the right bank of the river, under Lieutenant Burke, of the *Renown*, and the other on the left, under Lieutenant Gerrard of this ship.

Lieutenant Yarker commanded the boats, and was going with great expedition and good order to the attack, but finding the enemy had removed to an inaccessible distance up the river, he immediately landed, stormed, and blew up a battery with several 24-pounders.

The other detachment also took and blew up two strong works.

It gives me great pleasure to say this affair terminated without any loss on our part; and the preparation made by the enemy in consequence of my reconnoitring their position yesterday morning, gives the most satisfactory testimony in favour of the spirit and conduct of the officers and men, who, in less than half an hour, gained complete possession of both sides of the river to a considerable extent; and if the vessels specified in the margin † had not moved upwards, they would certainly have fallen into our hands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

P. S. The three forts had seven 24-pounders, which, with their magazines, were blown up.

*Admiralty Office, July 1.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Curzon, of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Earl St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Indefatigable, at Sea, 12th June.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that I this day captured *Le Vengeur*, a French brig privateer carrying six long four-pounders and 10 18-pound carronades, with 100 men: two days from Bourdeaux, intending to cruise on the coast of Brazil. She sailed in company with three letters of marque, a ship, a brig, and a schooner, bound to Guadaloupe, and captured yesterday the *Snake* lugger privateer of Jersey.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.*

H. CURZON.

\* *Renown, Defence, Fisgard.*

† Frigate of 28 guns, brig of 12 guns, lugger of 16 guns, cutter of 10 guns, and several sail of merchant-vessels.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 8, 1800.

Admiralty Office, July 8.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Captain of his Majesty's Ship *Melpomene*, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

*Goree, the 23d of April.*

YOU will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having been informed that three French frigates were at anchor under the forts of Goree, this intelligence, with the force and situation of these frigates, induced me to take his Majesty's ship *Ruby*, then watering at Port Praya, under my command, and with this additional force I proceeded immediately in quest of them. In the afternoon of the 4th instant I reconnoitred the roadstead of Goree, but not finding the frigates there, and conceiving our appearance sufficient to alarm the garrison, I dispatched Lieutenant Tidy with a verbal message summoning the island to surrender (the enclosed letters having passed between me and the governor): at midnight Lieutenant Tidy made me the signal agreed on, that my terms were complied with; the marines of the Squadron were instantly landed under the command of Captain Mac Cleverty, and the garrison in our possession before day. Their Lordships will be well aware of the strength and consequence of this acquisition, which, I am happy to state, has been obtained so easily; Mr. Davis, of the *Magnanime*, being the only person wounded before our flag of truce was observed from the forts. On the 13th instant I dispatched Mr. Palmer with two boats and 30 men to Jool (a factory dependant on Goree); he returned on the 22d, having executed his orders most perfectly to my satisfaction, and bringing with him from thence a French brigantine and sloop loaded with rice.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

*Goree, 1st Germinal, 8th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

*Liberty.*

*Equality.*

*The Commander of Goree to the Commander of the English Squadron off the Island.*

Sir,

I HAVE received the verbal summons which you have sent to me by two officers of your Squadron. Anxious to defend the place which has been intrusted to me, I am likewise so to spare bloodshed. I expect, therefore, to receive from you to-morrow morning the conditions for the surrender of the place, to which I shall agree if they are admissible.

The Commander of Goree,

GUILLEMIN.

Sir,

*Melpomene, off the Island of Goree, April 4.*

I HAVE received your answer to my verbal message to surrender the island of Goree, and have to inform you, that the only conditions I can accept of are, to be put in possession of the forts and island of Goree before twelve o'clock to-morrow noon. I allow to you, Sir, and your garrison, to march out with all the honours of war; and these conditions only will be accepted.

D 2

I have

I have authorized the bearer, Lieutenant Tidy, to fulfil my intentions; and have the honour to remain, &c.

To his Excellency the Governor of Gorée.

C. HAMILTON.

N. B. All private property will be respected.

*Copy of another Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton.*

Sir,

*Spithead, the 4th instant.*

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 17th ult. after a chase of fifty-seven hours, I captured L'Auguste French letter of marque, of 10 guns and 50 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain James Newman, of his Majesty's Ship Loire, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Sir,

*Lisbon, June 16.*

I BEG you will inform their Lordships, that on the 15th ult. at daylight, I discovered a strange sail in the convoy, which I had the satisfaction to capture after a chase of five hours. She proved to be La Françoise French Schooner privateer, of 12 guns and 42 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. N. NEWMAN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 12, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, July 12.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Inman, of his Majesty's Ship Andromeda, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Sir,

*Off Dunkirk, July 8.*

I BEG you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that, agreeable to their orders to me of the 17th of June, to take under my command the fire-vessels and others named in the margin \*, and endeavour to take and destroy the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk Roads, we joined at the appointed rendezvous the 27th following; but, from contrary winds, and the tide not answering, could not make the attempt before last night, when I fear the enemy had been apprized of my intention, as we were much annoyed by gun-vessels and others lying advanced some distance, which afforded the frigates an opportunity to cut their cables, and avoid our fire-ships. I had directed Captain Campbell, of the Dart, to get in, if he could, to the easternmost, and lay her on board, at the time I hoped the first fire-ship would have been entangled with the westernmost. The handsome and intrepid manner of his completely carrying her in less than a quarter of an hour, and bringing her out, must convince their Lordships of his unparalleled bravery, and the very gallant conduct of his officers and ship's company, as the enemy's frigate was so much superior in force; and had it not been so instantly done, the ship could not have

\* Wasp, Capt. Edwards; Falcon, Capt. Butt; Dart, Capt. Campbell; Comet, Capt. Leef; Rosario, Capt. Carthew; Selby, Capt. Williams; Boxer, Lieut. Gilbert; Teafer, Lieut. Robins; Biter, Lieut. Norman; Stag cutter, Lieut. Humphrye; Nile lugger, Lieut. Whitehead; Ann cutter, Lieut. Young; Kent, Lieut. Cobban; and Vigilant lugger, Lieut. Dean.



been got over the banks, as the water had begun to fall. By Captain Campbell's report to me, great praise is due to Lieutenant M'Dermott, who, I am sorry to say, is badly wounded. I enclose Captain Campbell's letter to me, giving an account of this transaction; and have the pleasure to observe, that one spirit seemed to actuate the whole; but am sorry that, notwithstanding the steady conduct of Captains Edwards, Butt, Leef, and Carthew, of the several fire-vessels, in remaining on board till completely in flames, the three enemy's ships, from cutting their cables, escaped before the wind, and ran out of Dunkirk Roads some little distance down the Inner Channel, within the Braak Sand; one of them got on shore for a short time, but at daylight we had the mortification to observe her working back on the ebb tide, and, with the other two, regained their anchorage, though not without considerable damage, having received the fire of the Dart, Biter, and Boxer gun-brigs, within pistol-shot, before they cut. I kept the Selby in the rear to act, had any remained long enough on shore, to have destroyed them by firing carcasses, and have now to regret I reserved her for that purpose, as I am confident, had Captain Williams been directed to lay one of the enemy's ships on board, he would have been successful in bringing her out. I put Mr. Scott, first lieutenant of the Andromeda, in the command of the boats in a gig, and Mr. Cochran, third lieutenant, in another boat; and as I had all the cutters to attend on the fire-vessels except the Kent, directed their lieutenants in gigs to put themselves under his command, and by which means not any lives were lost; the Kent, Lieutenant Cooban, I directed to attack the gun-vessels, who trimmed them pretty handsomely, and prevented any boats from annoying ours that were employed to take out the crews of the fire-ships. I feel particularly indebted to Captains Mainwaring, Baker, and Seater, as also to Lieutenant King, second lieutenant, who was left in command of the Andromeda, for their perseverance in getting over the banks, to render us every assistance by boats, and to be in readiness to meet the enemy, had they ventured over the Braak Sand; which position they maintained for that purpose in spite of fresh gales, and direct opposition to the established pilots, who gave up the charge of each ship on their hands while in this situation; and before, when I first made the proposition, positively refused taking charge of any vessels of the lightest draught of water intended for this service; but with the assistance of Mr. Moor, master (who I put on board the Dart to lead in), and Mr. Wheatland, mate of the Anni hired cutter, who very handsomely volunteered their services to take any of the ships in, on my suggesting it to them, and some men which I got out of smugglers, I was enabled to put one on board each of the gun-vessels and fire-brigs: I feel an inward satisfaction at bringing the whole of the Squadron through the roads without the least difficulty. I cannot omit mentioning that Mr. Butcher, master of the Nile, and Mr. Dean, master of the Vigilant (luggers), at my request, would have laid as a leading mark at Gravelines Hook; the former performed this service, and I embarked with 30 volunteers from the Andromeda in the latter; and through the whole of this service I feel particularly indebted to the commanders of the several vessels and cutters for their very steady conduct. I enclose a list of killed and wounded, and am sorry to say, Captain Leef, of the Comet, is among the latter, having been blown up. I have also to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that, from the mangled

mangled and unhzppy state of many of the prisoners, I was induced to send a flag of trace with them into Dunkirk.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. INMAN.

Sir,

*Dart, off Dunkirk, July 8.*

AGREEABLE to the directions you honoured me with, to board the easternmost of the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk Roads, should it be practicable, I have complete satisfaction in acquainting you, that about one A. M. I succeeded in carrying *La Desirée* national frigate, mounting 40 guns, long 24-pounders on the main deck; with a complement of 330 men, some of whom were on shore. From your being so nearly situated to me during the attack, I have only to anticipate your approbation of the *Dart's* conduct; but, as individual merit could not be distinguished but by those present, I trust I may be permitted to speak, in terms the most gratifying of Lieutenant M'Dermeit, who gallantly led the boarders on this occasion, and who, I fear, will lose his arm by a severe wound he received; indeed I cannot say enough in praise of his gallantry in this unequal contest, having every reason to believe the enemy were fully apprized of your intentions from the resistance they made, and the preparations that were found on board. Lieutenant M'Dermeit, with much presence of mind, on being wounded, called to me he had possession of the ship, but feared they would rally, and requested an officer might be sent to take charge. Lieutenant Pierce gallantly anticipated my wishes by jumping on board, completely repulsed the enemy, who were rallying at the after-hatchway, instantly cut her cables, got her under sail, and over banks, which could not have been effected half an hour later. I also beg to state Mr. Ingledon the master's conduct, as highly meritorious, in placing the *Dart* so completely on board the *Desirée*, and who nearly lost his life supporting the boarders, by falling between the ships; indeed all the officers whom I had the honour to command, behaved in a manner that will ever merit my warmest acknowledgments; and when I think of the support given me by my brave crew, I feel confident I shall never forget their loyalty and merit. Enclosed I send you a list of killed and wounded, and am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

To Captain Inman.

P. CAMPBELL.

*A List of the French Squadron in Dunkirk Roads, on the Evening of the 7th of July.*

*La Pour suivante*, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main deck, wears a broad pendant, commodore's name Castagnie, chief of division.—*La Desirée*, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main deck, commanded by Citizen Deplancy; taken by his Majesty's sloop *Dart*.—*L'Incorruptible*, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main deck.—*La Carmagnole*, of 50 guns, 18-pounders on the main deck.

*A Return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships in the Action of the French Squadron in Dunkirk Roads:*

*Dart*—1 killed, 11 wounded. *Comet*—2 wounded. *Biter* (gun-velfel), 2 wounded. *Ann* (hired cutter), 1 wounded. *Kent* (hired cutter), 1 wounded.

Names

*Names of the Officers wounded.*

Comet—Captain Thomas Lee, slightly. Dart—Lieutenant James M'Dermeit, badly; Mr. James Hall, master's mate, badly. Biter (gun-vessel), Lieutenant Norman, commander, slightly.

*Copy of an Enclosure from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

My Lord,

*Mermaid, off Cape Croisette, June 4.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured on the 1st instant, twelve leagues to the southward of the Hieres, the French brig *La Cruelle* of six guns (four of which were thrown overboard in the chase) and 43 men, commanded by Francis Xavier Jeard, Enseigne de Vaisseau, with a cargo of all sorts of provisions: she had been only eight hours from Toulon, sailed with sealed orders, but from what I can learn I have but little doubt but she was destined to Malta. *La Cruelle* has been a bomb-vessel, but left her mortar at Toulon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Vice-admiral Lord-Keith, K. B.

DUDLEY OLIVER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 22, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, July 22.*

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Queen, in Port Royal Harbour, the 18th of May.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you copies of two letters, one from Captain Baker, of his Majesty's sloop *Calypso*, and the other from Captain Loring, of the *Lark*, which, in justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and boats' crews therein mentioned, I am to request you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. PARKER.

Sir,

*Calypso, Port Royal, April 21.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 12th instant, at night, Cape Tiberoon bearing S. by E. distance four or five leagues, I dispatched Mr. William Buckley, master of his Majesty's sloop under my command, in a six-oared cutter, with 10 men, properly armed and provided, and a swivel in her bow, to cruise for two days under the Cape, with a view to intercept some of the small craft which navigate in general within a mile of the shore.

In pursuance of this intention, on the 13th, at eleven P. M. they perceived a schooner becalmed under the land, and pulled immediately towards her; as the boat approached within hail she was desired to keep off, and upon their not complying, a discharge of musketry commenced upon them, under which they boarded, and after a short, but very smart conflict upon the schooner's deck, the gallantry of the attempt was rewarded by gaining complete possession of her: she proved to be *La Diligence*



gence French armed schooner, of about 70 tons, mounting six carriage guns, 30 stand of arms, and laden with coffee, having on board when she was captured 39 men.

Of the boat's crew, one man only was wounded, and seven dangerously on the side of the enemy.

The great disparity of numbers and force in this little enterprise, places the very spirited conduct of Mr. Buckley in so strong a light, that it has left me nothing to say, but to express my hope, Sir, that it will recommend him to your notice. I feel much pleasure in adding, that by his report he was most gallantly seconded by the few brave men under his orders.

I have, &c.

J. BAKER.

*His Majesty's Sloop Lark, off St. Jago de Cuba, March 20.*

ON the 14th instant, observing a privateer in shore, I sent the boats, under the command of Lieutenant Lane, to bring her out. The enemy had taken an advantageous position of two heights forming the entrance of the bay, where the schooner was lying, and notwithstanding the gallant attack of Lieutenant Lane and his people the boats were repulsed, and returned, he himself being shot through the heart. The service in him has lost a brave and good officer.

Mr. Pasley, the junior lieutenant, was landed with a party of men in a bay, at ten miles distance, to march round and attack the enemy in the rear, whilst I went myself in the boats to repeat the attack in their front. On my arrival Mr. Pasley had executed his orders with such expedition and judgment, that he left me no other employment than that of being a satisfied spectator to the steady and good conduct of himself and his people. The vessel mounts two carriage guns, a great quantity of small arms, and is one of those which has so long infested the coast of Jamaica. I have destroyed her, that she may not again fall into the hands of the enemy.

I have, &c.

J. W. LORING.

*A List of Vessels taken and destroyed between March the 9th and 20th.*

March 9, Destroyed a French schooner, in ballast.—14, Destroyed a canoe, loaded with timber.—15, Took and destroyed a French privateer.—19, Recaptured the sloop Lively.—15, Destroyed a Spanish sloop in ballast.—20, Took a French schooner, loaded with salt.

*Admiralty Office, July 22.*

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated May 20.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of armed and other vessels that have been captured, sunk, or destroyed by his Majesty's ships and vessels under my command, since the last return by the Greyhound.

I am, &c.

H. PARKER.

*An Account of armed and merchant Vessels captured, detained, or destroyed  
since the 28th of February.*

American ship Linnenchold, of 12 guns and 36 men, from Acquin to Baltimore, laden with coffee: detained by the Surprise.

American ship Penelope, of 10 guns and 35 men, from Curaçoa to Baltimore, laden with coffee, &c.: detained by ditto.

American schooner Resolution, of 4 guns and 18 men, from Curaçoa to New York, laden with specie, indigo, coffee, hides, &c.: detained by ditto.

French brig Voltigeur, of 4 guns and 24 men, laden with coffee: taken by the Lark.

Spanish schooner privateer La Louise, of 8 guns and 55 men, completely fitted for a three months' cruise: taken by the Stork.

English ship Bellona, of 10 guns and 600 tons, from London, bound to St. Lucie: recaptured by the Merlin.

French schooner La Diligente, of 6 guns, 36 stand of arms, and 39 men, laden with coffee: taken by the six-oared cutter of the Calypso, with the master and 10 men, after a short but very smart conflict, in which only 1 man was wounded in the cutter, and 7 dangerously on the side of the enemy.

Spanish ship letter of marque, mounting 16 guns, pierced for 20 guns: taken by the Trent.

Spanish packet Curboo, from Corunna, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods and twine: taken by the Alarm.

Danish schooner: detained by the Rattler.

American schooner Favourite, of Portland, last from Gonaives, bound to Philadelphia, laden with coffee, cotton, and fustic: detained by ditto.

Spanish vessel Diana, laden with logwood: taken by the Diligence.

Spanish sloop Ovier, laden with dry goods: detained by ditto.

French schooner Eagle, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

Dutch brig Minerva, laden with mahogany: cut out of the river Higues by the boats of ditto.

Spanish schooner Confualidad, laden with mules from Porto Cavallo: taken by the Diligence.

Spanish brig Del Carpenter, laden with mahogany: taken by the boats of ditto.

French schooner La Rosario, from Jeremie, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

Danish sloop Aurora, from St. Croix, bound to Aux Cayes: detained by ditto.

Danish ship (name unknown), laden with mahogany: cut out of the river Triest by the boats of ditto.

Danish brig (name unknown), laden with mahogany: cut out of the river Triest by the boats of ditto.

American brig Resolution, laden with coffee, hides, and cocoa: detained by the Diligence and Volage.

A schooner (name unknown): taken by the Abergavenny's tender.

Danish schooner Stag, from Jeremie, bound to St. Thomas: detained by the Calypso.

A French schooner, laden with provisions: taken by ditto.

Danish ship, from St. Domingo, bound to Altona, belonging to St. Thomas: detained by the Surprise.

Spanish vessel Union, from Laguira, bound for Cadiz, laden with cocoa and indigo: taken by ditto.

Danish schooner, from Porto Rico, bound to St. Thomas, laden with coffee: detained by ditto.

French schooner (name unknown): destroyed by ditto.

American brig Jane Maria, from Curaçoa, bound to New York, laden with specie, indigo, cocoa, and tobacco: detained by ditto.

Danish schooner Foresight, from Acquin, bound to St. Thomas, laden with coffee: detained by the Surprise and Diligence.

Danish sloop Ark, of 2 guns, from St. Thomas, bound to Jamaica, in ballast: detained by the Galgo.

Spanish schooner, laden with mahogany: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner Santa Catalina, laden with dry goods and provisions: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner Del Carmen, from Porto Rico, bound to Jamaica: detained by ditto.

Spanish vessel Bona Ventura: taken by ditto.

Spanish vessel Dolorosa: taken by ditto.

Spanish vessel Nostra Senora del Carmen: taken by ditto.

Spanish vessel Nostra Senora del Carmen, from Cuba, bound for Nuranger, laden with fustic and brazil: taken by the Quebec.

Spanish felucca Nostra Senora de la Avita, from Porto Cavello, bound to Cadiz, laden with cocoa: recaptured by the Volage.

Spanish schooner Nostra Senora de Alta Gracia, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

American brig Harmony, from Laguira, bound to Charlestown, laden with coffee, sugar, &c.: detained by ditto.

Swedish brig Betsey, laden with coffee and sugar: detained by the Volage and Echo.

Spanish schooner Santa Madelina, trading to St. Domingo, detained by the Volage and Calypso.

Spanish schooner St. Josef, from Truxillo, bound for Kingston, laden with gums and indigo: detained by the Swallow.

Spanish schooner Nostra Senora de Arangaze, laden with indigo and specie: taken by ditto.

American schooner Fame, belonging to Charlestown, laden with flour, soap, candles, and claret: recaptured by the Bonetta.

American schooner Maria, from the Bay of Honduras, belonging to Kingston: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner Dorothea, from Kingston, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, laden with salt, hams, candles, and spirits: detained by the Merlin.

Spanish schooner St. Raphael, laden with hides: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner, from St. Martha, bound to Jacquemel, laden with cocoa and leather: taken by the Echo.

French schooner, laden with provisions and dry goods: taken by ditto.

Spanish brig, laden with cochineal, indigo, and sugar: taken by the Amphion.

Spanish brig Conception, laden with sugar: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner, from Maracaibo, bound to Curaçoa, laden with fustic: taken by the La Legere.

Dutch



Dutch schooner, from Acquin, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee taken by ditto.

Spanish felucca, laden with cocoa: taken by ditto.

Spanish brig, laden with Tortola sugar, logwood, cotton, cochineal, &c.: taken by the Amphion and Acasta.

American brig Fanny, laden with coffee and sugar: detained by the Retribution.

American schooner Fame, laden with dry goods and wine: detained by ditto.

American schooner Relief, laden with sugar and coffee: detained by ditto.

American schooner Union, laden with logwood, sugar, and cotton: detained by ditto.

American sloop Sukey, laden with coffee, logwood, and fustic: detained by ditto.

American schooner Trimmer, laden with wine, crockery-ware, &c.: detained by ditto.

Danish schooner Charlotte: detained by the Carnatic and Retribution.

Spanish schooner San Pablos del Mundo, laden with jerk beef: taken by the Acasta, Queen, Brunswick, and Aquilon.

Spanish schooner General Maffaredo, from Havannah to Campeachy, laden with dry goods: taken by the Acasta and Queen.

Spanish brig, laden with mules and fustic: taken by the Sparrow cutter.

Danish brig Diana, from St. Domingo to St. Thomas, laden with mahogany: taken by the Lowestoffe.

American schooner Eliza, from Gonaives, bound to Cape François, laden with coffee: taken by the Aimable.

Spanish schooner Del Rosario, from Lagaira, bound to Cadiz, laden with cocoa: taken by ditto.

Danish schooner, from St. Domingo, bound to St. Thomas, laden with mahogany: detained by ditto.

American schooner John, from Curaçoa, bound to New York, laden with coffee, hides, &c.: detained by ditto.

American sloop Crocodile, from Curaçoa, bound to New York, laden with indigo and coffee: detained by ditto.

Danish brig Henry and James, from St. Domingo, laden with mahogany: detained by ditto.

American ship Astrea, from Lagaira, bound to New York, laden with cocoa: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner Nuestra Señora de la Ciuta, from Porto Cavello, bound to Cadiz, laden with cocoa: taken by ditto; since retaken on her passage to Jamaica.

Spanish sloop: taken by the Trent.

Danish schooner, laden with fustic and hides: detained by ditto.

Spanish sloop Del Carmen, laden with cocoa and hides: cut out of the west end of Porto Rico by ditto.

Spanish brig, from the Spanish Main, laden with fustic; taken by the Sprightly cutter.

French schooner La Creole du Cuba, in ballast: destroyed by the Lark.

British sloop Lively: recaptured by ditto.

French schooner La Volante, in ballast; destroyed by ditto.

- Spanish sloop, in ballast: destroyed by ditto.  
 French schooner *La Trompeuse*, from Jeremie to St. Jago, laden with salt: taken by ditto.  
 French schooner *Trois Amis*, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.  
 French sloop (name unknown), in ballast: taken by ditto.  
 French schooner (name unknown), from Jeremie to St. Jago, laden with salt: detained by ditto.  
 American schooner *Freedom*, from Turk's Island, bound to St. Jago, laden with salt: detained by ditto.  
 Spanish sloop *Fortune*, from Porto Bello, bound to Kingston, laden with cattle: detained by ditto.  
 Spanish schooner *Misericordia*, from O'd Spain, bound to St. Jago, laden with dry goods: taken by ditto.  
 Two privateer barges: taken by ditto.  
 French sloop *Hazard*, in ballast: destroyed by ditto.  
 American vessel *Little Charlotte*, of Providence: recaptured by the Arab.  
 American schooner *Potomack*: detained by ditto.  
 Spanish vessel *Del Carmen*, of St. Domingo: taken by ditto.  
 Danish schooner *Eagle*: detained by ditto.  
 American schooner *Friendship*, laden with coffee and indigo: detained by ditto.  
 Danish schooner *Tredinia*: detained by the Arab and *Surprise*.  
 Spanish felucca (name unknown), laden with jerk beef: cut out of a small bay two leagues to the westward of St. Jago by the boats of the *Stork*.  
 Spanish schooner *Santa Trinidad*: taken by the *Stork*.  
 American schooner *Polly*, laden with provisions and shingles: detained by ditto.  
 Spanish schooner *La Conception*: cut out by the boats of ditto.  
 Danish brig *Christian*: detained by ditto.  
 Spanish lugger, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with brandy, wine, &c.: taken by ditto.  
 Spanish schooner (name unknown), laden with coffee: cut out of a creek by the *Stork's* boat and *Abergavenny's* tender.  
 Spanish vessel (name unknown): cut out of a creek by ditto.  
 Spanish felucca *Victoria*, from Tobasco, bound to Jamaica: laden with specie, logwood, and cochineal: detained by the *Nimrod*.  
 Spanish xebec *Pacaro*: taken by the *Meleager*.  
 Spanish brig *El Maiste*, from Vera Cruz, laden with copper, hides, and soap: taken by ditto.  
 American schooner *Experiment*, laden with rum and sugar: recaptured by the *Musquito*.

H. PARKER.

*Admiralty Office, July 22.*

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Ville de Paris, at Sea, the 14th of July.*

Sir,

I HEREWITH transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter with its several enclosures, which I have received from Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, giving an account

count of an attack made by the boats of his Majesty's ships under his orders, on a convoy near the island of Noirmoutier, of which I highly approve, and of the spirited conduct shown on the whole occasion.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

My Lord,

*Renown, Bourneuf Bay, July 2.*

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that, having received information that a ship of war with a large convoy of the enemy were lying within the island of Noirmoutier, which had assembled there from Sable d'Olonne, destined for Brest, I judged the destruction thereof might be of great consequence to his Majesty's service; I anchored therefore with his Majesty's ships named in the margin \* on the 1st instant, in the Bay of Bourneuf, and directed the boats of the squadron to follow Captain Martin's orders for their farther proceedings, and I take the liberty of referring your Lordship to the enclosed letter for a particular account of the transactions on the 1st and 2d instant.

Although owing to an accident a part of the men have been made prisoners, and four wounded in their retreat upon this occasion, yet, from the loss the enemy has sustained, I hope the enterprise will meet your Lordship's approbation, as well as the gallantry and presence of mind displayed by Lieutenant Burke upon the above critical service, with the zeal and bravery of the several officers and men employed under him, and I trust will recommend them to your Lordship's notice and protection.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

Sir,

*Fisgard, at Anchor in Bourneuf Bay, July 2.*

I BEG to inform you, the boats of the ships named in the margin † were formed into three divisions yesterday evening, under the directions of Lieutenant Burke, to attack the armed vessels and convoy lying within the sands in Bourneuf Bay, moored in a strong position of defence, and under the protection of six heavy batteries at the south-east part of Noirmoutier, besides flanking guns on every projecting point. At twelve o'clock, after much resistance and considerable loss on the part of the enemy, we had possession of La Terese, four armed vessels, and fifteen sail of merchantmen, the whole of which were burnt on finding it impossible to bring them out; and this essential service would have been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, if the boats, in returning, could have found a passage over the sand-banks; but unfortunately they took the ground, and in less than ten minutes were perfectly dry, at the same time exposed to a continual fire from the forts and 400 French soldiers formed in the rear; but, in opposition to this, they determined to attack other vessels of the enemy, and secure one sufficiently large to receive all the party, which they did; and with great intrepidity, exertion, and strength, drew her upwards of two miles over the sands, until they were up to their necks in water, before she would float; but I am sorry to add, that four officers and 88 of the valuable men employed in this glorious enterprise are prisoners, though from every report there are only a few wounded.

\* Renown, Defence, Fisgard, Lord Nelson (cutter).

† Renown, Fisgard, and Defence.

I sincerely



I sincerely congratulate you on having succeeded with so little loss in this important service, all the vessels being laden with corn and valuable cargoes, much wanted for the fleets in Brest; and I am sure you will be highly gratified with the gallantry and uncommon perseverance manifested by the officers and men upon this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

*A List of Vessels taken and burnt by the Boats of his Majesty's Ships Renown, Fisgard, and Defence, the 2d of July, with the Number of Officers and Men employed on that Service, under the Orders of Captain Martin.*

*Armed Vessels.*

Ship La Terefe, of 20 guns.—A lugger, of 12 guns.—2 schooner gunboats, of 6 guns each.—1 cutter of 6 guns.—Total, 50 guns.

*Merchant Vessels.*

Fifteen sail, all laden (as well as the armed vessels) with flour, corn, provisions, bale-goods, and ship timber, for the fleet at Brest.

*Number of Men employed.*

Renown—3 officers, 4 petty officers, 37 seamen, and 20 marines.

Fisgard—2 officers, 2 petty officers, 31 seamen, and 13 marines.

Defence—2 officers, 5 petty officers, 45 seamen, and 28 marines.

Total—7 officers, 11 petty officers, 113 seamen, and 61 marines.

*Number of Men who forced a Retreat.*

Renown 28—Fisgard 46—Defence 26—Total 100.

*Number of Men taken Prisoners.*

Renown—1 officer, 1 petty officer, 21 seamen, and 13 marines—Total 36.

Fisgard—2 seamen—Total 2.

Defence—3 petty officers, 30 seamen, and 21 marines—Total 54.

Total—1 officer, 4 petty officers, 53 seamen, and 34 marines.

*Names of Officers employed.*

Renown—Lieutenants Burke, Thompson, and Ballinghall, marines (wounded and prisoners).

Fisgard—Lieutenants Dean and Gerrard, marines.

Defence—Lieutenants Garret and Hutton, marines.

T. B. MARTIN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 26, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, July 26.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Minotaur, at Sea, the 24th of June.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of enclosing, for their Lordships' information, list of vessels captured by his Majesty's ships employed under my com-

mand, between the 1st of April and 14th of June, except those of which returns have already been transmitted.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

*List of Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ships employed on the Mediterranean Station, between the 1st of April and the 14th of June, excepting those of which Reports have already been transmitted.*

The Spanish pinco, No. 47, from Saluca, bound to Alicant, in ballast: taken by the Santa Terefa, Captain Campbell, December 7, 1799.

Nine germs, laden with rice, coffee, gum arabic, raw and spun flax, coarse linen, eggs, fowls, onions, &c. firewood, 136 gold pieces, three bags of praws, one bag of piaftres, 1201 German and French crowns, 317 Spanish dollars, which were taken out of them on the coast of Egypt, and the germs sent away: taken by the Theseus, Captain Stiles, between January 8 and February 2.

A vessel laden with wheat: cut out from under the batteries of Bordiguera by the Santa Dorothea, Captain Downman, January 11.

The Spanish brig Santa Rosalia, alias El Firme, from Barcelona, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with wine, brandy, paper, stockings, hats, almonds, and cloves: taken by the Santa Theresa, Captain Campbell, January 25.

The settee Virgine della Grazia, from Genoa, bound to Servo: taken by the Minotaur, Captain Louis, February 3.

The armed ship Santa Anna, of 10 guns, laden with oil: cut out from under the batteries of Hespitalia by the Santa Dorothea, Captain Downman, February 11.

Three empty settees: cut out of Diano and destroyed by the Minotaur, Captain Louis, February 28.

A Ragusan brig, from Barcelona, bound to Leghorn, laden with merchandise: taken by the Mutine, Captain Hoste, March 6.

A brig, from Brazil: recaptured by the Netley schooner, Lieutenant Bond, March 7.

A ship, from Brazil, laden with cotton, rice, &c.: recaptured by ditto, March 9.

A brig, from Brazil, laden with cotton, rice, &c.: recaptured by ditto, March 9.

The Genoese polacre brig Volante, from Genoa, bound to Cagliari, laden with sundry merchandise: taken by the Mutine, Captain Hoste, March 9.

The French ketch La Bagnolese, from Port Maurice, bound to Marseille with oil: taken by the Mermaid, Captain Oliver, March 11.

A French tartan: taken by ditto, March 11.

A French settee, in ballast: taken by ditto, March 12.

The Swedish brig Catherine, from Barcelona, bound to Leghorn, laden with wine, brandy, and cochineal: taken by El Corso, Captain Ricketts, March 14.

The Genoese polacre brig St. Rosalia, from Genoa, bound to Barcelona, in ballast: taken by the Petterel, Captain Austen, March 14.

The French tartan Francesco Xavier, from Louano, bound to Marseille, laden with oil: taken by the Mermaid, Captain Oliver, March 15.

The

The French settee *L'Agriculture*, laden with deals: taken by ditto, March 15.

The Genoese gondolo *Signora della Latera*, from Cabcic, bound to Genoa, laden with wheat: taken by *El Corso*, Captain Ricketts, March 16.

The Genoese brig *Ligurier*, from Genoa, bound to Cette, laden with oil: taken by the *Mermaid*, Captain Oliver, March 16.

A French settee, from Cannes, bound to Marseilles, with oil and soap: taken by ditto, March 16.

The Spanish brig *Nostra Signora del Carmen*, laden with oil: taken by ditto, March 17.

The Genoese tartan *L'Annonciation*, from Arrache, bound to Marseilles, laden with oil: taken by ditto, March 17.

The Spanish lugger privateer *St. Pedro Apostle* alias *El Escariotte*, of five guns and 37 men: taken by the *Netley* schooner, Lieutenant Bond, March 17.

The Ragusan brig *Affunta*, from Marseilles, bound to Leghorn and Ragusa, laden with wine and copper: taken by the *El Corso*, Captain Ricketts, March 20.

A French bark, from Cette, bound to Marseilles, laden with wheat: taken by the *Petterel*, Captain Austen, March 21.

A French bombarde, from Cette, bound to Marseilles, laden with wheat: taken by ditto, March 21.

The American brig *Nymph*, from Penzance, bound to Naples, laden with pilchards: taken by the *Netley* schooner, Lieutenant Bond, March 26.

The French privateer *Victoire*, of two guns and 28 men: taken by the *Mutine*, Captain Hoste, March 29.

The tartan *St. Leonardo*, from Bastia, bound to Genoa, laden with corn and biscuit: taken by the *Minotaur*, Captain Louis, March 29.

A Genoese vessel from Capraia, bound to Genoa, laden with corn and sundries: taken by the *Entreprenante*, Lieutenant Swinney, March 29.

The Danish ship *Young Johannes*, from Marseilles, bound to Altona, laden with wine, &c.: taken by the *Caroline*, Captain Bowen, April 8.

A Genoese settee, from Languedoc, bound to Nolle, laden with wine: taken by the *Salamine*, Captain Briggs, April 9.

The French tartan *La Madona de Montenero*, laden with salt fish, sugar, &c.: taken by ditto, April 11.

The Imperial pinco *Nanicella Nostra Signora della Guardia*, from Port Tore, bound to Leghorn: recaptured by the *Santa Teresa*, Captain Campbell, April 13.

The Ragusan ship *Ardite*, from Besserte, bound to Leghorn, laden with wheat and calavances: recaptured by ditto, April 13.

The Corsican latteen sloop *Conception*, from Marseilles, bound to Corsica, laden with leather, cloth, and sundries: taken by the *Constance*, Captain Hay, April 13.

The French ship *St. Jean Baptiste*, from Marseilles, bound to Finale, laden with wheat: taken by the *Phoenix*, Captain Halsted, April 23.

The Genoese brig *La Vertue*, from Marseilles, laden with corn: taken by the *Pearl*, Captain Ballard, April 28.

The Genoese settee *Cosianza*, from Marseilles, laden with corn and wine: taken by ditto, April 28.



The French polacre ship *La Bellone*, from *Valette*, bound to *Mar-*  
*seilles*, laden with cotton: taken by the *Succès*, Captain *Peard*, April 28.

A cartel vessel from *Alexandria*, laden with 900 shells: detained by Sir  
*Thomas Troubridge*, at *Malta*, April 28.

The Genoese settee *L'Annunciation*, from *Marseilles*, laden with oil:  
 taken by the *Pearl*, Captain *Ballard*, May 2.

A Genoese settee, from *Marseilles*, laden with corn: taken by ditto,  
 May 3.

*La Stella de Nort*: taken by the *Phaeton*, Captain *Morris*, and *Mu-*  
*tine*, Captain *Hofte*, May 3.

*Santa Maria*: taken by ditto, May 3.

*Nofra Senora del Carmen*: taken by the *Phaeton*, Captain *Morris*,  
 and the *Mutine*, Captain *Hofte*, May 3.

*Fiat Volantes Deos*: taken by ditto, May 3.

*Nofra Signora del Assunta*: taken by ditto, May 3.

*Nofra Signora de Sonfove*: taken by ditto, May 3.

*San Nicolas*: taken by ditto, May 3.

*San Joseph*: taken by ditto, May 3.

The Genoese polacre ship *St. Giovanni*, from *St. Remo*, empty: taken  
 by ditto, May 8.

Genoese polacre brig *L'Achille*, from *Marseilles*, bound to *Genoa*,  
 laden with corn and wine: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese polacre barque *St. Antonio*, from *Cette* to *Genoa*, laden with  
 wine: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese polacre brig *La Santa*, from *Ardis*, bound to *Port Maurice*,  
 laden with wine: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese polacre ship *La Conception*, bound to *Port Maurice*, empty:  
 taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese polacre ship *Madona del Carmine*, from *Cette*, bound to  
*Genoa*, laden with wine: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese settee *Signora del Carmine*, from *Marseilles*, bound to *Genoa*,  
 laden with corn: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese settee *St. Giuseppe*, from *Marseilles*, bound to *Port Maurice*,  
 laden with corn: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese settee *Immaculate Conception*, from *Cette*, bound to *Genoa*,  
 laden with wine: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese settee *Amina Purgatorio*, from *Cette*, bound to *Genoa*, laden  
 with wine: taken by ditto, May 8.

Genoese settee *Virgine Rosaria*, from *Cette*, bound to *Genoa*, laden  
 with wine: taken by ditto, May 8.

French felucca privateer *Infant Cherie de la Victoire*, of 1 gun, 2  
 swivels, and small arms, and 22 men: taken by the *Port Mahon*,  
 Captain *Buchanan*, May 8.

A Danish dogger, with army stores, &c.: taken by the *Phaeton*,  
 Captain *Morris*, May 11.

A French tartan, from *Corfica*, laden with oil: taken by ditto,  
 May 11.

The French settee *St. Joseph*, from *Sardinia*, bound to *Marseilles*, in  
 ballast: taken by the *Mermaid*, Captain *Oliver*, May 11.

The French privateer *L'Intrepid*, of 6 guns and 42 men: taken by  
 the *Speedy*, Captain Right Honourable Lord *Vicount Cochrane*,  
 May 11.

The Danish brig *Ulriche Koiche*, laden with corn: recaptured by ditto, May 12.

The Ragusan brig *Carle Telice*, laden with corn: recaptured by ditto, May 15.

The French cutter privateer *La Vengeance*, of 15 guns and 132 men: taken by the *Minerve*, Captain Cockburn, and *Netley* schooner, Lieutenant Bond, May 15.

The Genoese settee *Nostra Dame de Rosário*, from *Marseilles*, bound to *Genoa*, laden with wheat: taken by the *Mermaid*, May 15.

Spanish lugger privateer *La Animas el Sola* alias *Desquite*: taken by the *Netley* schooner, Lieutenant Bond, May 16.

A French settee, in ballast: taken by the *Mermaid*, Captain Oliver, May 19.

Ragusan brig *Il Veloce*, from *Marseilles*, bound to *Petuan*, laden with sale-goods and cochineal: taken by the *Hindostan*, Captain Mulock, and *Pearl*, Captain Ballard, May 20.

French ketch *Jean Baptiste*, from *Marseilles*, bound to *Genoa*, laden with wheat: taken by the *Charon*, Captain Bridges, May 23.

The pinco *Madonna del Carmine*: taken by the squadron off *Genoa*, May 25.

Pinco de *Madonna de Rosario*: taken by ditto, May 15.

A vessel laden with wine: taken by the *Theseus*, Captain Stiles, May 29.

A vessel laden with corn: taken by ditto, May 29.

The British (Minorcan) tartan *Rosario*, from *Leghorn*, bound to *Minorca*, in ballast: recaptured by the *Pallas*, Captain Edmonds, May 30.

A Ragusan ship, from *Leghorn*, bound to *Barcelona*, laden with sundries: taken by ditto, June 1.

English brig *Commerce*, from *Girgenti*, bound to *Leghorn*, laden with sulphur: recaptured by the *Hebe*, Captain Reynolds, June 10.

Genoese brig *La Anima Purgatoria*, from *Bastia*, bound to *Saleolight*: taken by the *Cameleon*, Honourable Captain Dundas, and *Salamine*, Captain Briggs, June 14.

A Danish brig, from *Leghorn*, bound to *Barcelona*: taken by the *Romulus*, Captain Culverhouse, June 14.

KEITH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 2, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, August 2.*

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joshua Hocquard, Commander of the Hazard private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Jersey, the 17th July.*

Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on my return from a cruise in the cutter *Hazard*, private letter of marque, from *Jersey*, under my command, on the morning of the 4th instant, at half past three A. M. the westwardmost point of *Guernsey* bearing S. E. by E. four or five miles, we fell in with, and, after a chase of an hour, captured the *Ajax* French lugger privateer, from

from St. Maloes, mounting four carriage brass guns, and 23 men; failed the night before from Bocha, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

JOS. HOCQUARD.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majesty's Ship Ruby, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated off the Start, July 30.*

Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that being on my passage from St. Helena to England, at five A. M. on Sunday the 13th instant, in lat. 45 deg. north, and long. 29 deg. west, I observed a strange sail to windward, which, by her motions, appeared to be an enemy's cruiser; I therefore thought it right to make all possible sail to reconnoitre her.

Night coming on before I could well discover what she was, I shortened sail for the convoy; and at daylight, in the morning of the 14th (it having been calm during the greatest part of the night), I saw the same ship about three miles ahead, who, upon my making sail in chase, and firing several shot, showed national colours.

Light winds having prevailed during the whole of the day, she was enabled, by her sweeps, to keep just without gun-shot; but towards evening, a breeze springing up in our favour, I gained on her fast, and, at one A. M. on Tuesday the 15th, took possession of her.

She proves to be La Fortune privateer, of Bourdeaux, a very fine ship, mounting 16 eight-pounders, four long twelves, and two 36-pound carronades, all brass; her complement 202 men; but had on board when taken only 188, the rest having been sent on board the Fame brig, from Sierra Leone, bound to London, the only capture she had made in a cruise of one month from Bourdeaux.

I beg leave to add, that she appears to me to be a ship well calculated for his Majesty's service, being remarkably strong built, coppered and copper fastened, and a very excellent sailer: the present is only the second cruise since she was built.

I am, &c.

SOL. FERRIS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 9, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, August 9.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board his Majesty's Ship Royal George, at Sea, the 4th instant.*

Sir,

I DID not think the enterprise of Sir Edward Hamilton, or of Captain Campbell, could have been rivalled, until I read the enclosed letter from Sir Edward Pellew, relating the desperate service performed by acting Lieutenant Coghlan, of the Viper cutter, on the 29th July, which has filled me with pride and admiration; and although the circumstance of his not having completed his time in his Majesty's navy operates at present against his receiving the reward he is most ambitious of obtaining, I am persuaded the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will do all in



their power to console him under his severe wounds, and grant him promotion the moment he is in a capacity to receive it.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

My Lord,

*Impetueux, Palais Road, 1st August.*

I HAVE true pleasure in stating to your Lordship the good conduct of Lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, to whom, for former gallant behaviour, you had given an acting commission to command the *Viper* cutter from this ship.

This gallant young man, when watching Port Louis, thought he could succeed in boarding some of the cutters or gun-vessels, which have been moving about the entrance of that harbour, and, for this purpose, he entreated a ten-oared cutter from me, with twelve volunteers; and on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, he took this boat, with Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midshipman, and six of his men, making, with himself, twenty; and accompanied by his own boat and one from the *Amethyst*, he determined upon boarding a gun-brig, mounting three long 24-pounders, and four six-pounders, full of men, moored with springs on her cables, in a naval port of difficult access, within pistol-shot of three batteries, surrounded by several armed craft, and not a mile from a seventy-four and two frigates, bearing an admiral's flag. Undismayed by such formidable appearances, the early discovery of his approach (for they were at quarters), and the lost aid of the two other boats, he bravely determined to attack alone, and boarded her on the quarter; but unhappily, in the dark, jumping into a trawl net hung up to-dry, he was pierced through the thigh by a pike, and several of his men hurt, and all knocked back into the boat.

Unchecked in ardour, they hauled the boat further ahead, and again boarded, and maintained against 87 men, 16 of whom were soldiers, an obstinate conflict, killing six and wounding 20, among whom was every officer belonging to her. His own loss one killed and eight wounded; himself in two places, Mr. Paddon in six. I feel particularly happy in the expected safety of all the wounded. He speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Paddon, and the whole of his party, many of whom were knocked overboard, and twice beat into the boat, but returned to the charge with unabated courage. I trust I shall stand excused by your Lordship for so minute a description, produced by my admiration of that courage which, hand to hand, gave victory to a handful of brave fellows over four times their number; and of that skill which formed, conducted, and effected so daring an enterprise.

Le Cerbere, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and towed out under a very heavy fire, is given up as prize by the Squadron, to mark their admiration, and will not, I know, be the only reward of such bravery; they will receive that protection your Lordship so liberally accords to all the young men in the service, who happily distinguish themselves under your command.

I enclose Lieutenant Coghlan's letter, and have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD PELLEW.

*Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.*

Dear Sir, *His Majesty's Cutter Viper, Tuesday Morning, eight o'Clock.*

I HAVE succeeded in bringing out the gun-brig *Le Cerbere*, of three guns, 24-pounders, and four six-pounders, and 87 men, commanded by a Lieutenant

a Lieutenant de Vaisseau—pray forgive me when I say from under the batteries of Port Louis, and after a most desperate resistance being made, first by her, and afterwards by the batteries at both sides, and a fire from some small vessels which lay round her; but nothing that I could expect from a vessel lying in that inactive situation, was equal to the few brave men belonging to your ship, whom I so justly confided in, assisted by six men from the cutter, and Mr. Paddon, midshipman, who, I am sorry to say, was wounded in several places, though I hope not mortally. I am sorry to state the loss of one man belonging to the cutter, who was shot through the head, and four of your brave men, with myself, wounded in different parts of the body: the principal one I received was with a pike, which penetrated my left thigh. Mr. Patteshall, in the cutter's small boat, assisted with two midshipmen from the Amethyst in one of their boats. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, owing to the confusion.

I remain, &c.

J. COGHLAN.

N. B. There are five killed and 21 wounded; some very badly.

*A Return of killed and wounded in a ten-oared Cutter belonging to his Majesty's Ship Impetueux, under the Command of Lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, on the Night of the 29th July, in boarding the National Gun-brig Le Cerbere, commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau Menage.*

Viper cutter—1 seaman killed; Lieutenant Jeremiah Coghlan, Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midshipman, 2 seamen, wounded. Impetueux—4 seamen wounded. Total—1 killed, 8 wounded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 19, 1800.

Admiralty Office, August 16.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Towry, of his Majesty's Ship Uranie, to Captain Keats, of the Boadicea.*

Sir,

*Uranie, at Sea, July 28.*

CRUISING according to your instructions in his Majesty's ship under my command, I beg leave to acquaint you of my having captured this day La Revanche French schooner privateer, mounting 14 six-pounders, with 80 men, belonging to Bayonne, had been out from thence about four months, but last from Vigo (nineteen days), into which port she had carried three prizes, an English brig called the Marcus, a Portuguese ship, and a Spanish brig, prize to the Minerve.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. G. Keats, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Boadicea.

G. H. TOWRY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 23, 1800.

Admiralty Office, August 23.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Keats, of the Boadicea, to the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Boadicea, at Sea, August 4.*

THE Fisgard, which had been stationed conformable to your Lordship's directions, rejoined the squadron this day, with the prizes and recaptures as stated in Captain Martin's accompanying letter.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir,

Sir,

*Fisgard, at Sea, 3d August.*

I HAVE to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has captured the following vessels since the 20th of last month:

St. John Baptiste, Spanish lugger (burnt).

La Gironde, 16 guns, 141 men, French privateer.

L'Alerte, 14 guns, 84 men, French privateer.

The Joseph, an English South Sea ship, prize to the Minerve French privateer.

It will, I am sure, give you particular satisfaction to find La Gironde one of the number, as she has long been an active and successful cruiser against the commerce of our country, and was now returning to port with 53 British prisoners taken in the vessels hereafter specified. L'Alerte is only six days from Bourdeaux, and was fitted purposely to cruise for the homeward-bound West India convoy.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

*List of Vessels captured by La Gironde French Privateer Brig.*

Swan sloop, Andrew Miller master, from Oporto, laden with wine.

Countess of Lauderdale, Thomas Bennett master, from Demerary, laden with sugar and cotton.

Active brig, Benjamin Tucker master, from Bermuda, laden with sugar and cotton.

Young Williams, Charles Bacon master, from the South Seas, laden with oil, &c.

*Admiralty Office, August 23.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain John Wight, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Wolverine, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at St. Marçou the 19th instant.*

Sir,

I BEG you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this morning having been informed by Captain Price that some part of the enemy's convoy, consisting of two large sloops, were attempting to make their escape from the mouth of the river Igny, and proceeding along shore to the eastward, I lost no time in giving chase, having in company the Sparkler and Force gun-brigs. The enemy finding themselves so hard pressed, and no probability of escape, run themselves on shore in the bay of Grand Camp, commanded on both sides of the entrance by heavy batteries, which I attacked for near an hour, and was ably assisted by Lieutenant Stephens, of the Sparkler, and Lieutenant Tokely, of the Force, covering Lieutenant Gregory, of the Wolverine, with the cutter and jolly-boat with a party of marines, who gallantly boarded the largest vessel, under the fire of three field-pieces and near 200 men with mucketry within half pistol-shot of the shore, and set her on fire, and otherwise disabled her. The other was so completely shot through as to stop her farther proceedings.

I am happy to have it in my power to inform their Lordships, that neither the vessels or men suffered any thing, excepting three of the Wolverine's, who were a good deal burnt on board the sloop by an explosion of gunpowder. The enemy lost four men killed on the beach.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN WIGHT.

*Admiralty*



*Admiralty Office, August 23.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's Ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Gibraltar, 27th June.*

Sir,

I BEG you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this morning, at daylight, I discovered a large convoy, between forty and fifty sail of different descriptions, in the Straits of Gibraltar. I immediately got under weigh and gave chase: on our approach they got under the batteries, where they were covered by twenty-five gun-boats, who, together with the forts, very much annoyed us; notwithstanding, with the assistance of two Gibraltar row-boats, we captured eight, one of which was afterwards retaken: they prove to be Spaniards, bound from Malaga to Cadiz.

I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that I have this moment returned to my anchorage with the prizes.

I feel much obliged to Captain Hay, of the Constance, for his disposition of the armed boats, which, had it been calm, would have rendered our success much more complete.

I am, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

*Admiralty Office, August 23.*

*Copy of another Letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's Ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Gibraltar, 30th June.*

Sir,

I HAVE great satisfaction to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that last night I had an opportunity of cutting off two of the Spanish gun-boats (the Gibraltar and Salvador), who had been for several days a very great annoyance to my convoy: they are fine vessels, commanded by king's officers, mounting two 18-pounders in the bow, and eight guns of different dimensions, manned with 60 men; they defended themselves very gallantly, and I am afraid have lost a number of men.

I am, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 30, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, August 26.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Mudge, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Fly, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Sir,

*Guernsey Roads, the 24th instant.*

The heavy gales from the N. N. E. to N. N. W. obliged me to quit the coast of Cherbourg, and with much difficulty cleared La Hogue, off which place I captured the Trompeur French cutter privateer; had been from Cherbourg two days, and had taken nothing. It blows still hard from the northward; but the moment it moderates, will proceed as before.

I am, with respect, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 6, 1800.

*Downing Street, September 6.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's

jefty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, Bart. ; dated on board his Majesty's ship Renown, at sea, 27th of August.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the fleet, on board of which the troops under my command were embarked, arrived before the harbour of Ferrol on the 25th instant.

I determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol, being certain, if I found either the strength of the place or the force of the enemy too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk.

The disembarkation was effected without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Prior; the reserve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended a ridge of hills adjoining to the bay; just as they had gained the summit, the rifle corps fell in with a party of the enemy, which they drove back. I have to regret that Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, who commanded this corps, was wounded on the occasion. At day-break the following morning, a considerable body of the enemy was driven back by Major-general the Earl of Cavan's brigade, supported by some other troops, so that we remained in complete possession of the heights which overlook the town and harbour of Ferrol; but from the nature of the ground, which is steep and rocky, unfortunately this service could not be performed without loss: the first battalion of the 52d regiment had the principal share in this action. The enemy lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and thirty or forty prisoners.

I had now an opportunity of observing minutely the situation of the place, and of forming, from the reports of prisoners, an idea of the strength of the enemy; when, comparing the difficulties which presented themselves, and the risk attendant on failure on one hand, with the prospect of success and the advantages to be derived from it on the other, I came to the determination of re-embarking the troops, in order to proceed without delay on my further destination. The embarkation was effected the same evening in perfect order, and without loss of any kind.

The spirit and alacrity shown by the troops merit every commendation; and if circumstances had admitted of their being led against the enemy, I should have had every reason to expect success.

I am under the greatest obligations to the Admiral, Sir John Borlase Warren, and the officers of the navy, for the judicious arrangements made for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and the activity with which they were put in execution. The immediate direction of this service was intrusted to Sir Edward Pellew, who performed it in a manner highly creditable to himself, and advantageous to the service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES PULTENEY.

*Return of killed and wounded of the Troops landed off Ferrol, August 27.*

Royals, 2d battalion—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

23d regiment—3 rank and file wounded.

27th ditto, 2d battalion—2 rank and file wounded.

54th ditto, 2d ditto—1 rank and file wounded.

52d ditto, 1st ditto—9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file wounded.

52d ditto, 2d ditto—2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

63d ditto—4 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Rifle corps—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 8 rank and file wounded.

Total—16 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 59 rank and file wounded.

*Names of Officers dead of their Wounds and wounded.*

Captain Torrens, of the 1st battalion 52d regiment, dead of his wounds.

Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, of the 67th regiment; Captain Hamilton, of the 27th regiment; Captain Trevers, of the 79th regiment; Lieutenant Edmonston, of the 2d battalion royals (attached to the rifle corps), wounded.

J. PULTENEY, Lieutenant-general.

L. Z. VASSALL, Dep. Adj. General.

*Admiralty Office, September 6.*

*Copy of Enclosures from the Earl of St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Sir,

*Ushant, September 2.*

FOR the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I enclose a letter this moment received from Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of his Majesty's ship Renown, and another from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship the Boudicea.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Renown, Bay of Piaya de Dominos, August 27.*

I BEG leave to inform you that the Squadron and convoy under my command arrived off this bay on the 25th instant, without having fell in with any thing excepting the St. Vincent schooner, who had parted from Captain Curzon.

General Sir James Pulteney having desired that the troops might be disembarked, I directed Sir Edward Pellew to superintend that service, assisted by Captains Hood, Dalrymple, Fyffe, and Stackpool, with Captains Guion, Searle, and Young, which was most ably performed on the same night in the bay above-mentioned, after a sort of eight 24-pounders had been silenced by the fire of the Impetueux, Brilliant, Cynthia, and St. Vincent gun-boat: the whole army were on shore without the loss of a man, together with 16 field-pieces, attended by seamen from the men of war to carry scaling-ladders, and to get the guns up the heights above Ferrol.

On the morning of the 26th, the General informed me, by letter, that from the strength of the country and works, no further operations could be carried on, and that it was his intention to re-embark the troops, which I ordered to take place, and the captains of the Squadron to attend; and I have the satisfaction to add, that, by their indefatigable exertion, the whole army, artillery, and horses, were again taken on board the transports and men of war before daybreak on the 27th.

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I shall



I shall immediately proceed with the Squadron and convoy, in pursuance of the latter part of your Lordship's orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

My Lord,

*Boadicea, off Ferrol, August 20.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of the capture of the Spanish ship *La Union*, of 650 tons, 22 guns, and 130 men, by his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 14th instant: the ship sailed from Corunna on the 13th, was bound to Buenos Ayres, and has on board various merchandize.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

*Right Hon. Admiral Earl St. Vincent.*

R. G. KEATS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 13, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, September 13.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Royal George, off Ushant, September 7.*

Sir,

I ENCLOSE letters from Rear-admiral Sir John Warren, this moment received by the *Brilliant*.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

My Lord,

*Renown, Vigo Bay, September 2.*

I BEG leave to inform you, that, on having ordered Captain Hood of the *Courageux* to lead into this bay, I received a letter from him on the same evening, and immediately ordered two boats from this ship, the *Impetueux*, and *London*; and refer your Lordship to a letter which accompanies this, for the account of a gallant action performed by the boats of Captain Hood's detachment, under Lieutenant Burke's orders, whose merit upon this, as well as former occasions, will, I trust, induce your Lordship to recommend him to the favour of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, more especially as he has been severely wounded in the service.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

*Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.*

JOHN WARREN.

Sir,

*His Majesty's Ship Courageux, Vigo Bay, August 30.*

PERCEIVING yesterday afternoon the French privateer in the harbour had removed for security near the Narrows of Redondella, close to the batteries, where I thought there was a probability of her being attacked with success, I ordered two boats from each ship named in the margin\*, with those of the *Renown*, *Impetueux*, and *London*, you sent me, and four from the *Courageux*, commanded by Lieutenants volunteering their services, to be ready at nine o'clock, and placed them under the direction of Lieutenant Burke, of the *Renown*, whose gallant conduct has so often merited your commendation. About forty minutes past twelve they attacked her with the greatest bravery, meeting with desperate resistance, her commander having laid the hatches over to prevent her people giving

\* *Amethyst, Stag, Amelia, Brilliant, and Cynthia.*

way, and cheered as the boats advanced; but notwithstanding this determined opposition she was carried in fifteen minutes. I am sorry to add, Lieutenant Burke has received a severe wound, but I hope not dangerous. Our loss has been as per enclosed list, the greater part occasioned by the desperate conduct of her commander, who was mortally wounded: too much praise cannot be given to these deserving officers and men, who so gallantly supported Lieutenant Burke, and towed her out with much coolness through the fire of the enemy's batteries. I need not, Sir, comment on the ability and courage of the commanding lieutenant, his former services having gained your esteem; and I have no doubt the sufferings of his wound will be alleviated by that well-known attention shown to officers who have so gallantly distinguished themselves, for which I beg leave to offer my strongest recommendations. The privateer is a very fine ship, named *La Guipe*, of Bourdeaux, with a flush deck, 300 tons, pierced for 22 guns, carrying 18 nine-pounders, and 161 men, commanded by Citoyen Dupan, stored and provisioned in the completest manner for four months. She had 25 killed and 40 wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD.

*A Report of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the Boats employed in taking the French Privateer La Guipe, in Vigo Bay, on the Evening of the 29th of August.*

Lieutenant Henry Burke, of the *Renown*, wounded.

Lieutenant John Henry Holmes and James Nourse, of the *Courageux*, slightly wounded.

Three seamen and 1 marine killed; 3 officers, 12 seamen, and 5 marines wounded; 1 seaman missing.

(signed)

SAMUEL HOOD.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 15th June.*

Sir,

I HAVE the satisfaction to enclose to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Western, of his Majesty's ship *Tamer*, acquainting me that he had, on the 1st instant, fallen in with and captured, after a chase of eight hours, the French privateer ship *General Massena*.

I am, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

My Lord,

*Tamer, Barbadoes, June 3.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on Sunday last, the 1st instant, I fell in with and captured, after a chase of eight hours, within gun-shot (his stern chases constantly flying over the *Tamer*), the French privateer ship *General Massena*, pierced for 18 guns, besides a bridle port, but had only 16 on board, and 150 men; his guns, except four brass 12-pounders, with all his boats, spars, &c. he threw overboard during the chase: she is forty days from Bourdeaux, and coming as a cruiser amongst these islands; he had captured the *Adventure*

ture of Liverpool, laden with coals, bound to Demarara, and burnt her; and two Americans, one of which he burnt, and the other he sent to Guadaloupe.

I am, &c.

T. WESTERN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 20, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, September 20.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Fayerman, of his Majesty's Ship Beaulieu, giving an Account of his having captured the Dragon French Letter of Marque, from Guadaloupe, bound to Bourdeaux, to the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Beaulieu, at Sea, August 23.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that I captured, in his Majesty's ship under my command this morning (his Majesty's sloop Sylph in company), the Dragon, a very fast sailing copper-bottomed sloop letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, out thirty-two days, and am now hastening to go in chase of a ship and a schooner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.*

F. FAYERMAN.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Ballard, of his Majesty's Ship Pearl, to Lord Keith.*

My Lord,

*Pearl, off Mahon, July 23.*

THE 20th instant, being off Cape Couronne, in his Majesty's ship under my command, the boats with their gallant crews, under the direction of Lieutenant Crawley, captured two Spanish xebecs, one mounting eight guns, and six settees mostly armed and deeply laden. Five of them anchored with me here this day, and the other three I was obliged to scuttle, owing unfortunately to a gale of wind coming on, by which, I am sorry to say, James Parker, seaman, was drowned, and the most valuable boat I had (the yawl) sunk.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

S. J. BALLARD.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Price, of his Majesty's Sloop Badger, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at St. Marçou, September 16.*

Sir,

I BEG leave to represent to you, for the information of their Lordships, the account of a very gallant action performed yesterday by two of the boats belonging to his Majesty's gun-vessel, within four miles of the West Island, under the command of Lieutenant M'Cullen, of the marines.

About two P. M. of the 15th, I observed a long lugger between Islegney and us, and thought I could cut her off from La Hogue; I directed Lieutenant M'Cullen, with 24 picked men in my ten-oared galley and six oared cutter, to endeavour to board her, and directed Lieutenant Stevens, by signal, to slip and cover boats with his Majesty's gun-brig Sparkler, then for all boats manned and armed to support the leading boats.

The service was so well performed, that the Sparkler took the fire of two batteries of two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders, which prevented its



its being directed against the boats: the lugger perceiving the boats determined, lowered her sails, rowed on shore, cut away all her masts and rigging, and got on shore; our cutter immediately boarded her under the fire of several hundred musketry, and towed her off. She proves to be La Victoire privateer row-boat, Captain Barrier, belonging to Boulogne, mounting four swivels, rows 26 oars, quite new from appearance, had at least 40 men on board; she is 60 feet long, nine feet beam, and the completest boat for the service of the islands that possibly could be constructed.

In performing this, I beg you will mention the gallant manner Lieutenant Stevens ran the gun-brig into two fathom water; kept up a continual fire for one hour, under the batteries, which diverted their fire from the boats; Lieutenant McCullen, of the marines, who so determinedly led the boats; and the good conduct of the 24 men who so well performed the service; and from the continual fire of musketry, I am happy to find so small a loss as my gunner's mate, Joseph Silk, wounded by a musket ball in the shoulder. The Sparkler has received no other damage than a few shot through her sails, and some of her rigging cut.

I am, &c.

CHARLES P. PRICE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 23, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, September 23.*

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Trent, at Spithead, the 19th instant.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of armed vessels and merchant vessels which were taken, sunk, or destroyed by his Majesty's squadron under my command, from the 20th day of May to the 3d of August last, the day I sailed from Jamaica.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. PARKER.

*An Account of armed Vessels captured, detained, or destroyed, since the 20<sup>th</sup> May.*

Diligent, French national corvette, mounting 12 long 12-pounder and 130 men: taken by the Crescent.

Spanish felucca Del Carimen, mounting 2 four-pounders and 30 men: destroyed by the Bonetta.

Spanish gun-boat mounting 2 guns: taken by the Rattler.

Row-boat privateer, with small arms and 19 men: taken by the Quebec.

Spanish felucca privateer, mounting 1 gun and 35 men: taken by the Melampus.

Spanish ship of war, 18 guns, 110 men, with a valuable cargo: taken by the Apollo.

*An Account of Merchant Vessels captured, detained, or destroyed since the 20th May.*

- Danish schooner *Blazing Star*: detained by the Arab.  
 Bellona ship, from Old Harbour, bound to Old Harbour: detained by ditto.  
 French schooner *Resourcé*: taken by ditto.  
 French schooner *L'Emelia*: captured by ditto.  
 French schooner, laden with coffee: captured by ditto.  
 Ragusan schooner *St. Nicola*: detained by ditto.  
 Danish schooner *Harmony*: detained by the Arab and *Calypso*.  
 Spanish licensed brig, laden with logwood: detained by the *Thunderer*.  
 American brig *Lark*, laden with coffee: detained by ditto.  
 Two small Spanish schooners: cut out of Cuba by the boats of ditto.  
 American schooner *Juno*, no paper or people on board: taken by the *Bonetta*.  
 Small schooner, name unknown, laden with fustic: taken by the *Quebec*.  
 Six small vessels: cut out at different times and destroyed by ditto.  
 Neutral schooner, name unknown: sent in by the *Rattler*.  
 Spanish lugger from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, with dry goods: taken by the *Stork*.  
*Carmagnoli*, laden with salt and leather: taken by the *Tysiphone*.  
*Nofra Senora del Carmen*: destroyed by ditto.  
 English schooner *Hunter*: detained by ditto.  
*Helena*, laden with logwood and ochre: detained by ditto.  
*Nofra Senora del Carmen*, laden with cocoa, indigo, and cotton: detained by ditto.  
 Schooner, name unknown: destroyed by ditto.  
 Brig *Isabella*, from Cuba: taken by the *Merlin*.  
 Brig *L'Experience*: taken by ditto.  
 Brig *Dupuiz*, from New Orleans, bound to the Havannah, laden with timber, &c.: taken by the *Juno* and *Melampus*.  
 Brig *Santa Christo*, from Vera Cruz, bound to the Havannah, with merchandise: taken by ditto.  
 Schooner *Del Rosario*, from Vera Cruz, bound to the Havannah, laden with cotton, indigo, cochineal, and sugar: taken by ditto.  
 Brig *Volant*, letter of marque, 8 guns, 140 tons, and 49 men, from Vera Cruz to the Havannah, with merchandise: taken by ditto.  
 Spanish felucca, laden with cochineal and indigo: taken by ditto.  
 American ship *Gadson*, from Porto Cavello, bound to Charleston, laden with indigo, coffee, and tobacco: detained by the *Decade* and *Meleager*.  
 Spanish schooner *Del Carmen*, from Kingston, bound to St. Jago, laden with dry goods, &c.: detained by the *Galgo*.  
 French boat, name unknown, from Jeremiah, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, laden with coffee: detained by ditto.  
 French schooner *Resource*, laden with dry goods: taken by ditto.  
 American schooner *Ark*, in ballast, and 1300 dollars: detained by ditto.  
 French schooner, name unknown, laden with coffee: destroyed by ditto.  
 Spanish schooner, from the Main, laden with horses: detained by ditto.

Spanish

Spanish felucca Baldenaro, laden with oil and wine: detained by the Swallow.

Spanish xebec from Malaga, bound to Vera Cruz: taken by the Apollo.

Spanish xebec, from Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, with cargoes: taken by ditto.

Spanish felucca, from Havannah, bound to Vera Cruz: taken by the Crescent, Meleager, and Nimrod.

Spanish xebec, from Campeachy, bound to Havannah, with cargoes: taken by ditto.

American ship Tanner, from Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, having on board the viceroy of Mexico, his family and suite: detained by the Juno.

English droger Sisters: detained by the Queen's launch.

Danish schooner, laden with flour: detained by L'Aimable.

Danish vessel Johanna, taken off Cape Rogo: detained by ditto.

American ship, laden with mahogany, cut out of Porto Rico: detained by ditto.

Spanish sloop-rigged privateer, with one swivel, small arms, and 19 men: taken off Martha Bray by the Drake.

American schooner Eagle, laden with horses, &c.: detained by ditto.

Schooner Mercy, from the Havannah, bound to New Providence: detained by the Amphion.

Schooner Margerate, from Savannah, bound to Kingston, laden with provisions: detained by ditto.

French schooner General Touffaint, from Cape François, bound to St. Domingo, laden with troops, &c.: taken by the Alarm.

American ship Sympathy, from Cape François, bound to Philadelphia, laden with sugar, coffee, and logwood: detained by ditto.

American ship Diana, from Vera Cruz, bound to New York, laden with cochineal and sugar: detained by the Meleager.

English schooner Flora, from Vera Cruz, laden with specie: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner Bella Johannah, from Campeachy, bound to Porto Cavello, laden with mahogany: detained by ditto.

American brig Leopard, from Boston, bound to Havannah, laden with iron, &c.: detained by ditto.

Spanish felucca Del Carmen, laden with cocoa and hides, from Lagaira, bound to Aquada: detained by the Surprise and Trent.

Danish schooner Gilpha, from Aux Cayes, bound to Saint Thomas's: detained by ditto.

French schooner from Curaçoa, bound to Saint Domingo, laden with hams and salt: captured by ditto.

Danish schooner Mercury, from the coast of Porto Rico to Saint Thomas's: detained by the Trent.

Spanish felucca, name unknown, cut out by the boats from the west end of Porto Rico, and scuttled by ditto.

Four Spanish schooners, names unknown: destroyed by the Rattler.

Gun-boat with 2 guns on board: captured by ditto.

Schooner Maria, laden with tobacco and hides: detained by the Volage.

Schooner Rachel, laden with tobacco and plantains: detained by ditto.

Minerva, bound to Port au Prince, from Hamburgh, laden with gin and dry goods: detained by ditto.

Danish



Danish schooner, with cattle, from Acubā, bound to Jacquemel : detained by the Lowestoffe.

English brig John : recaptured from a French privateer by ditto.

Spanish brig, from La Guira, bound to Teneriffe, laden with cocoa and hides : taken by ditto.

French sloop La Guerre, from Cuba, bound to Landefnan : detained by the Calypso.

French schooner, from Aux Cayes, bound to Jeremiah, laden with sugar and rum : taken by ditto.

French schooner L'Esperance, from Aux Cayes, bound to Cuba, laden with coffee : taken by ditto.

Spanish packet, from Curaçoa, bound to La Vera Cruz : taken by the Crescent.

Spanish felucca laden with wax : taken by the Crescent and Nimrod.

Spanish xebec, laden with hides and leather : taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner, from St. Domingo, bound to Curaçoa, laden with mahogany : detained by ditto.

Three Dutch prizes : captured by the tender of the Abergavenny.

One French prize : captured by ditto.

Spanish schooner Celestina, from Kingston, bound to Porto Cavello : detained by the Lark.

American schooner Thomas Tanton, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Jago, laden with flour, wine, and shot : detained by ditto.

French schooner Hazard, from Jeremiah, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, laden with coffee : taken by ditto.

French schooner La Victoire, from Jeremiah, bound to St. Jago, in ballast, with passengers : taken by ditto.

French schooner L'Esperance, from L'Archaye, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, laden with coffee : taken by ditto.

French schooner La Pensée, from the Caymites, bound to St. Jago, laden with coffee and passengers : taken by ditto.

French schooner L'Experience, from Jeremiah, bound to St. Jago with passengers : taken by ditto.

French vessel L'Aventurier, from Les Cayes, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, laden with sugar : taken by ditto.

H. PARKER.

*Admiralty Office, September 23.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. : dated at Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, the 1st of August.*

Sir,

HEREWITH you will receive, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of the vessels captured and recaptured, as well as a list of those which are detained upon suspicion, between the 27th day of March 1800, and the 20th day of July following, by the ships of the squadron lately employed under my command at the Leeward Islands, amounting together to sixty-two sail, of which fourteen were enemy's privateers, eight trading vessels, five recaptured British vessels, twenty-six recaptured American vessels, and nine detained on suspicion under neutral colours.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

*An Account of Vessels captured, retaken, and detained on Suspicion by the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships employed at the Leeward Islands, under the Orders of the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, Vice-admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c. between 27th March 1800, and 20th of July following.*

French privateer schooner *Perseverance*, of 16 guns and 87 men; on a cruise: taken by the *Unité*, J. P. Beresford, Esq. commander, February 2.

Ship *Friendship*, from Bourdeaux, bound to Saint Domingo and Saint Thomas, laden with wines, &c.: detained by ditto, February 6.

Schooner *Speculator*, of 60 tons burden, belonging to Copenhagen, from Guadaloupe, bound to Copenhagen, laden with sugar and coffee: detained by the *Gaieté*, E. D. King, Esq. commander, February 10.

Ship *Albion*, of 6 guns and 500 tons burden, belonging to London, from Sunderland, bound to Jamaica, laden with coals: retaken by ditto, February 16.

Schooner *Seaflower* (French trader), of 5 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Guadaloupe, bound to Saint Thomas, in ballast: taken by ditto, February 18.

Ship *Dædalus*, of 6 guns, 17 men, and 300 tons burden, belonging to London, from Deptford, bound to Martinico, laden with provisions for government: retaken by ditto, February 28.

Brig *Good Fortune*, of 6 men and 70 tons burden, belonging to Liverpool, North America, bound to Antigua, laden with fish: retaken by ditto, March 5.

French schooner *Succes*, of 2 guns, 60 men, and 60 tons burden, belonging to Porto Rico, from Saint Bartholomey, bound to Guadaloupe: taken by ditto, March 6.

Brig *Renwick*, of 150 tons burden, belonging to Norfolk, North America, bound to Antigua, laden with wheat and flour: retaken by ditto, March 10.

Schooner *Lively*, from Halifax, bound to Martinico, laden with salmon and stockfish: retaken by the *Surinam*, Christopher Cole, Esq. commander, March 10.

Schooner *Diana*, of 6 men and 12 tons burden, belonging to Portsmouth, North America, from Tobago, bound to Portsmouth, North America, laden with rum and molasses: retaken by the *Diana*, Alexander Fraser, Esq. commander, March 19.

French privateer *Consolateur*, of 1 gun and 36 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Point Petre, on a cruise: taken by the *Surinam*, Christopher Cole, Esq. commander, March 24.

French privateer sloop *Renard*, of 3 guns and 15 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Point Petre, on a cruise: taken by ditto, March 26.

French privateer schooner *La Pensée*, of 4 guns and 65 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Point Petre, on a cruise: taken by the *Sans Pareil*, C. V. Penrose, Esq. commander, March 27.

French privateer schooner *Sapajon*, of 6 guns and 48 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Point Petre, on a cruise: taken by ditto, March 27.

Schooner *Lark*: retaken by the *Surinam*, Christopher Cole, Esq. commander, April 3.

Brig *Sukey* and *Polly*, of 44 tons burden, belonging to Basseterre, Saint Kitt's, from America, bound to Saint John's, Antigua, laden with rice

and corn: retaken by the Southampton, John Harvey, Esq. commander, April 3.

Brig Sally, belonging to America, from America, laden with sundries: retaken by the Tamer, Thomas Western, Esq. commander, April 6.

Brig Minerva, belonging to Martinico, from America, laden with sundries: retaken by ditto, same date.

Schooner Friends, of 9 men and 80 tons burden, belonging to Saint Bartholomew, from Saint Bartholomew, bound to Cayenne: detained by the Hydra, Sir F. Laforey, Bart. commander, April 7.

Brig George, belonging to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with wine and provisions: recaptured by the Gaieté, E. D. King, Esq. commander, April 8.

Brig Guackerpin (Spanish trader), of 10 guns and 38 men, and 165 tons burden, belonging to Saint Andero, from Saint Andero, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with iron, porter, and linens: taken by the Sans Pareil, C. V. Penrose, Esq. commander, April 9.

Schooner Hero, of 7 men and 136 tons burden, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Point Petre, bound to Saint Bartholomew, laden with cordwood: recaptured by the Pickle and Garland tenders, April 9.

French privateer Innocent, of 2 guns and 37 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Point Petre, bound on a cruise: taken by the Gipsy tender, Lieutenant Tippet commander, April 12.

Ship Saint Nicholas (Spanish trader), of 10 guns and 81 men, belonging to Teneriffe, from Teneriffe, bound to La Guira, laden with wine, brandy, and fruit: taken by the Scourge, Samuel Warren, Esq. commander, April 12.

Schooner Maria (Dutch trader), with small arms, 19 men, and 35 tons burden, belonging to Curaçoa, from Curaçoa, bound to Guadaloupe, laden with dry goods: taken by the Pickle and Garland tenders, April 16.

Schooner Nuestra Senora del Carmen (Spanish trader), of 2 guns and 16 men, belonging to Spain, from Malaga, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods: taken by the Tamer, Thomas Western commander, April 16.

Launch El Rosario (Spanish trader), deserted by the crew, of 10 tons burden, belonging to Cumana, from Cumana, laden with cotton and hides: taken by the Unité, J. P. Beresford, Esq. commander, April 22.

Launch San Josef (Spanish trader), deserted by the crew, of 10 tons burden, belonging to Cumana, from Cumana, laden with cotton and hides: taken by ditto, same date.

Sloop Lover, of 7 men and 98 tons burden, belonging to Saint Croix, from Guadaloupe, bound to Saint Croix, laden with sugar and wine: detained by the Bufy, J. A. Ommanney, Esq. commander, April 26.

French privateer sloop Risque Tout, of 18 men and 12 tons burden, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Saint Eustatia, bound to Guadaloupe, on a cruise: taken by the Daphne, Richard Matson, Esq. commander, April 26.

Brig Clarissa, of 8 men and 150 tons burden, belonging to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, bound to Saint Croix, laden with dry provisions: recaptured by the Lapwing, Thomas Harvey, Esq. commander, May 2.

Schooner Betsey, of 9 men and 69 tons burden, belonging to Charlestown, from Leghorn, bound to Charlestown, laden with wine, oil, &c.: recaptured by the Gaieté, E. D. King, Esq. commander, May 3.

Schooner L'Elianne & Delphine (French trader), of 10 men, belonging



ing to Guadaloupe, from Guadaloupe, bound to Saint Bartholomew, laden with wine and sugar: taken by ditto, May 6.

Schooner *Wheel of Fortune*, of 6 men and 34 tons burden, from Saint Bartholomew, bound to Sandy Point, Saint Kitt's, laden with sundries: detained by the *Busy*, J. A. Ommanney, Esq. commander, May 10.

Schooner *Polly*, of 6 guns and 100 tons burden, belonging to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, bound to Port au Prince, laden with dry goods and provisions: recaptured by the *Unité*, J. P. Beresford, Esq. commander, May 11.

Schooner *Sally*, of 6 men and 91 tons burden, belonging to Newbury Port, from Newbury Port, bound to Martinique, laden with lumber: retaken by the *Diana*, Alexander Frazer, Esq. commander, May 11.

Brig *Ceres*, of 8 men and 120 tons burden, belonging to America, from Saint Croix, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with sugar and coffee: retaken by the *Unité*, J. P. Beresford, Esq. commander, May 12.

Schooner *Constance*, of 11 men and 52 tons burden, belonging to Saint Bartholomew, from Saint Bartholomew, bound to Cayenne, laden with naval stores: detained by the *Busy*, J. A. Ommanney, Esq. commander, May 12.

Sloop *Sufa*, of 8 men and 74 tons burden, belonging to Newhaven, from Newhaven to Antigua, laden with provisions: retaken by the *Diana*, Alexander Frazer, Esq. commander, May 15.

Brig *Hope*, of 5 men and 130 tons burden, belonging to Derby, North America, from Martinique, bound to Saint Kitt's, laden with molasses: retaken by the *Lapwing*, Thomas Harvey, Esq. commander, May 17.

French privateer schooner *La Médée*, of 10 guns and 70 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Guadaloupe, on a cruise: taken by the *Diana*, Alexander Frazer, Esq. May 17.

Schooner *Den Goede Kenfichte*, of 7 men and 60 tons burden, belonging to Saint Croix, from Philadelphia, bound to Saint Croix, laden with dry goods and provisions: retaken by the *Lapwing*, Thomas Harvey, Esq. commander, May 23.

Ship *Britannia*, of 11 men and 220 tons burden, belonging to New Brunswick, from New Brunswick, bound to Jamaica, laden with timber, &c.: recaptured by the *Busy*, J. A. Ommanney, Esq. May 26.

Schooner *John*, belonging to Boston, from Boston, bound to Martinique, laden with cattle, &c.: retaken by the *Pickle* tender, Mr. William Black commander, May 26.

Schooner *Dolphin*, of 5 men and 80 tons burden, belonging to New York, from Tobago, bound to Port Royal, laden with rum, soap, and candles: retaken by the *Hydra*, Sir F. Laforey, Bart. May 27.

French privateer ship *General Massena*, of 16 guns and 150 men, belonging to France, from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe: taken by the *Tamer*, Thomas Western, Esq. commander, June 1.

Brig *Betscy*, of 8 men and 120 tons burden, belonging to Surinam, from Barbadoes, Surinam, and Saint Pierre, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with dry goods: detained by the *Unité*, J. P. Beresford, Esq. commander, June 4.

Ship *Jenny*, of 10 guns, 17 men, and 300 tons burden, belonging to Hamburgh, from Hamburgh, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with dry goods: detained by ditto, June 5.

French privateer schooner *Volante*, of 1 gun and small arms, and 10 men,

men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Guadaloupe on a cruise: taken by the Gipsy tender, Lieutenant Tippet command, June 7.

Schooner Harriette, of 8 men and 170 tons burden, belonging to Boston, from Boston, laden with an assorted cargo: retaken by the Hydra, Sir F. Laforey, Bart. commander, June 7.

Sloop Orpha, of 5 men and 50 tons, belonging to New York, from New York, laden with an assorted cargo: retaken by ditto, June 8.

French privateer schooner L'Hirondelle, of 4 fwivels, 6 men, and 9 tons burden, belonging to Cayenne, from Cayenne, bound to ———: taken by the Southampton, John Harvey, Esq. commander, June 9.

Schooner Industry, of 6 men and 69 tons burden, belonging to Middleton, North America, from New London, bound to Martinico, laden with cattle, &c.: retaken by the Busy, J. A. Ommanney, Esq. commander, June 19.

Brig William, belonging to Baltimore, from Baltimore, bound to Barbadoes: retaken by the Diana, Lieutenant F. J. Nott commander, June 26.

Schooner Hazard, in ballast: detained by the Alexander tender, Lieutenant Thrush commander, June 27.

Brig Trial, of 105 tons burden, belonging to Newbury Port, from Newbury Port, bound to Cape François, laden with provision, lumber, &c.: recaptured by the Daphne, Richard Matson, Esq. commander, June 28.

Brig Sally, of 112 tons burden, belonging to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia, bound to Surinam, laden with provision, lumber, &c.: recaptured by ditto, same date.

Sloop Resolution, of 73 tons burden, belonging to Boston, from Boston, bound to Martinico, laden with corn and shingles: recaptured by ditto, same date.

French privateer schooner Fidelle, of 4 guns and 61 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, from Guadaloupe, bound on a cruise: taken by the Gipsy and Pickle tenders, June 30.

Brig Eagle, 115 tons burden, belonging to New York, from New York, bound to Tobago and Grenada, laden with salt fish and lumber: recaptured by ditto, July 1.

French privateer schooner L'Industrie, of 6 guns and 33 men: belonging to Guadaloupe, bound from Guadaloupe on a cruise: taken by the Diana, Lieutenant F. A. Nott commander, July 13.

(Signed)

H. SEYMOUR.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 4, 1800.

Admiralty Office, October 4.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Halsted, of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, to Lord Keith.

My Lord,

Phoenix, at Sea, June 13.

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that early yesterday morning, being off the Hieres Islands, and little wind, I sent Lieutenant Thompson, with the boats of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, in chase of a small vessel standing in for Hieres Bay; and at nine A. M. they captured her: she proved to be La Revanche French national vessel, coppered, mounting four carriage guns and four fwivels, with 27 men, partly laden with brandy,

brandy, wine, cheese, and pork, two days from Toulon, and bound to Malta with dispatches, which were thrown overboard. I am sorry to add, that in capturing the above vessel we lost one man; and unfortunately this morning, it blowing strong, she overset, but happily no lives were lost.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTED.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 11, 1800.

*Downing Street, October 11.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major-general Pigot, commanding his Majesty's troops in the island of Malta.

Sir,

*Malta, September 6.*

CONCEIVING that it may be of the utmost consequence that his Majesty's ministers should be acquainted, as soon as possible, with the surrender of the important fortress of La Vallette, I have desired Mr. Paget to dispatch a messenger to England with a copy of my letter to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, on the subject, and the articles of capitulation, which are herewith sent you.

We yesterday took possession of some of the works, and our ships entered the harbour; and I am in hopes the whole will be evacuated by the enemy to-morrow, except the island of Manuel, where, agreeable to the capitulation, such are to remain as cannot be immediately sent to France for want of ships to take them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*To the Right Honourable Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.*

H. PIGOT,  
Major-general.

Sir,

*Malta, September 5.*

I HAVE great satisfaction in acquainting you with the surrender of the fortress of Valette, with all its dependencies, after sustaining a blockade of two years. The capitulation has been signed this day.

I had every reason to suppose that this most formidable fortress was likely soon to fall, from the circumstance of two French frigates, La Justice and Diane, going out of the harbour a few nights ago; one of which, La Diane, by the vigilance of the blockading squadron, was soon captured, and there are still some hopes that the other may have shared the same fate.

Judging of how much consequence it may be, that you should have the earliest intimation of this important capture, I have delayed, till another opportunity, sending returns of the stores, &c. found in the place, which could not yet be made up.

During the short time you were here, you must have been sensible of the great exertions which Brigadier-general Graham must have made with the limited force he had, previous to my arrival with a reinforcement: he has ever since continued these exertions; and I consider that the surrender of the place has been accelerated by the decision of his conduct, in preventing any more inhabitants from coming out of the fortress a short time before I came here. He was sent to negotiate the terms of capitulation with General Vaubois, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance in that business.

I am



I am happy to say that I have experienced every support from Brigadier-general Moncrieff, and the officers of the British and allied troops, whose conduct in every respect has been most exemplary. The service of the engineer department, under Captain Gordon, has been carried on with great zeal and perseverance.

I think it right to mention to you, that Lieutenant Vivion of the royal artillery, the assistant quarter-master-general, has been of considerable service. He was landed here with his party from the Strombolo bomb at the commencement of the blockade; and for a long time did duty with these few men without any other British or regular troops of any description.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the constant and ready assistance and co-operation I have received from Captain Ball of his Majesty's ship the Alexander, who has been employed on shore during the greater part of the blockade; his name and services are already well known to his Majesty's ministers; and I am sure I need not say more, than that those he has performed here do credit to his former character.

I herewith transmit you the terms of the capitulation.

I have derived great assistance from my aid du-camp, Captain Dalrymple, who has for some time been doing duty as assistant adjutant-general.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. PIGOT, Major-general.

General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B. &c.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, which in substance exactly correspond with those already given in the previous part of this volume.]

Admiralty Office, October 11.

Copy of a Letter from Captain George Martin, of his Majesty's Ship Northumberland, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated off St. Paul's, the 5th September.

Sir,

AS my Lord Keith is now at Mahon, and it may be some time before he has an opportunity of communicating with their Lordships, I have the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to his Lordship, giving an account of the surrender of the French garrison of La Valette, and one of the 29th August, acquainting him of the capture of La Diane French frigate.

I am, Sir, &c.

GEORGE MARTIN.

My Lord,

Northumberland, off Malta, 5th September.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the French garrison of La Valette surrendered yesterday to the allied forces serving at Malta, and to enclose a copy of the articles of capitulation.

I have not yet been able to obtain an account of the ordnance and stores in the garrison; the moment it can be procured I will transmit it to your Lordship.

I enclose a list of the ships and vessels found in the harbours.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE MARTIN.

The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

A List

*A List of Vessels found in the Harbour of La Valette, when the Place capitulated.*

L'Atenian Maltese ship, of 64 guns, in good condition.—Le Dego Maltese ship, of 64 guns, not in a state to proceed to sea.—La Cartagenoise Maltese frigate, not in a state to proceed to sea.—Two merchant-ships, wanting repair.—One brig, fit for sea.—One zebec and two other small vessels.—Five or six gun-boats, not fit for service.

My Lord,

*Northumberland, off St. Paul's, 20th August.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the frigates La Justice and La Diane sailed from the harbour of La Valette on the night of the 24th, and were immediately pursued by his Majesty's ships off that port; and that the latter, after a chase of some hours, and a running fight with the Succés, struck to that ship, the Genereux, and Northumberland. La Justice, I am sorry to add, escaped under cover of the night, and has not since been heard of.

La Diane mounts 42 guns, 18 and nine-pounders, but had only 114 men on board, having left the remainder to assist in the defence of the garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE MARTIN.

*The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.*

*Admiralty Office, October 11.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. : dated Foudroyant, Gibraltar Bay, September 15.*

Sir,

MY letter of the 11th instant will have acquainted their Lordships of my having formed the resolution of attempting an enterprise against two armed vessels, reported to be receiving stores in the roads of Barcelona for the relief of Malta. I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that this service has been very judiciously arranged by Captain Louis of the Minotaur, and most gallantly and successfully executed by Captain Hillyer, of the Niger, and Lieutenant Schomberg, of the Minotaur, in the boats of these ships, as will appear by the report made to me thereon by Captain Louis, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. I have no doubt that their Lordships will justly appreciate the merits of the officers by whom this gallant and enterprising service has been performed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

My Lord,

*Minotaur, September 6.*

KNOWING how anxious and desirous your Lordship was, as well as the service to my country, by cutting out or destroying the two corvettes, lying in Barcelona Road, mentioned in your Lordship's orders to Captain Oliver, and in order to check the two ships sailing upon this intended secret expedition, induced me to persevere in the following attempt :

On the evening of the 3d instant, after having delivered Captain Hillyer, of the Niger, his orders to join your Lordship, a breeze sprung up from the westward, with every appearance of a close night. I again called him on board, with the signal at the same time to prepare boats. Captain Hillyer and Lieutenant Schomberg volunteered the service, assisted by Lieutenants Warrand, Lowry, Lieutenant Healy, of the Niger, Mr. Reid,

Reid, master, and Lieutenant Jewell, of the marines. The boats left the Minotaur about eight o'clock in the evening. The firing began from all quarters near nine. About ten o'clock I had the pleasing satisfaction to see two ships dropping out of the Road under a heavy fire from the ships, four strong batteries, ten gun-boats, two schooners, with two 42-pounders each, the fort of Mount Joui the same time throwing shells. The Minotaur and Niger were well placed in good season to cover the party. The service was performed throughout with an enterprising spirit, good conduct, and in a gallant style. The loss, which I shall inform your Lordship, of killed and wounded, fell principally upon two boats, not great, when compared to the situation the number of boats and so many men were placed in for a considerable time. The ships about eleven o'clock were perfectly clear from the fire of the enemy's batteries and gun-boats, the men of war checking the movements of the latter: the ships captured, named Conception, alias Esmiralda, and La Paz, about 400 tons, each mounting 22 brass guns, 12 and nine-pounders, laden with provisions and stores, &c. &c. supposed for Batavia, and on Dutch account: they were to have taken 300 troops of the regiment of Batavian Swifs on board from the island of Majorca. I found several Dutch officers on board the Esmiralda. The officers and several of the men of La Paz, during the action, quitted her in boats. La Paz is a very fine ship, quite new, never at sea before, sails remarkably well, and I make no doubt your Lordship will find her in all respects calculated for his Majesty's service: the Esmiralda is also a very fine ship. I beg leave strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice Captain Hillyer and Lieutenant Schomberg; their services upon this occasion deserve the first attention and highest praise; at the same time I cannot pass without notice the general good conduct of every officer and man serving under my command.

I herewith send the list of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

*Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander  
in Chief, &c.*

THOMAS LOUIS.

*List of killed and wounded.*

Minotaur—Mr. Reid, master, slightly wounded. Niger—2 seamen killed; 4 seamen and 1 marine (since dead), wounded.

*Killed and wounded on board the Enemy's Ships.*

La Paz—1 seaman killed; 4 seamen wounded. Esmiralda—2 seamen killed; 17 seamen wounded.

(Signed)

THOMAS LOUIS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 14, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, October 14.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. : dated on board the Foudroyant, at Sea, 3d September.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of enclosing, for the information of their Lordships, a list of merchant-vessels and others captured by his Majesty's ships



on this station under my command, so far as the same have been reported to me since my last return. I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

*A List of merchant Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Mediterranean Station since the last Return, so far as the same have been reported to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. except those of which Returns have already been transmitted.*

The polacre ship *Nova Sorti*, from Catalonia to Leghorn, laden with brandy and wine: taken by the *Princess Charlotte*, Captain Thomas Stephenson, March 29.

The polacre *Saint Antonio de Padua*, from Barcelona to Leghorn, laden with wine: taken by ditto, March 29.

The French brig privateer *L'Egyptienne*, of 8 guns and 50 men: taken by the *Incendiary*, Captain Dunn, May 12.

The American ship *Flora*, from Alicant to Altona, laden with brandy: recaptured by ditto, May 12.

A French settee (name unknown), from Marseilles, laden with oil, bale-goods, and perfumery: captured and burnt by the *Pearl*, S. J. Ballard, June 5.

The Ragusan ship *Santa Fermiglia*, from Marseilles, in ballast: taken by ditto, June 11.

The Spanish xebec *Saint Catherine*, from Alicant, laden with batilla: taken by ditto, June 24.

The Spanish settee *Saint Antonio*, from Alicant, laden with batilla: taken by ditto, June 24.

The Spanish settee (name unknown), from Alicant, laden with batilla: taken by ditto, June 24.

The Ragusan ship *L'Amicable*, from Sallo to Leghorn, laden with brandy and wine: taken by the *Phoenix*, Captain Halford, June 17.

A French tartan (name unknown), laden with flour: taken by the *El Corso*, Captain Ricketts, June 25.

The Ragusan brig *Pastor Fidele*, from Barcelona to Leghorn, laden with brandy: taken by ditto, July 11.

The Ragusan brig *San Gaetano*, from Barcelona to Leghorn, laden with wine: taken by ditto, July 13.

The Spanish settee *El Rosario*, from Oran to Majorca, laden with wheat: taken by the *Thalia*, Captain Nisbet, June 23.

The Spanish polacre letter of marque *Assumption*, from Tunis to Barcelona, laden with corn: taken by the *Speedy*, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cochrane commander, June 25.

The French tartan privateer *Constitution*: taken by ditto, July 19.

The Genoese settee (name unknown), from Port Maurice, no cargo: destroyed by the *Mutine*, Captain Hoste, and *El Corso*, Captain Ricketts, July 24.

The Genoese polacre ship *St. Gio Baptiste*, from Marseilles to Port Maurice, laden with wine: taken by ditto, July 25.

The Genoese settee *Misericordia*, from Marseilles to Savona, laden with hoops: taken by ditto, July 25.

The Genoese settee *Nostra Signora Monterisero*, from Port Maurice to Marseilles (light): taken by ditto, July 25.

The Genoese boat Redentore Trionfante privateer: taken by the Speedy, Captain Brenton, March.

The Swedish brig Waragtigheten, from Benicarlo to Leghorn, laden with wine, &c.: taken by the Salamine, Captain Briggs, March.

The Genoese felucca Madre di Misericordia, laden with corn: taken by the Phaeton, Captain Morris, March.

The Sardinian tartan St. Giovanni Baptista, from Sardinia to Leghorn, laden with oil: recaptured by the Speedy, Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cochrane, June 22.

The Ragusan polacre Madonna del Rosario, from Tunis to Leghorn, laden with corn: recaptured by ditto, June 18.

The Spanish xebec Santa Christo, from Alicant, laden with oil, wine, rice, &c.: taken by the Pearl, Captain Ballard, July 20.

The Spanish xebec Veloce Como Penfer, from Alicant, laden with wine and oil: taken by ditto, July 20.

The Spanish settee (name unknown), from Alicant, laden with wine and oil: taken by ditto, July 20.

The Spanish settee (name unknown), from Alicant, laden with oil, wine, and rice: taken by ditto, July 20.

The Spanish settee Virgin del Carmen, from Alicant, laden with barilla: taken by ditto, July 20.

A Spanish settee (name unknown), from Alicant, laden with barilla: scuttled by ditto, July 20.

A Spanish settee (name unknown), from Alicant, laden with rice: taken by ditto (the cargo taken out and vessel scuttled), July 20.

A Spanish settee (name unknown), from Alicant, laden with rice: taken by ditto (the cargo taken out and vessel scuttled), July 20.

The Imperial tartan Madonna Moseti Petro, bound to Cabrera, laden with wood: taken, by the Speedy, Lord Cochrane, and Pigmy, Lieutenant Shepherd, July 20.

The Ragusan ship La Neva Sorte, from Castelmare, laden with slaves and hoops: taken by the Pearl, Captain Ballard, July 10.

The Ragusan ship L'Amiable Marie, from Castelmare, laden with slaves and hoops: taken by ditto, July 10.

The Spanish xebec privateer La Virgen del Carmen, of 2 guns, 8 muskets, and 31 men: taken by the Thalia, Captain Nisbet, July 29.

A recapture, by ditto, July 29.

A ditto, by ditto, July 20.

The Swedish brig Frederico Adolpho, laden with cochineal, indigo, and barilla: taken by ditto, July 29.

The Corsican felucca privateer Providence, of 2 guns and 23 men, from Bastia: taken by the Cameleon, Captain F. L. Maitland, August 4.

The Danish galliot Ifsefiord, from Cadiz to Bremen, laden with tobacco and skins: taken by the Swiftsure, Captain Hallowell, June 25.

The Swedish brig Florentinas, from Cadiz to Altona, laden with wine and dye-stuff: taken by the Dragon, Captain Campbell, June 25.

The Swedish snow Charles, from Cadiz to Gottenburg, laden with sherry wine: taken by the Kent, Captain Hope, June 25.

The American brig Friendship, from Cadiz to Charlestown, laden with wine and salt: taken by ditto, June 27.

The American brig Friendship, from Cadiz for a market, laden with tobacco, flour, &c.: taken July 3.

The

The Spanish mistico Santa Christo Balaro, from Malaga to Cadiz, laden with wine: taken by the Constance, &c. at Gibraltar, June 18.

The Spanish xebec Virgen del Carmen, from Figuerita to Gibraltar and Barcelona, laden with 40 pipes Sardinia and tunny fish; taken by the Constance, &c. and Incendiary, July 22.

The Spanish mistico Jesus and Aminos, from Algeziras to Gibraltar and Barcelona, laden with 125 bags of sumac, 10 chests of liquorice, and 250 bundles of wooden hoops: taken by the Anson, Captain Durham, and Constance, Captain Hay, June 26.

The Spanish felucca Virgen de Boyar, from Malaga to Cadiz, laden with five pipes of red wine, and 300 bundles of bolts: taken by ditto, June 27.

The Spanish lland Virgen del Socous, from Malaga to Cadiz, laden with 61 casks of pitch, and 60 casks and 13 chests of tar: taken by ditto, June 27.

The Spanish tartan Nostra Signora del Rosario, from Barcelona to Vera Cruz, laden with paper, brandy, oil, and cotton: taken by ditto, June 27.

The Spanish bark San Christoval y Amenas, laden with 36 pipes of wine: cut out of a Spanish convoy by a privateer, in sight of the Anson and Constance, June 27.

The Spanish lland Saint Francisco de Paulo, laden with wine: cut out as before, in sight of ditto, June 27.

The Spanish mistico San Antonio, alias El Vigilante (plead), coming to Gibraltar, laden with 60 quarter casks of wine, and 313 quintals of barilla: taken by the Constance, &c. at Gibraltar, June 30.

The Spanish mistico San Joseph y Amenas, laden with 250 deal boards, four feet long, 600 ditto, four feet ten inches, 20 water-jars, and 30 alcarasses: taken by the Felicity privateer, Anson, and Constance, June 30.

The Spanish mistico, king's privateer, El Severo, of 2 guns, 10 swivels, and 26 men: taken by the Anson, Captain Durham, and Constance, Captain Hay, June 29.

The Spanish mistico, king's privateer, Gibraltar, of 4 guns and 50 men: taken by ditto, June 29.

The French tartan Jupiter privateer, from Malaga: taken by the Constance, Captain Hay, July 13.

The French aviso, Entreprenante, of 4 guns and 36 men, laden with provisions, from Santa Messa to Valette: taken by the Success, Captain Peard, June 25.

The French aviso La Redoutable, with 4 guns and 36 men, from Santa Messa to Valette, laden with provisions: taken by ditto, June 26.

The French felucca La Fortune, from Santa Messa to Valette, laden with provisions: taken by the Success, Captain Peard, June 26.

The French settee La Perle, with no cargo, from Corsica: taken by the Thalia, Captain Nisbet, August 8.

The French settee Bien Venu, from Frejus to Marseilles, laden with deals: taken by the Mermaid, Captain Oliver, July 19, and afterwards burnt.

The French settee Saint Pierre, from Bandol to Marseilles, laden with fire-wood: taken by ditto, July 19, and afterwards scuttled.

The Spanish settee Saint Antonio, from Oneglia to La Silva, laden with snuff: taken by ditto, July 29, and afterwards scuttled.



The Spanish sloop St. Juan Baptiste, from Certe to Genoa, laden with wine: taken by ditto, August 11.

A Spanish settee (name unknown), laden with barilla: taken by ditto, August 12.

A Spanish settee (name unknown), laden with barilla: taken by ditto, August 12, and afterwards scuttled.

A French settee (name unknown), laden with wheat: run ashore and scuttled by ditto, August 14.

The French settee St. Barbe, from Marseilles, laden with wheat: taken by ditto, August 18.

The French ketch Notre Dame de la Providence, from Marseilles to Genoa, laden with wine and flour: taken by ditto, August 20.

The Genoese settee Conception, from Bandal to Genoa, laden with wine: taken by ditto, August 20.

The French national ketch L'Etoile, of 6 guns and 60 men, from Toulon to Malta, laden with provisions: taken by the Vencejo, Captain George Long, August 1.

A sparonaco, from Toulon to Malta, laden with provisions: taken by the boats of the Squadron off Malta, August 4.

The French ship Les Amis, from Toulon to Malta, laden with wine, brandy, pease, and pork: taken by the Port Mahon, Captain Buchanan, August 13.

The Danish galliot Four Sisters, from Embden to Algeziras, laden with butter, &c.: taken by the Mondovi, Captain Stewart, July 19.

The Hamburg ship Junge Lieppe, laden with slaves and wheat: recaptured by the Netley schooner, Lieutenant F. G. Bond, May 29.

The French lugger La Legere, of 3 guns and 40 men, from St. Jean de Luz on a cruise: taken by ditto, May 31.

The American brig Patty, from Charlestown to Cadiz, laden with sugar, &c.: taken by the Squadron under the orders of Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. July 10.

The Spanish schooner Maria, from the Havannah to Cadiz, laden with sugar and indigo: taken by ditto, July 7.

The American brig John, from Charlestown to Cadiz, laden with sugar: taken by ditto, July 16.

The Swedish brig Neptunus, from Gottenburgh to Cadiz, laden with deals and iron hoops: taken by the Squadron under the orders of Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. August 5.

The Swedish brig Joana, from Welsingfur to Saint Lucar, laden with deals: taken by ditto, August.

KEITH.

*Copy of a Letter from William Ricketts, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Sloop El Corso, to Evan Nepean, Esq.: dated Trieste, September 14.*

Sir,

I HEREWITH enclose you a copy of a letter to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. vice-admiral of the red, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

I am, Sir, &c.

W. RICKETTS.

My

My Lord,

*El Corso, Ancona, 28th August.*

IN compliance with your order to destroy the vessels in the harbour, and make a proper example of the town of Cefenatico, I proceeded with his Majesty's cutter the Pigmy off that port; but finding it impossible to get within grape-shot of the Mole, was under the necessity of deferring the attempt till the night of the 26th, when the boats of both vessels under the order of Lieutenant Yeo, first of El Corso, proceeded to Cefenatico, and soon after daylight I perceived them in possession of the town, successfully maintaining a position against some French troops in the neighbourhood: but about eight, observing a party of horse in full speed from Cervia, I judged it prudent to call them immediately on board, though not before we had the satisfaction of seeing that the gallantry of Lieutenant Yeo, aided by Mr. Douglas, master of the Pigmy, had been crowned with the fullest success, the vessels and harbour at that time forming but one flame; and that the intent of this enterprise might not be lost on the coast, I shortly afterwards sent in the attached note.

I have the honour likewise to enclose the report of Lieutenant Yeo, and remain, &c.

W. RICKETTS.

*To the Inhabitants of Cefenatico.*

The treachery of your municipality, in causing to be arrested an officer with dispatches, has been long known to the British Admiral in these seas.

That municipality may now sadly know that the severity of judgment, long delayed, is always exemplary.

That the innocent suffer with the guilty, though much to be regretted, is the natural feature of war; and the more terrible the infliction on this occasion, the more striking the example should prove to surrounding municipalities.

W. RICKETTS.

*Report.*

OF thirteen vessels of different descriptions lying within the mole of Cefenatico, two were sunk and eleven burnt, one of them deeply laden with copper, money, and bale-goods; the harbour choked by the wreck of four sunk in the mouth of it, and both piers entirely consumed.

JOHN LUCAS YEO:-

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's Ship Boadicea, to Earl St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Boadicea, at Sea, October 4.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Fisgard chased from the squadron on the 13th ultimo, and on the day following brought in the Spanish brig (sloop of war) El-Vivo, as reported in Captain Martin's accompanying letter; and also that Captain Griffiths, of the Diamond, returned to the squadron on the 1st instant, with a French brig privateer of 14 guns and 60 men, named La Rancune, taken by that ship on the 27th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Admiral Earl St. Vincent, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir,

*Fisgard, at Sea, September 30.*

I BEG to inform you, that his Majesty's ship *Fisgard*, under my command, has captured the *Vivo* Spanish brig of war, of 14 eighteen-pounder carronades, and 100 men; two days from Ferrol, bound to America with sealed orders and dispatches, which they threw overboard in the chase.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

Captain Keats, *Boadicea*.

T. B. MARTIN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 18, 1800.

Admiralty Office, October 18.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Cockburne, of his Majesty's Ship La Minerve, to Lord Keith.*

My Lord,

*La Minerve, off Vigo, April 16.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a letter I have received from Captain Middleton, acquainting me of the capture of the *San Antonio y Animes*, Spanish privateer, by his Majesty's ship *Flora*, under his command.

As your Lordship may not have received my letters on the subject, I send, per margin, a list of the privateers \* taken by his Majesty's ship under my command, since cruising off this coast.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

Lord Keith, K. B. &amp;c.

G. COCKBURN.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Middleton, of his Majesty's Ship Flora, to Captain Cockburne.*

Sir,

*His Majesty's Ship Flora, at Sea, April 9.*

I HAVE to acquaint you, that this day, at eleven A.M. *Vigo* bearing E. by S. distance thirty leagues, I discovered a schooner in the act of boarding two brigs; after a chase of five hours I had the satisfaction of capturing her. She proves to be the *San Antonio y Animes*, alias *Aurora*, belonging to *Vigo*, commanded by Don Francisco Fernandez Ferros, mounting 20 guns, three of which she hove overboard during the chase, manned with 55 men; has been out three days from *Vigo*, without making any capture.

I am, &amp;c.

George Cockburne, Esq.

(Signed) ROBERT MIDDLETON.

Captain of his Majesty's Ship *La Minerve*.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 25, 1800.

Admiralty Office, October 25.

*Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, to Mr. Nepean; dated the 17th instant.*

BY the Lord Nelson cutter I have this day received the enclosed letter from Captain Knight, of his Majesty's ship *Montague*, detailing a very

\* *La Mouche*, of Bourdeaux, of 20 guns and 145 men.

*Nostra Signora del Carmo*, of Mures, of 1 gun and 34 men.

meritorious



meritorious piece of service performed by the boats of that ship and of the Magnificent; and Lieutenant Percy informs me, that on the 1st instant, in the Lord Nelson, he captured and burnt a sloop from Camaret, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with empty casks; and on Monday last drove on shore, under a battery, three brigs and three sloops, apparently empty, which had made their escape from within the Penmarks during the late gales of wind.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

My Lord,

*Montague, at Sea, October 13.*

ON returning westward yesterday before L'Orient, I saw at noon a small convoy of brigs, sloops, &c. taking refuge in Port Danenne, which I approached, and prepared the armed boats of the two ships to attack, and while placing this ship to cover them, dispatched the Montague's boats, under the direction of Lieutenants Byset and Knight, who were followed and ably supported by those of the Magnificent, in which were Lieutenants Dunlop and Griffiths, who, notwithstanding the fire kept up from two of the vessels, who were armed, and a battery firing round and grape (under which the vessels lay touching the ground), they boarded, took possession, and brought out eleven vessels, and burnt one; another had been sunk by the enemy's shot, leaving only one, whose situation in the creek would not admit of getting her out. This little piece of service, completely and expeditiously performed, with the loss only of one seamen killed and two wounded of the Montague, and one of the latter of the Magnificent, has won my approbation, and I trust will merit your Lordship's. On this duty Lieutenants Alexander, Montgomerie, Mitchell, and Jordan, of the marines, were employed, as well as Lieutenant Samarin, of the Russian navy, who volunteered his service, all entitled to applause, as were the seamen and marines for their regular and spirited conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent.*

JOHN KNIGHT.

*List of Vessels.*

Three sloops (one of them sunk), three brigs, and five luggers.

*Letter from Captain Skipsey, of his Majesty's Sloop Termagant, reporting the Interception of a French national Vessel destined with Supplies for Egypt, to Lord Keith.*

My Lord,

*Termagant, Leghorn, 6th September.*

I HAVE to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 1st instant, in his Majesty's sloop under my command, thirty leagues to the westward of Corsica, after a chase of two hours, I captured a French national polacre called La Capricieuse, commanded by Citizen Gandferrand, Enseigne de Vaisseau, mounting six guns, manned with 68 men, was victualled for two months, had left Toulon three days, and was bound to Egypt.

She had on board 350 stand of arms, a quantity of shot, a French general, and a chief de battalion; but the dispatches (except the two letters I have the honour to enclose) were destroyed before I boarded her.

I have also to add, that on the 4th instant, after a short chase, ten leagues from this place, I took the General Holtz French privateer, with two guns and 26 men, which I scuttled and sunk.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith.*

W. SKIPSEY.

*Letter*

*Letter from Captain Durban, of the Weazel Sloop, to Admiral Milbanke.*

Sir, *His Majesty's Sloop Weazel, Spithead, October 21.*

I BEG to inform you of my arrival here, and that on the 19th instant I captured off Portland the small French cutter privateer *Petit Chasseur*, of Granville, Pierre Antonare master, armed with one carriage gun, muskets, and sabres, &c. : she had taken a brig belonging to Sunderland, which I recaptured; her name unknown, it being late when we boarded her.

*Admiral Milbanke, &c.*

W. DURBAN.

*Letter from Captain Cunningham, Commander of the Clyde, to Mr. Nepean; dated Plymouth Sound, October 22.*

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's ship *Clyde*, under my command, having towed in the *Dick Guineaman*, which was made quite a wreck in a very gallant resistance against a French privateer before she was captured.

I enclose for their Lordships' further information, a copy of a letter addressed to the Earl of St. Vincent, upon my arrival.

C. CUNNINGHAM.

*Letter from Captain Cunningham, of his Majesty's Ship Clyde, to Earl St. Vincent.*

My Lord, *Clyde, Plymouth Sound, 22d October.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a list of vessels destroyed, captured, and recaptured during the late cruise of his Majesty's ship under my command.

Deux Amis Spanish letter of marque, 4 guns and 27 men, from Vera Cruz to St. Andero, burnt in the harbour of St. Vincent.

Captured El Beloz Spanish packet, from the Havannah, bound to Corunna, 4 guns and 30 men.

La Rose French schooner, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe, and La Magicienne French schooner, from Senegal to Bourdeaux.

Recaptured the *Dick Guineaman*, of Liverpool, taken by the Grand Decidé French privateer; at this time the *Fisgard* was in sight, who, I apprehend, captured the latter about two hours after.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent.*

C. CUNNINGHAM.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Cockburne, of his Majesty's Ship La Minerve, to Captain Halsted.*

Sir,

*La Minerve, at Sea, September 28.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I this day captured, off Cape Finisterre, L'Active French letter of marque, from Guadaloupe, bound to Bourdeaux, loaded with sugar and coffee. I beg leave to add, that, on the 26th, I captured the *Victorieux* French merchant brig, from Cayenne, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, coffee, and sugar; and, on the 16th, I recaptured, in company with the *Doris*, El Rey Carlos Spanish packet, loaded with sugar, indigo, and cochineal.

*Captain Halsted, of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix.*

GEORGE COCKBURNE.

*Letter*

*Letter from Captain Fowler, of the Præfelyte, to Evan Nepean, Esq. : dated off Havre, the 19th instant.*

I BEG also to inform their Lordships, that the Victor Natalie, a small French cutter, from Dieppe, bound to Cancele, in ballast, was captured by his Majesty's ship under my command this morning.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 1, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, November 1.*

*Letter from the Honourable Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's Ship Excellent, to Earl St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Excellent, off Abreverak, October 21.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I sent the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command last night, under the direction of Lieutenant Bain, to cut out three large brigs, which I had observed in a creek to the eastward of Abreverak.

The service was very dexterously and completely executed, and they were all brought out through a very intricate navigation.

One of the brigs mounts three carriage guns, and her crew being in a great measure prepared for the attack, made some resistance, which was, however, soon overcome by boarding; but, I am sorry to add, with the loss of one seaman (a quarter-master), who was mortally wounded.

One of the vessels is loaded with biscuit for Brest; another with wood for the same place; and the third is in ballast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent.

R. STOPFORD.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 4, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, November 4.*

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Stephen Butcher, Master of his Majesty's hired Lugger Nile, to Admiral S. Lutwidge.*

Sir,

*Nile Lugger (3d), Downs, November 2.*

LIEUTENANT Whitehead being sick on shore, I beg leave to acquaint you, that at nine o'clock last night, while in the execution of your orders, I fell in with and captured, off Folkestone, the Renard French cutter privateer, of Calais, Michael Bernard Hamelin commander, carrying two three-pounders and 13 men, at the time she was alongside a laden merchant-ship standing in for the Downs. The privateer left Calais at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

I am, Sir, &c.

STEPHEN BUTCHER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 8, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, November 7.*

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Knight, of his Majesty's Ship Montague, to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. dated at Sea, October 21.*

My Lord,

SINCE my letter of the 13th instant, informing your Lordship of having cut eleven vessels out of the port of Danenpe, the boats of the

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Montague,



Montague, under the command of acting Lieutenant Wells, have taken from under the walls of Port Louis a large brig laden with wine and brandy; in covering whom the ship has only received two shots in her hull, without any other damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN KNIGHT.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain John Knight, of his Majesty's Ship Montague, to the Right Honourable the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.; dated at Sea, October 26.*

SINCE my letter of the 21st instant, a lugger, going to Palais with firewood, was cut off, which I destroyed; and the Marlborough, while in company, captured a French brig laden with butter, tallow, and hides.

I have now the honour to state, that, on returning from the Loire, which is very shallow at its entrance, in hauling round Croisic, the several batteries opened their fire with a view to defend a brig and two sloops that lay under them, waiting the flood to get into the port; however, the boats of the Montague, with great intrepidity and alacrity, brought them out. In this affair I have to lament the loss of a valuable seaman killed, one seaman and a marine badly wounded, and two slightly.

While drawing near to those vessels, and previous to their crews abandoning them, it was observed the brig hauled down French colours at her ensign-staff, and substituted those of Hamburgh at her mast-head.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN KNIGHT.

*Extract of another Letter from Captain Knight, of the Montague; dated off Isle Groa, October 30.*

ON the 28th instant, a small ship and a few chasse marées were the only vessels that could be seen above Point Nazaire, in the Loire: within the Isle Noirmoussier I saw two brigs and a galliot (French), which the boats of the Montague boarded; and although in possession of them for a whole flood, so intricate and shallow were the channels on the flats where they lay, it was judged expedient to fire them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

JOHN KNIGHT.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's Ship Immortalité, to the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Immortalité, at Sea, October 24.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that on the 12th of September I captured a small Spanish vessel laden with stone, which I was obliged to scuttle, to enable me to chase two French privateer ships (Le Brave and La Bellone), who were in sight (coming out of the Gironde) at the time I was boarding the Spaniard; but as it was late in the evening, and as they tacked, and stood from me under every sail, as soon as they discovered L'Immortalité to be a man of war, they did not leave it in my power to get near them, although by steering the course in the night that I judged they would adopt to avoid me, I kept them in sight all the next day, but in the second night they escaped, after my having chased them two hundred and fifty-nine miles to the westward.

However, on the 20th, I retook an English ship (the Monarch) of six hundred

hundred and forty-five tons, laden with timber, which La Bellone had captured four days before on her passage from Quebec to London.

On the 22d of the same month, in the latitude of Corduan Light-house, blowing hard from the westward, a French brig of war came in sight to the northward, to whom I got near enough by sunset to keep sight of after dark, and to ensure my coming up with her; but at half past nine o'clock, when I was within musket-shot, and about to bring her to, we both unexpectedly took the ground (going nine knots) on Noirmoutier, where she was totally dismasted and destroyed, but I had the good fortune to get off at daylight the next morning, without any material damage, and with the loss only of a bower anchor and cable, and a boat.

Not having seen the land before dark, and not having run the distance of it by the reckoning, I was unable to ascertain what was my exact situation till the day broke, and as it was ebb tide when we went on shore, I was prevented from getting off before. In the morning having got the ship under weigh, and worked off from the land, finding myself able to keep the sea, I returned to my station; and the next morning (the 24th) I fell in with a French schooner letter of marque, bringing coffee and sugar from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux; but a Guernsey privateer lugger, who was also in sight, and nearer to the schooner than I was, brought her to before I got up with her.

I am, &c.

Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

H. HOTHAM.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Argo, to the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*His Majesty's Ship Argo, at Sea, October 21.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, yesterday, his Majesty's ship under my command captured (after fifteen hours chase, blowing fresh) the Spanish letter of marque San Fernando, mounting 12 long six-pounders and 53 men, pierced for and shows 22 guns on one deck, five days from St. Andero, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with bar-iron and bale-goods, of considerable value, belonging to the Royal Philippine Company; they had government dispatches on board, which they sunk; she is a fine vessel, quite new, measures near three hundred tons, coppered, and fit for his Majesty's service.

The vessels taken and destroyed as per margin\*, exclusive of the above capture, is the sum of our success. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BOWEN,

P. S. We have not seen an enemy's cruiser during our cruise.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Lukin, of his Majesty's Ship Thames, to the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Thames, at Sea, October 27.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 26th instant, the Tower of Caduan E. S. E. thirty six leagues, his Majesty's ship I command fell in with and captured Le Diable a Quatre French ship privateer of 16 twelve and six-pounders, and 150 men; she was

\* French brig Maria Louisa, in ballast, sent in.

Spanish barque Sel Vincente, laden with iron ore, sent in.

Two Spanish barques, names unknown, laden with iron ore, sunk.

discovered at half past nine A. M. and after a chase of five hours, with the wind upon the quarter, blowing fresh, the *Immortalité* was seen directly ahead of the enemy; she immediately joined in the pursuit, and much facilitated the capture of this privateer, which is a fast sailer, and is extremely well found, having been out from Bourdeaux only one day.

I am, &c.

*The Earl of St. Vincent.*

W. LUKIN.

*Admiralty Office, November 8.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Curzon, of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Captain Keats, of the Boadicea.*

Sir,

*Indefatigable, at Sea, October 23.*

THE ship to windward I made the signal for, and afterwards chased, was *La Venus* French national frigate, carrying 32 guns and 200 men, from Rochefort, bound to Senegal, and accounted a very fast sailer, which I had the good fortune to come up with and capture so early as seven o'clock in the evening, owing to the *Fisgard* having come in sight in the afternoon directly in the wind of the chase, and turning her, so that both ships crossed upon her course; we arrived up with her nearly at the same time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Captain Keats, Boadicea.*

C. CURZON.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Abergavenny, Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, the 31st August.*

Sir,

I HAVE very sincere pleasure in forwarding to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Milne, of his Majesty's ship *Seine*, describing an action which does great honour to him, his officers, and his ship's company, and which ended in the capture of the French republican frigate the *Vengeance*, a ship of very superior force to that which he commanded.

Captain Milne has done so much justice to his officers and men by his report of their conduct on that occasion, that I have only to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the success which attended their exertions, and to express my hope, that it will receive marks of their Lordships' favour proportioned to the satisfaction which they must derive from the event, which has brought forward the merit of those engaged in it.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

*His Majesty's Ship Seine, off St. Domingo, August 22.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th instant I observed a ship on the starboard tack standing to the northward through the Mona Passage; I soon perceived she was an enemy, and made all sail in chase, with very light breezes; the wind having come to the northward obliged her to tack, as she could not weather Cape Raphael on the St. Domingo shore; she then stood S. S. E. and made all sail; by this time it was near sunset, and I could perceive she was a large frigate; it was near midnight before I could bring



bring her to action, and then not so close as I could wish, as he always bore up and kept at long shot; she however did us considerable damage in our rigging and sails, but to appearance he suffered equally; we separated for some time, and I took that opportunity to get our rigging, &c. again in complete repair.

On the morning of the 25th I had the pleasure of bringing him to close action; and after about an hour and a half hard fighting, an officer came out on her bowsprit (the only place he could be seen from, owing to the mass of confusion, by the loss of her foremast, mizen-mast, and main-top-mast having fallen on board), and said they had struck to the British flag. She was immediately taken possession of, and proved to be the French frigate the *Vengeance*, Citizen Pitot, Capitain de Vaisseau, commander, mounting 28 18-pounders on her main-deck, 16 12-pounders, and eight 42-pounders carronades on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, and brass swivels on the gunwale, with shifting guns on the main and quarter-decks. The weight of metal I have mentioned in French pounds. The behaviour of the officers and ship's company was such as has always characterized the British seamen. To my first lieutenant, Mr. Cheetam, I am greatly indebted for his cool and steady behaviour, and for the amazing fire kept up from the main-deck, which nothing could surpass. My second lieutenant, Mr. George Milne, fell fighting nobly about the middle of the action. In him his Majesty has lost a valuable and as zealous an officer as any in the service. To my third lieutenant, Mr. Edeveair (whom I mentioned on a former occasion, when gunner of the *Pique*), I am equally indebted for his services; as likewise Mr. Barclay, the master, and Mr. M'Donald, lieutenant of marines, who was taken down wounded, and came up again when dressed, but was obliged, from a second wound, to be taken below: but I am happy to state, the life of this valuable officer will be saved, to render further services to his Majesty. The behaviour of the petty officers, seamen, and marines, was such as does them the highest credit. The *Vengeance* is a very large frigate, five years old, and exactly the dimensions of the *Fisgard* in his Majesty's service, and is the ship which had the action some time since with the American frigate the *Constellation*. Previous to her leaving Curaçoa she had a large supply of seamen from Guadaloupe, and was every way completely found, and bound to France.

His Majesty's ship under my command has suffered much in her masts and hull; sails and rigging entirely cut to pieces. Your Lordship will perceive the *Vengeance* is superior in size, guns, and number of men, to his Majesty's ship I have the honour to command; but nothing could withstand the steady behaviour of this ship's crew.

I have the honour of enclosing a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy has been very great, but I have not yet got a return.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

DAVID MILNE.

*A Return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Seine, in the Action with the French Republican Frigate the Vengeance, 25th instant.*

Killed—One officer and 12 seamen.

Wounded—Three officers, 22 seamen, 3 marines, and 1 boy.

Name of officer killed—George Milne, second lieutenant.

Names of officers wounded—Archibald M'Donald, lieutenant of marines; Andrew Barclay, master; ——— Horne, captain's clerk.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Wight, of his Majesty's Sloop Woolverine, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated St. Helena, the 4th instant.*

Sir,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on Sunday morning, Cape Barfleur light-house W. N.W. about four miles, I discovered a French cutter beating under the land; from my situation to windward, I was happy to have it in my power to prevent her getting round the Cape; I got so close up with her that she ran on shore inside of a reef of rocks under the village of Gouberville, and under a battery, while my shot was going over her; she appeared to strike very hard on the shore, as there was a great sea running, and a fresh gale of wind having come on in the evening, she must inevitably be rendered useless.

I am, &c.

JOHN WIGHT.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 15, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, November 15.*

*Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Foudroyant, at Gibraltar Bay, the 29th ult.*

I HAVE just received a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, from Captain Morris, acquainting me with the capture of a Spanish vessel of war by the boats of the Phaeton, under circumstances very highly creditable to Lieutenant Beaufort, and the officers and people who were employed on the occasion. I regret with him the loss and injury which has been sustained in the attack, but I anticipate with equal satisfaction the approbation with which I am sure their Lordships will regard the gallantry that has been evinced in the execution of the enterprise.

My Lord,

*Phaeton, off Malaga, October 28.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 25th instant, his Majesty's ship under my command chased a ship polacre, which showed Spanish colours, ensign and pendant, to an anchor under the fortrefs of Fangerolle, where a French privateer brig also took refuge: as the wind was on shore, and they were close into the surf, and directly under a battery of five heavy guns, there was no prospect of bringing them off then; the following night the brig escaped to the westward, and the ship made two attempts for Malaga, but was driven back. Last night the land breeze appearing favourable, I sent the boats under the command of Lieutenant Francis Beaufort, who, at five o'clock this morning, in opposition to a very obstinate resistance on first boarding at the hatchways with musketry, and from the rising quarter-deck with sabres, got possession, and brought her out. She proves his Most Catholic Majesty's armed ship the San Josef, alias L'Anglies, mounting two 24-pounders, iron ordnance, in the bow, two brass eighteens for stern chase, four brass twelves, and six four-pounders, and most completely found in small arms of all kinds, commanded by an auxiliary officer of the navy, and manned with 49 seamen (of which 15 were absent in her boat), and 22 soldiers as marines, employed as a packet, and carrying provisions between Malaga and Mesila. From the force of the ship, her state of preparation, and situation with respect to the fort, also the unfortunate circumstance of

of the launch (from whose carronade much was expected in the plan for attack) having not been able to keep up with the other boats, and being distant when they were discovered and fired on by a French privateer schooner that had come in unseen by us in the night, and was placed to flank the ship, and gave the alarm, on which the barge and two cutters immediately pulled to the ship and boarded. I am convinced more determined bravery could not have been displayed than has been shown by Lieutenants Beaufort and Huish, Lieutenant Duncan Campbell of the marines, Messrs. Hamilton and Santon, midshipmen, and Mr. Deagon the gunner, and the boat's crew employed upon the service; and it is with extreme concern I add, that one seaman was killed coming alongside, and that their very gailant leader (in whom I have ever found a most capable and zealous assistant) was first wounded in the head, and afterwards received several slugs through his left arm and body: Lieutenant Campbell received several slight sabre wounds; Mr. Augustus Barfington Hamilton was shot, while in the boat, through the thigh, notwithstanding which he boarded, and his conduct is highly spoken of; and John Wells, a seaman, shot through the thigh. The loss of the enemy appears to have been thirteen wounded, six badly, and some are supposed to have been wounded and driven overboard.

I give your Lordship the detail of this service, feeling it incumbent on me to do so, to do justice to the parties employed upon it, humbly hoping that Mr. Beaufort's conduct and wounds will entitle him to the protection given in the present war to officers of distinguished merit; and I regret exceedingly that Mr. Hamilton wants some considerable part of his servitude, as he is of an age and in all respects well qualified for a lieutenant.

Towards daylight the signal being made to me that our people were in full possession of the prize, I chased a vessel that had passed us an hour before, and brought her to, under a battery, in Cape Moleno. She proves a light polacre, from Ceuta, bound for Malaga. Afterwards, running down to pick up our boats and people, we were carried so far to leeward, that the French schooner (which we had not seen from the ship) passed to windward along shore to Malaga, quite out of our reach.

*Vice-admiral Lord Keith.*

JAMES N. MORRIS.

*Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Torbay, the 12th instant.*

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Crawford, of his Majesty's sloop Childers, giving an account of his having captured a Spanish lugger privateer.

ST. VINCENT.

*His Majesty's Sloop Childers, at Sea, October 24.*

YESTERDAY at noon his Majesty's sloop under my command captured a Spanish lugger privateer named Diligente, mounting two four-pounders, four swivels, and having on board 30 men: had been out two days from Vigo, and had made no prize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent.*

J. C. CRAWFORD.

From



From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 25, 1800.

Admiralty Office, November 25.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Alti, Commander of the Hawke private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Viana in Portugal, the 22d of October.*

Sir,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I yesterday afternoon fell in with and captured the Spanish latine privateer, called the Atalante, of Ponte Vedra, Captain Don Bernardo Lopes, of 10 guns and 56 men, having come out of the port of Arofa the day before, and was just on the point of capturing a British vessel when I fell in with her. In running from me she threw six of her guns overboard; the four I found on board were long sixes and nines. I brought her in here, and delivered the 56 men to his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS ALTI.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 29, 1800.

Admiralty Office, November 29.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Frederick Watkins, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Nereide, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Curaçao, 15th October.*

Sir,

BE pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I have thought it indispensably necessary to send these dispatches to England by my first officer, Lieutenant Paul, to acquaint their Lordships of the surrender of the valuable island of Curaçao to his Majesty's frigate under my command. I beg leave to transmit duplicates of all my letters to the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, and the articles of capitulation agreed between his Excellency Johan Rudolph Lauffer and myself; as also inventories of warlike stores, shipping, &c. I hope their Lordships will sanction my conduct in taking possession of this central and valuable island in his Majesty's name.

Lieutenant Paul I cannot recommend in too strong language to their Lordships, for his zealous exertions during the whole of the siege; and for any further information he is perfectly able to describe every thing their Lordships may be desirous of knowing respecting Curaçao.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

*His Majesty's Ship Nereide, off Amsterdam, Island of Curaçao, 11th September.*

My Lord,

I WISH not to lose a moment in sending a fast-sailing vessel to inform your Lordship, that the island of Curaçao has claimed the protection of his Britannic Majesty. I have in consequence felt it my duty to take possession of it in his name.

I am now running for the harbour, as it is absolutely necessary to lose no time to save the island from the enemy, who threaten to storm the principal fort to-night; but I trust the Nereide's assistance will be the means

means of frustrating the enemy's views, and saving a most valuable colony for his Majesty.

I compute the force of the French to be about fifteen hundred now in possession of the west part of the island, but no strong post of any consequence to prevent my holding the forts commanding Amsterdam, until I am honoured with an answer from your Lordship.

There is great property afloat belonging to the Spaniards.

Lieutenant Paul will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship, of whose exertions and zeal for the service I cannot speak in too strong terms.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

*The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,* (Signed) F. WATKINS.  
*&c. &c. &c.*

My Lord, *His Majesty's Ship Nereide, off Amsterdam, Sept. 14.*

SINCE sending my last dispatch of the 11th instant, Governor Johan Rudolph Lauffer has finally surrendered the island of Curaçao and its dependencies to his Majesty's arms.

Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of the terms of capitulation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,* FRED. WATKINS.  
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Articles of Capitulation agreed between Frederick Watkins, Esq. Captain of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Nereide, now lying off the Harbour of Curaçao, and Johan Rudolph Lauffer, Governor (interim) of the said Island, and its Dependencies, and Commander in Chief of all the armed Force of the said Island; namely, that the said Island of Curaçao and its Dependencies shall surrender, and be placed under the immediate Protection of his Britannic Majesty, in Conformity to the following Articles, viz.*

ART. I. The island of Curaçao and its dependencies shall be placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, and shall peaceably and quietly submit to the government of his said Majesty.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. II. The inhabitants of this island and its dependencies shall enjoy perfect security in their persons and properties, and the full exercise of their religion, except such as shall appear to belong to the subjects of the powers now actually at war with Great Britain; such property only excepted as was on board the vessels in the harbour on the 10th instant.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. III. All ships and vessels of war that may be in the harbour, and all artillery, warlike stores, ammunition, &c. that may be found in the forts and public magazines, and all property, of whatsoever nature it may be, belonging to the Batavian republic, shall be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty in the state in which they now are, and officers shall be appointed on each side by the joint parties to take inventories thereof.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. IV. All debts due by the government of this island shall be punctually paid out of the revenue of the said island.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. V. No alteration shall be made in the established laws of the said island, except that in future such might be found necessary for mutual benefit or safety, and which must be regulated by the concurrence of both parties.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. VI. During the time this island may remain under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, or, in case this island and its dependencies should, at the conclusion of the war, remain in the possession of Great Britain, the inhabitants of the said island and its dependencies shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as his Majesty's subjects in the West Indies.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. VII. The laws heretofore observed respecting property shall remain in full force.

Private.—As it is impossible for the inhabitants of the said island and its dependencies to subsist without a free intercourse with the Spanish main, the ports of Curaçao and its dependencies shall be open to all Spanish vessels.

Answer.—Agreed to be allowed the same free trade as the island of Jamaica.

Signed, sealed, and ratified in the presence of Cornelius Spencer and E. A. Van Eck, on the part of Johan Rudolph Lauffer; and in the presence of John Lewis March, on the part of Frederick Watkins; at the port of Amsterdam in the island of Curaçao, this 13th of September 1800.

(Signed)

JOH. RUD. LAUFFER.

FRED. WATKINS.

W. RIDLEY, Secretary.

Here follows also a list of the existing guns, ammunition, &c. delivered in some months ago, and which were really existing before the present siege, viz. two brass 24-pounders and two brass 18-pounders, with four defective, five iron 24-pounders, 98 iron 18-pounders, 46 12-pounders, 44 eight-pounders, 24 six-pounders, two four-pounders, 20 three-pounders, and two two-pounders, besides 38 of different calibre defective. On the batteries, not including Fort Piscadera, Fort St. Michael, the Hill St. Michael, and False Bay, five 24 pounders, 63 18-pounders, many of their ships' guns, 28 12-pounders, 26 eight-pounders, and 27 of less calibre; upwards of 26,000lb. of powder, besides a powder magazine at the Creek Battery, and a variety of other stores.

My Lord, *His Majesty's Ship Nereide, Curaçao Harbour, 23d Sept.*

I HAVE now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the English colours are flying in this island, and that I have entered this harbour in consequence of the total evacuation of the French forces last night. I am now arranging affairs in such a manner as to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, and restore perfect peace in the name of his Majesty in this valuable island. I have been received with great faith, and will do my utmost in establishing the security of the principal fortress till I receive your Lordship's answer for my further conduct. Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting to you an inventory of warlike stores, ammunition, &c. in the garrison, except those lately in possession of the enemy, which I have not yet received the regular returns of, but have given the necessary orders. It was my intention to have sent any farther dispatch to your Lordship by the remaining lieutenant, Mr. James Hodgson; but, as I do not exactly conceive myself in a perfect state of safety, without having perfect possession of the principal fortress which commands the town, I have appointed him, with a party of my own men, to that command; his zeal, bravery, and universal steady conduct in any service he



is ordered on, makes my mind perfectly easy in doing so: he has been of the utmost service in a new erected battery in annoying the enemy, and indeed may be considered the principal cause of their retreat. Lieutenant Fitton, commanding the Active tender, I have much pleasure in recommending to your Lordship's notice, from his activity and spirited conduct since he has joined me. From him, my Lord, you will receive material information as to all situations of the island and its valuable harbour.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

*The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,* (Signed) F. WATKINS.  
*&c. &c. &c.*

Here follows a list of the vessels lying in the harbour of Curaçao, 44 in number; consisting of 8 Dutch, 8 Danes, 7 American, 11 French, 7 Spanish, and 3 English prize ships.

*Downing Street, November 29.*

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Penrose, his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, to Lord Grenville; dated Monte Varchi, near Florence, October 16.*

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I acquaint your Lordship, that the property of his Majesty's subjects at Leghorn has been, as well as circumstances would permit, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, under the protection of his Majesty's ships of war stationed at that port, off which a frigate will still remain, to prevent any vessels from going in.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 2, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, December 2.*

*Letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan to the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Captain, at Sea, November 18.*

YOUR Lordship will perceive in the narrative of my proceedings, that a convoy of the enemy had got through the Teignouse passage yesterday, and that I was endeavouring to intercept them from the Morbihan, or passage along the coast; I had the mortification in the morning to perceive that the greater part had got into the Morbihan; and the others at the entrance were only waiting the tide, protected by the batteries on each side, and a ship corvette of 20 guns, the commodore of the convoy. By the skilful management of the Nile cutter, the first vessel up, under the command of Lieutenant Argles, the corvette was kept from the north shore; and soon after, upon the Magicienne getting near her, she run into Port Navale, where she took the ground, and her people began to quit her, and her colours were struck; the boats of the Magicienne, under Lieutenants Skottowe and Rodney, attempted to board, but the corvette fired upon them, having rehoisted her colours, and making sail, ran farther into the port: the Magicienne recalled her boats; but Lieutenant Rodney gallantly took a merchant-vessel from under one of the batteries as he was returning. As soon as I could get the boats out, I sent them all to be under the orders of Captain Oglivy, with directions for them to be sent under the orders of the senior officer of this ship, Lieutenant Hennah, to destroy the corvette, having under his orders Lieutenant Clyde of this ship, and Lieutenant Clark of the Marlborough; and the boats were manned by the Captain and Marlborough's men. The enterprize was

conducted with great ability by Lieutenant Hennah, who, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the shore on all sides, bravely boarded the corvette, and having set fire to her, she soon after blew up. He speaks in high terms of commendation of those under his orders; and I admire the spirit that pervaded all the officers and men employed upon this occasion: no prisoners were taken, and the conduct of Captain Ogilvy in the guidance and management of the *Magicienne*, by drawing the fire of the batteries from the boats, contributed to the service being effected with very little loss.

I am, &c.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.*

R. J. STRACHAN.

*A List of Men killed and wounded in taking the Vessel named below.*

One killed belonging to the Suwarrow.

Seven wounded belonging to the Captain.

*List of Vessels.*

A ship corvette: destroyed by the boats of the squadron.

A merchant-ship: taken by the *Magicienne's* boat under Lieutenant Rodney, and afterwards burnt.

A merchant-vessel: taken by the Nile cutter, and afterwards burnt.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 6, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, December 6.*

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Bond, commanding his Majesty's Schooner the Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Lisbon, the 11th November.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the inspection of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters which I have written to Captain Halsted, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix;

And have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

Sir,

*Netley, in the Tagus, November 9.*

AFTER receiving your orders to put myself under your command, I sailed hence on the 5th of September with a convoy for Oporto, at which place they arrived safe on the 11th following.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that in his Majesty's schooner we captured, on the 28th of the same month, the Spanish privateer *Nostra Senora del Carmen la Confianza*, of two guns and 26 men; and that, on the 16th ult. we retook the brig *Mary*, from Dublin, and the *Lial Invieta Vianna*, a Portuguese government lugger, of seven guns, both which had been captured the preceding day by a French privateer of 14 guns, the latter after an action of half an hour.

As the *Mary* had, on the 14th, been cut from her anchorage under the fort of Saint John's by a Spanish row-boat, the governor of Vianna thought it necessary to intercept her, and accordingly sent the lugger on that service, when both fell into the hands of the French: the crew of the *Netley* have in consequence given up, free of salvage, the *Lial Invieta Vianna* to the order of his Excellency M. Pedro de Millo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

Sir,

Sir,

*Nesley, River Tagus, November 18.*

IN addition to my letter of yesterday's date which I had the pleasure of writing, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on my arrival off the Rock of Lisbon, on the 7th instant, information was given of a Spanish privateer schooner lurking in the neighbourhood; and that the Newfoundland convoy being dispersed, were daily approaching the Tagus; at night a pilot-boat acquainted me of the recent capture of a brig loaded with salt fish, which induced me to close with the shore in the hope of intercepting her: she had been taken eighteen hours before, during light winds, in sight of a remnant of the convoy then in the offing. The privateer and her prize, the Hunter of Greenock, were discovered by us in the dark at anchor; while the boat was dispatched to the brig, we run the other on board, dropped our anchor, and, without mischief or firing, took possession of her, though they were at quarters. She is called the St. Miguel, alias Alertta, of nine guns, eighteens and sixes, and 65 men, had been off the stocks about two months, and sailed from the river Pontevedra; we all three anchored within St. Julien's the same day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 16, 1800.

*Amberg, November 30, Five o'Clock, P. M.*

IN advancing towards Portaál, a few small detachments only of the enemy, of the division of Collaud, were met with between Ratibon and Kelhaim, who were probably already on their march to Landshut. Colonel Walmoden surrounded the village of Lengenfeld, near Portaál, and carried off the garrison which was left there, consisting of seven officers, 200 cavalry and infantry, and 60 horses: Colonel Walmoden found the garrison of Kelhaim, which consisted of a few hundred men, retiring. The loss of the Austrians in this march has been very considerable. Captain Scheibler, of the Houlans de Meerveldt, posted with a detachment of 60 horse near Freystadt, attacked in the morning of the 29th, at Pleinfeld, the 7th regiment of French cuirassiers, of 300 men, during its march, put it into disorder, and made two officers and seven men prisoners: the colonel of the regiment was wounded, and two officers were killed. The loss of the enemy has been 20 killed and wounded. Captain Scheibler, who was slightly wounded in the arm, had two men killed and two made prisoners. Pleinfeld is evacuated by the enemy, and none have passed through it since the last column, which passed through on the 29th.

*Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Archduke John, to the Council of War at Vienna; dated Haun, December 1.*

ACCORDING to the intention which I yesterday communicated to the council of war, I advanced this morning, before daybreak, with three columns, in order to attack the enemy. We found them advantageously posted on a rising ground; and they defended themselves with the greatest obstinacy. Our attacks were repeatedly repulsed: at length, however, our brave troops remained victorious, after ten hours resistance on the part of the enemy, who disputed the ground inch by inch, but who were compelled to abandon to us (in as far as I am at present informed) six pieces of cannon and 800 prisoners.

Our



Our out-posts are near Haag. From what I have been able to collect from the prisoners, the number of troops that opposed us amounted to three divisions.

Those who have particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, are the regiment of Lacy, which had three staff officers wounded; those of Weizey and Benioffsky hussars, the 60th regiment of infantry, the 3d battalions of Peterwardeiner and the Gradiskaner, the frontier hussars, and the artillery.

Major-general Loppert, who commanded the vanguard, and Captain Junger of Weizey hussars, at the head of his Squadron, attacked and carried one of the enemy's batteries. Field-marshal Lieutenant Klenau mentions his having passed the Danube, pushed on as far as Arbach, made several prisoners, and invested Straubing and Ratisbon. Major-general Musery took at Landshut a company of French grenadiers and three officers. Our loss in wounded is not inconsiderable. I shall send a detailed account of it, as well as of the whole affair, as soon as circumstances enable me to do so.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 20, 1800.

*Downing Street, December 20.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extract and copies, have been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

*Extract of a Letter from William Wickham, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville; dated Head-quarters, Amberg, 30th November.*

ON the 28th, after I had written my dispatch from Eggenfenden, the head-quarters were removed to Massing on the Rodt.

The head-quarters were last night at Neumark, and arrived here this day about twelve o'clock: the roads being still in a most dreadful state, a great part of the army is still behind.

On the Archduke's arrival here, he found the enemy in force on the heights immediately in front of the town.

The tête de pont of Wasserbourg was attacked yesterday, and the enemy repulsed with some loss, after having entered the abbatis in front of the work.

My Lord,

*Head-quarters, Haag, 2d December.*

I HAVE the honour to send your Lordship the enclosed copy of a report I have this day received from his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, containing an account of the attack which the enemy made yesterday on a part of his Serene Highness's corps, commanded by the Duke of Engheim, in front of Rossenheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*To the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.*

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

*Account of the Action at Rossenheim, on the 1st of December.*

OUR advanced posts, on the left side of the Inn, were attacked this day at noon; their right had been absolutely uncovered for three days past,

past, and the enemy were already on the banks on that side of the river; the advanced posts, commanded by the Duke d'Enghien, were engaged upwards of four hours, disputing the ground inch by inch: the whole corps was not assembled on the right side of the Inn before five o'clock. A pretty strong column of the enemy having marched out of the town, it was allowed to advance till within the proper distance, when the Prince of Condé ordered all the batteries to fire upon it at once: this fire, well directed and well sustained, compelled the column to retreat into the town immediately. Lieutenant-colonel De Sartige, of the engineers, protected by the fire of the artillery, broke down the bridge, but in such a manner as that it could promptly be re-established, if, as it is hoped, it should be necessary.

Our loss is very small; that of the enemy must have been more considerable. An artillery-man was wounded by the side of the Duke d'Angoulême. No officers are known as yet to have been wounded, except Mr. de Valsé, adjutant to the Duke d'Angoulême, and the Engineer De Castré.

My Lord,

*Head-quarters, Haag, 2d December.*

The march of General Kienmayer towards the Iser, and the direction which the whole army had first taken towards Landshut, having drawn a considerable part of General Moreau's force towards Aerding, the heights between Ampfing and Haag had been occupied by one single division under General Ney.

In the course of last night, however, General Moreau had reinforced his position with two more divisions, and had taken the command of the whole himself.

Yesterday at daybreak the heights were attacked. After an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, they were carried in succession as far as the hill on the side of Ramsau, where the troops were obliged to halt, from excessive fatigue, about six in the evening.

In the night General Moreau abandoned this place, and retired to his old position at Hohenlinden and Aerding.

The whole ground from Ampfing to Ramsau was particularly favourable to the enemy, and consisted in heights covered with thick woods, and intersected by deep marshy vallies, where the Austrian cavalry could not possibly act.

The Austrians took 800 prisoners and two pieces of cannon: the cannon were taken with four others, by the hussars of Vecsey, who distinguished themselves very much during the whole of the affair, throwing themselves into the woods in places where it was thought impossible for cavalry to have penetrated. The other four pieces of cannon were retaken by a charge of the enemy's grenadiers, there not having been time to send a sufficient force to support the hussars.

The loss of the Austrians is computed to be near 1500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. General Moreau is said by the prisoners to have received a musket-ball through his cloak.

The Archduke was on horseback twelve hours, and slept in a hovel on the heights.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville.*

W. WICKHAM.

*Admiralty*

*Admiralty Office, December 26.*

*Letter from Captain Lukin, of his Majesty's Ship Thames, to Earl St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Thames, Plymouth Sound, 13th December.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the arrival of his Majesty's ship I command at this anchorage; and of her having, on the 30th of last month, captured, fifteen leagues from the tower of Corduan, after a chase of six hours, a French brig privateer called L'Actif, of 14 six-pounders, two long brass twelves, and 137 men. She is a particular fine new vessel, coppered, and had been out only one day on her first cruise. I learn from the prisoners that only two English vessels have been carried into any of the French or Spanish ports within these three months: that one of them was carried into Rochelle, the other into Passage. I conclude Captain Hotham will have acquainted you of our having captured on the 20th of October last, at night, a schooner letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, &c. having chased her, in company with the Immortalité, all day.

I am, &c.

*Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, K. B.*

W. LUKIN.

*Admiralty Office, December 20.*

*Letter from the Honourable Captain Paget, of his Majesty's Ship Brilliant, to Earl St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*Brilliant, at Sea, November 20.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 18th inst. the St. Jago Spanish schooner privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, was captured by his Majesty's ship Brilliant, under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES PAGET.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 23, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, December 22.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Mr. Nepean; dated on board the Overysel, December 20.*

I DESIRE you will please to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed letter from Lieutenant Wells, commanding his Majesty's hired cutter the Lord Duncan, giving me an account of his having captured the French cutter privateer L'Eclair, commanded by Jacquiere Touffaint le Terrier, carrying three guns and 20 men, having been out two days from Cherbourg, without taking any thing.

I am, &c.

SKEFF. LUTWIDGE.

*His Majesty's hired Cutter Lord Duncan, Downs,  
20th December.*

Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint you of my having seen the convoy safe into St. Helen's, agreeably to your directions; and that on my return (Thursday the 18th instant), being off Shoreham in a thick fog, I fell in with  
and



and captured L'Eclair French cutter privateer, commanded by Jacquette Toussaint le Terrier, carrying three two-pounders, small arms, and 20 men; from Cherbourg two days, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Vice-admiral Lutwidge, &c. &c. &c.

W. WELLS.

*Downing Street, December 23.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, dated headquarters, Muhldorf on the Inn, Thursday, 4th December 1800, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

The army marched in the night of Tuesday, and before daybreak yesterday morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which passes through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each side of the great road.

The corps of General Kienmayer, which was destined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen in the direction of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have arrived at their destination a little before daybreak, or at the latest between eight or nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of snow and fleet, which continued all night, and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its destination at eight o'clock, whilst both the left and right were still considerably behind; and the left, under General Risch, had, besides, lost its way, and marched to the left towards Ebersberg, instead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden.

In this state of things, it appears that the division of General Richpance pierced between the left and the centre about nine o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that column at the time that it had formed in front, and had just begun to attack the enemy's position.

I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what passed afterwards; but it seems that the disorder soon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the heights of Ramisau was made with very heavy loss, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaniorchi and Loppert are prisoners. I have not yet heard of the loss of any other officers of the same rank.

General Kienmayer was attacked on his march by two divisions from Aerding, and suffered very severely in his retreat, which he made upon Isen in good order, on learning the disaster that had befallen the main army.

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From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 27, 1800.

*Admiralty Office, December 27.*

*Letter from Captain King, of his Majesty's Ship Sirius, to the Earl of St. Vincent.*

My Lord,

*His Majesty's Ship Sirius, at Sea, December 12.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship Sirius, under my command, captured on the 11th instant (Sifarga bearing W. by N. three miles), the Spanish merchant-brig Melchura, from Corunna, bound to

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M

Monte

Monte Video, out of port only twenty-four hours. It may be some satisfaction to your Lordship in hearing it is the only Spanish vessel that has sailed from Corunna since the ship taken by his Majesty's ship Boadicea in August last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*The Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent.*

RICHARD KING.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Matthew Smith, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Milbrook, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Oporto, November 14.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have this day written to the Right Hon. Lord Keith.

I am, &c.

MATTHEW SMITH.

*His Majesty's Schooner Milbrook, off Oporto,  
November 14.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that being off Oporto, in his Majesty's schooner Milbrook, under my command, early on the morning of the 13th instant, we fell in with a French ship wearing a pendant, apparently a frigate, mounting 36 guns; and as I had at that time two brigs of the Newfoundland convoy under my protection, and several vessels appearing in the offing, which I have every reason to suppose part of that convoy also, I determined, as the only means of preserving them, to give her battle, and made sail to close with her accordingly; at the same time with a view of increasing our distance from the convoy.

It was nearly calm when the action commenced at eight A. M. and continued till near ten, when the enemy's colours came down; but the Milbrook at this time having her masts, yards, sails, and rigging very much cut, and 10 of her guns disabled, I could not prevent his taking advantage of a light breeze springing up, assisted by his sweeps, to get away from us.

The bravery and steady conduct of the officers and seamen under my command, against such superior force in the disabled state of the Milbrook, for a long time with only three guns opposed to the enemy's broadside, and their activity in changing her position with the oars (not a sail set) whilst exposed to his raking us for fifteen minutes, merits my highest commendation, and does them the greatest credit: but I should fail in my duty if I did not in the strongest manner recommend to your Lordship's notice, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, the master, who, wounded in the beginning of the action, continued on deck, exerting himself with the greatest bravery; as did also Mr. Thomas Groves, the clerk, and Mr. Jose de Sa, the Portuguese pilot.

I enclose a list of the wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith.*

MATTHEW SMITH.

*List of wounded.*

Eight seamen and 1 marine, severely. Mr. Thomas Fletcher, master; Mr. J. Paster, surgeon's mate; and 1 seaman, slightly.

Total—2 petty officers and 10 seamen.

MATTHEW SMITH.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Richard Le Gallais, Commander of the Comus private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Jersey, the 20th instant.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that being on a cruise in the Comus privateer, I captured, the 7th instant, a French chasse-marée, mounting three three-pounders, laden with hides; and the next day, 8th instant, after a chase of seven hours, boarded and took possession of the French brig letter of marque Rocou, pierced for 14 guns, and had on board 12 six and two two-pounders, but only four six-pounders mounted, from Cayenne, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton and rice. I am happy to add the brig is safely arrived in Guernsey, and the chasse-marée in this island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHARD LE GALLAIS.





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